

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1892.

(NINETEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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BY AUTHORITY.

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ERRATA.

VOLUME I.

Page 8, paragraph 7. The area of New Zealand is 104,471 square miles according to the latest planimetical calculations.

Page 111. The figures in the fourth column of the table (Numbers at each age-period, 1891) have since been re-adjusted, and the final results will be found in Appendix B. to the second volume. These alterations will also affect the numbers shown in the fifth and seventh (or last) columns. A corrected table will be found in the General Report to the Census of 1891.

Page 129, table following paragraph 202, last line but two, for area of "Remainder of District," *read* "85,904," *instead of* "84,904."

Page 155, table following paragraph 240, last line but two. Warrnambool being a *town*, and not a *borough*, should have appeared under the head of *Towns* on previous page.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1892.

PART VI.—INTERCHANGE.

1. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

2. In converting the weights and measures of foreign countries into their English equivalents, which is often necessary in the progress of this work, the operation is performed by using the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is as follows:— Foreign weights and measures.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland	Kilomètre ...	·621 of a mile
	Square kilomètre ...	·386 of a square mile
	Are ...	·0247 of an acre
	Hectare ...	2·47 acres
	Cubic mètre ...	1·308 cubic yard
	Mètre ...	1·094 yard or 3·28 feet
	Kilogramme ...	2·204 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal métrique	220·4 lbs. "
	Centner "	
	Tonneau (coal) ...	2,204 lbs. "
	Hectolitre (liquid measure)	22 Imperial gallons
	" (cereals, etc.) ...	2·75 Imperial bushels
China	Ts'un ...	1·41 inch
	Ch'ih ...	1·175 foot
	Chang ...	11·75 feet
	Li ...	2,115 feet
	Tael ..	1·33 ounce avoirdupois
	Catty ...	1·33 lb. "
	Picul ...	133½ lbs. "
Denmark	Dansk mil ...	4·68 miles
	Geo. mil ...	4·61 miles
	Geo. sq. mil	21·195 square miles
	Töndeland ...	1·36 acre
	Tönde (corn) ...	3·8 Imperial bushels
	" (coal) ...	4·6775 bushels
	Pund ...	1·102 lb. avoirdupois
Egypt	Oke ...	2·7 lbs. "
	Cantar ...	98·06 lbs. "
	Ardeb of wheat or maize (118 okes)	318·6 lbs. "
	" barley (88 okes)	237·6 lbs. "
	" rice (152 okes)	410·4 lbs. "

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS—*continued.*

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Greece	Ocque	2·84 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal	123·2 lbs. „
	Livre	1·1 lb. „
	Drachme	$\frac{1}{9}$ ounce
Japan	Ri	2·4403 miles
	Ri carré	5·9552 square miles
	Tchô	5·4229 chains
	Tchô carré	2·4507 acres
	Ken	1·9884 yard
	Tsoubô	3·9538 square yards
	Kokou (liquid)	39·7033 gallons
	„ (dry)	4·9629 bushels
	Chô (liquid)	1·5881 quart
	„ (dry)	·1985 peck
Russia	Kwan	8·2817 lbs. avoirdupois
	Verste	·663 mile
	Sq. verste	·44 square mile
	Dessiatine	2·7 acres
	Pood	36 lbs. avoirdupois
	Berkovet	360 lbs. „
	Tchetvert	5·77 Imperial bushels
	Vedro	2·7 Imperial gallons

Imports and exports classified. 3. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted that then employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means thus being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the fourteenth in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference.

Mode of valuing imports and exports. 4. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which *ad valorem* duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value in the

* See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (Parliamentary Paper, No. 11, Session 1875), page 6, paragraph 16 ; page 9, resolution 6 ; and page 12, Appendix A. ; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99, and footnotes.

principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10 per cent. added.* Valuations of other imported goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the values returned are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. Declarations have to be made of the values of all imports; but in respect to exports such declarations are only required upon goods exported for drawback, or upon those on which an export duty is payable. In the case of both imports and exports, however, the values are carefully checked by officers of the Customs Department, and returned to the merchants for amendment if found incorrect.

5. In the following table, the rates of import duty† are given, also the amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values, and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article. Table of imports and exports.

6. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article:— Classification and index of imports and exports.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.	
Order	1. Books, etc.	Order 15.	Wool and worsted manufactures.
„	2. Musical instruments.	„	16. Silk manufactures.
„	3. Prints, pictures, etc.	„	17. Cotton and flax manufactures.
„	4. Carving, figures, etc.	„	18. Drapery and haberdashery.
„	5. Tackle for sports and games.	„	19. Dress.
„	6. Watches, philosophical instruments, etc.	„	20. Manufactures of fibrous materials.
„	7. Surgical instruments.	CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.	
„	8. Arms, ammunition, etc.	Order 21.	Animal food.
„	9. Machines, tools and implements.	„	22. Vegetable food.
„	10. Carriages, harness, etc.	„	23. Drinks and stimulants.
„	11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith.	CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.	
„	12. Building materials.	Order 24.	Animal substances.
„	13. Furniture.	„	25. Vegetable substances.
„	14. Chemicals.	„	26. Oils.‡

* This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.

† A complete set of the Australasian Tariffs were published in an Appendix to the second volume of the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9. References to subsequent amendments therein will be found in an Appendix at the end of this volume.

‡ It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this heading.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.	Articles connected with mining.
„ 28.	Coal, etc.
„ 29.	Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass.
„ 30.	Water.
„ 31.	Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones.
„ 32.	Metals other than gold and silver.

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Order 33.	Animals and birds.
„ 34.	Plants.

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Order 35.	Miscellaneous articles of trade, etc.
„ 36.	Indefinite articles.

INDEX.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid—acetic, other ...	14	Birds ...	33	Canvas ...	20
Aërated waters ...	23	Biscuits ...	22	Caps and hats — felt, silk, straw, etc. ...	19
Agricultural — imple-ments, machinery ...	9	Bitters ...	23	Caps, percussion ...	8
Air-bricks ...	12	Black oil ...	26	Carbolic acid ...	14
Ale and porter ...	23	„ sand ...	32	Cards, playing ...	1
Alkali ...	14	Blacking ...	14	Carpeting ...	15
Almond oil ...	26	Blankets ...	15	Carriages, carriage ma-terials ...	10
Almonds ...	22	Blasting powder ...	8	Cartridges, cartridge cases ...	8
Alum ...	14	Blue ...	25	Carts, waggons, etc. ...	10
Anchors ...	11	Boats ...	11	Carving, figures, etc....	4
Animal food ...	21	Boilers, steam ...	9	Casks ...	25
„ substances ...	24	Bolts and nuts ...	32	Castor oil ...	26
Animals and birds ...	33	Bone-dust ...	24	Cattle ...	33
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus ...	32	Bones ...	24	Cement ...	12
Apparel ...	19	Bonnets ...	19	Chaff ...	25
Arms and ammunition ...	8	Books, printed ...	1	Chain cables ...	11
Arrowroot ...	22	Boots ...	19	Chandeliers & gasaliers	13
Arsenic ...	14	Boot-webbing ...	20	Charcoal ...	28
Artificial flowers ...	19	Borax ...	14	Cheese ...	21
Artists' materials ...	3	Bottled fruit ...	22	Chemicals ...	14
Asphalt ...	14	Bottles ...	29	Chicory ...	23
Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Bran ...	25	China matting ...	20
Axles ...	10	„ bags ...	20	„ ware ...	29
Bacon ...	21	Brandy ...	23	Chinese oil ...	26
Bagging ...	20	Brassware ...	32	Chocolate ...	23
Bags, sacks... ..	20	Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Cider ...	23
„ paper... ..	25	„ bath ...	29	Cigars, cigarettes ...	23
Bark ...	25	Bristles ...	24	Clay tobacco pipes ...	4
Barley ...	22	Broadcloths, etc. ...	15	Clocks ...	6
Basket and wicker ware	25	Broom corn... ..	25	Clover seed ...	25
Bass ...	25	Brooms—hair, brush-ware ...	35	Coal ...	28
Bath bricks ...	29	Brownware ...	29	Cocoa beans ...	23
Beans ...	22	Brushware, brooms ...	35	Cocoanut fibre ...	25
Bêche de mer ...	21	Buckets and tubs, iron	32	Cocoanut oil ...	26
Beef—salted ...	21	Building materials ...	12	Cocoanuts ...	22
Beer ...	23	Butter, butterine ...	21	Cod, cod-liver oil ...	26
Beeswax ...	24	Canary seed ...	25	Coffee ...	23
Benzine ...	26	Candles ...	24	Coir and other matting	20
Bicycles, tricycles ...	10	Canes ...	25	Coke ...	28
		Cannons ...	8		

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Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Colours ...	14	Fencing wire ...	32	Gum ...	25
Colza oil ...	26	Fibre ...	25	Gun caps ...	8
Combs ...	24	Firearms ...	8	Gun cotton... ..	8
Confectionery ...	22	Firebricks ...	12	Gunny bags ...	20
Copper — ore, regulus,		Firewood ...	25	Gunpowder ...	8
sheet, ware,		Fireworks ...	5	Gutta-percha goods ...	25
wire ...	32	Fish—fresh, preserved,			
„ specie ...	31	salted, shell... ..	21	Haberdashery ...	18
Copra ...	25	„ ova ...	33	Hair—curled, seating	24
Cordage ...	20	Flannels—piece ...	15	Hams ...	21
„ iron, steel ...	32	Flax ...	25	Handkerchiefs ...	19
Cordials ...	23	„ manufactures ...	17	Hardware ...	35
Cork and corks cut ...	25	Flock ...	24	Hares ...	33
Cornsacks ...	20	Floorcloth ...	20	Harmoniums ...	2
Cotton and flax manu-		Flour ...	22	Harness ...	10
factures ...	17	„ sacks ...	20	Hats and caps—felt,	
Cotton — piece goods,		Flowers, artificial ...	19	silk, straw, etc. ...	19
waste, wick ...	17	Food, animal ...	21	Hatters' materials ...	19
„ raw ...	25	„ vegetable ...	22	Hay ...	25
Cotton seed oil ...	26	Fresh fish, meat ...	21	Hemp ...	25
Cream separators ...	9	Frillings ...	19	Hides ...	24
Curiosities ...	36	Fruit — bottled, dried,		Hollow-ware ...	35
Currants ...	22	green, currants, rai-		Honey ...	21
Cutlery ...	9	sins ...	22	Hoofs ...	24
		Fuel ...	28	Hops ...	23
Detonators ...	8	Furniture, furniture		Horned cattle ...	33
Dholl ...	25	springs ...	13	Horns ...	24
Dogs ...	33	Furs ...	19	Horses ...	33
Donkeys ...	33	Fuse ...	8	Hosiery ...	19
Doors ...	12				
Drake ...	25	Galvanized iron—cord-		Implements, agricul-	
Drapery ...	18	age, buckets, tubs,		tural ...	9
Dress ...	19	guttering, sheet, ware	32	Indefinite articles ...	36
Dried fruit ...	22	Gasaliers & chandeliers	13	Indiarubber goods ...	25
Drinks and stimulants	23	Gasoline oil... ..	26	Ink—printing, coloured,	
Druggeting... ..	15	Gelatine, blasting ...	8	and writing ...	14
Drugs ...	14	Gin ...	23	Instruments, musical... ..	2
Dyes ...	14	Ginger, ground ...	23	„ optical ..	6
Dynamite ...	8	Glass—bottles, plate,		„ scientific ...	6
		window, ware ...	29	„ surgical ...	7
Earthenware ...	29	Gloves ...	19	Iron—bar, castings, gal-	
Eggs ...	21	Glucose ...	22	vanized, hoop, ores,	
Electric light fittings	32	Glue, glue pieces ...	24	pig, pipes, plate, rod,	
Electro-plated ware ...	32	Glycerine ...	14	scrap, sheet, ware,	
Emus ...	33	Goats ...	33	wire, etc....	32
Engine-packing ...	20	Goat skins ...	24	Ironmongery ...	35
Engines, steam ...	9	Gold—leaf, plate, specie	31	„ saddlers' ...	10
Engravings... ..	3	Goods manufactured,		Isinglass ...	21
Essences and essential		unenumerated ...	36	Ivory ...	24
oils ..	14	Grain ...	22		
Explosives ...	8	Gram ...	22	Jaconet frilling and	
		Grass seeds... ..	25	ruffling, etc. ...	19
Fancy bags ...	18	Grates and stoves ...	32	Jams and preserves ...	22
„ goods ...	35	Grease ...	24	Jewellery ...	31
Feathers ...	24	Greasy wool ...	24	Jute ...	25
„ ornamental ...	19	Grindery ...	35	„ piece goods ...	20
Felt—hoods ...	19	Grindstones... ..	29		
„ sheathing, etc....	20	Guano ...	14	Kangaroo skins ...	24

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„ shale ...	28	Millinery ...	19	Peanuts ...	22
Lamps and lampware ...	13	Millstones ...	29	Pearl barley ...	22
Lard ...	21	Mineral earths, clays, etc. ...	32	Pearl shell ...	24
„ oil ...	26	„ oil, undefined ...	26	Peas, split ...	22
Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	32	„ waters ...	23	Peel, drained ...	22
Leather, leatherware ...	24	Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	35	Pepper ...	23
Leeches ...	33	Molasses ...	22	„ ground ...	23
Lime ...	12	Mouldings ...	4	Perfumed spirits ...	23
Limejuice ...	23	Musical instruments ...	2	Perfumery ...	23
Linen piece goods ...	17	Muslins ...	17	Personal effects ...	36
Linseed meal ...	25	Mustard ...	23	Phormium, N.Z. ...	25
„ oil ...	26	Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Photographic goods ...	35
Liquorice ...	22	Nails ...	32	Pianofortes ...	2
Lithofracteur ...	8	Naphtha ...	14	Pickles ...	23
Live animals ...	33	Natural history, specimens of ...	36	Pigs ...	33
Lubricating oil ...	26	Neatsfoot oil ...	26	Pine oil ...	26
Macaroni ...	22	Nets and netting ...	20	Pipes—iron, lead ...	32
Machinery—agricultural, weaving, and spinning ...	9	Nut oil ...	26	„ tobacco ...	4
Machines, tools, and implements ...	9	Nuts ...	22	Pistols ...	8
Maize ...	22	Oakum ...	25	Pitch ...	25
Maizena and corn flour ...	22	Oars ...	11	Plants ...	34
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Manufactures of mixed metals ...	32	Oilcloth ...	20	Pollard ...	25
Manures ...	14	Oilmen's stores ...	35	Porcelain ...	29
Marble ...	29	Oils of all kinds ...	26	Pork, salted ...	21
Matches ...	14	„ in bottles ...	26	Potatoes ...	22
Materials, building ...	12	Olive oil ...	26	Poultry ...	33
„ carriage ...	10	Onions ...	22	Powder—blasting, sporting ...	8
„ hatters' ...	19	Opium ...	14	Precious stones ...	31
„ printing ...	35	Opossum skins ...	24	Preserved fish, meats ...	21
„ telegraphic ...	35	Optical instruments ...	6	„ milk ...	23
„ watchmakers' ...	6	Ordnance stores ...	35	„ vegetables ...	22
Mats ...	20	Ore—antimony, copper, iron, lead, tin ...	32	Preserves ...	22
Matting—China, coir ...	20	„ bags ...	20	Printing ink ...	14
Meal, linseed ...	25	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc. ...	32	„ materials ...	35
„ oat ...	22	Organs ...	2	„ paper ...	25
Meats—fresh, preserved ...	21	Ornamental feathers ...	19	Prints, pictures, etc. ...	3
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„ roots ...	14	Oxalic acid ...	14	Pulse ...	22
Medicines, patent ...	14	Paintings ...	3	Pulu ...	25
Meerscham pipes ...	4	Paints ...	14	Pumice stone ...	29
Metals, other than gold and silver ...	32	Palm oil ...	26	Putty ...	29
Methylated spirits ...	14	Paper—bags, hangings, patterns, printing, wrapping, writing ...	25	Quartz ...	31
Milk, preserved ...	23	Paraffine ...	28	Quicksilver ...	32
		Parasols ...	19	Quilts ...	18
		Patent leather ...	24	Rabbit skins ...	24
				Rags ...	25
				Railway rails, chairs, etc. ...	32
				Raisins ...	22
				Rape oil ...	26

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Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
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„ sugar ...	22	Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Travellers' samples ...	35
Refined sugar ...	22	caustic, crystals, ni-		Tricycles, bicycles ...	10
Regulus ...	32	trate, silicate ...	14	Turnery ...	4
Resin ...	25	Specie ...	31	Turpentine ...	14
Ribbons ...	16	Specimens of natural		Turtles ...	33
Rice ...	22	history ...	36	Tweeds ...	15
Rock salt ...	23	Spelter ...	32	Twine ...	20
Rolls and fillets ...	1	Sperm oil ...	26		
Roots, medicinal ...	14	Spices ...	23	Umbrellas ...	19
Rope ...	20	Spinning and weaving		Unserviceable cordage	20
Rufflings ...	19	machinery ...	9	Upholstery ...	13
Rugs ...	15	Spirits, methylated ...	14	Utensils ...	9
Rum ...	23	„ other ...	23		
Rye ...	22	Split peas ...	22	Varnish ...	25
		Sponges ...	24	Vegetable food ...	22
Saccharum ...	22	Starch ...	25	„ oil ...	26
Sacks, bags... ..	20	Stationery ...	1	„ substances... ..	25
Saddlery ...	10	Steam boilers, engines	9	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	Stearine ...	24	served ...	22
Saddle-trees ...	10	Steel, cordage ...	32	Velvets ...	16
Sago ...	22	Stimulants ...	23	Vermicelli ...	22
Salad oil ...	26	Stone, clay, earthen-		Vestas ...	14
Salt ...	23	ware, and glass	29	Vinegar ...	23
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	„ grind, mill, ware,			
Saltpetre ...	23	etc. ...	29	Waggon	10
Sashes ...	12	Stoves ...	32	Walnuts ...	22
Sauces ...	23	Straw ...	25	Washed wool ...	24
Sausage skins ...	24	„ hats ...	19	Watches ...	6
Scientific instruments	6	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Watchmakers' materials	6
Scoured wool ...	24	fined ...	22	Weaving and spinning	
Screws ...	32	Sulphur ...	14	machinery ...	9
Seal oil ...	26	Surgical instruments...	7	Whalebone ...	24
„ skins ...	24			Wheat ...	22
Seeds—canary, clover,		Tackle for sports and		Whisky ...	23
grass ...	25	games ...	5	Whiting ...	29
Seed oil ...	26	Tallow ...	24	Wicker and basketware	25
Sewing machines ...	9	„ oil ...	26	Wine ...	23
Shale ...	28	Tanks, iron... ..	32	„ spirits of ...	23
„ waste... ..	26	Tapioca ...	22	Wire netting ...	32
Sheep ...	33	Tar ...	25	Wooden tobacco pipes	4
„ skins ...	24	Tares ...	25	Woodenware ...	25
Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Tarpaulins, linen ...	17	Wool ...	14
Shellfish ...	21	Tea ...	23	„ and worsted manu-	
Ships, boats, etc. ...	11	Telegraphic materials	35	factures ...	15
Shoes ...	19	„ wire ...	32	Woollen piece goods ...	15
Shot ...	8	Tents, linen ...	17	Woolpacks ...	20
Silk—manufactures,		Timber, all kinds ...	25	Works of art ...	3
mixtures; silks ...	16	Tin—block, foil, ore,		Writing paper ...	25
Silver—plate, specie ...	31	plates, ware ...	32		
Skins ...	24	Tobacco ...	23	Yarn ...	15
Slate slabs ...	29	„ pipes ...	4		
Slates, roofing ...	12	Tonite ...	8	Zinc—ingots, sheet, per-	
Slops ...	19	Tools ...	9	forated ...	32

IMPORTS, 1891.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

		<i>Order 1.—Books, etc.</i>			
Free ...	...	Books, printed ...	...	...	234,350
3s. per doz. packs	1,369	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	...	8,549	2,073
10 per cent.	3	Rolls and fillets (ornamental) ...	...	...	29
20 per cent. and free	11,375	Stationery* ...	...	...	84,891
		<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
£3 each ...	72	Harmoniums	No. 25		304
" ...	2,490	Organs ...	" 799		10,523
£15 each ...	615	Pianofortes, Grand	" 51		4,104
£5 each ...	16,095	" Upright	" 3,438		82,704
25 per cent.	2	Pianoforte actions, etc.	...		55
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed	...		16,058
		<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.</i>			
Free ...	...	Artists' materials ...	...		7,398
" ...	...	Paintings and engravings	...		57,185
" ...	...	Works of art ...	...		4,149
		<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.</i>			
1s. per gross	238	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	4,669		461
25 per cent.	46	" " meerschaum ...	...		182
" ...	6,877	" " wooden ... gross	8,961		27,560
" ...	147	" " other ...	...		649
" ...	80	Pipe cases ...	...		181
" ...	83	Turnery ...	...		332
		<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>			
20 per cent.	112	Fireworks ...	...		668
Free ...	...	Toys ...	...		20,780
		<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.</i>			
20 per cent.	2,724	Clocks ...	...		13,739
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical ...	...		10,552
" ...	...	" scientific ...	...		9,476
20 per cent.	7,719	Watches ...	...		54,292
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials ...	...		5,051
		<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free ...	...	Instruments, surgical ...	...		23,060

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

EXPORTS, 1891.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
Order 1.—Books, etc.				
...	70,172	Books, printed ...	...	+ 164,178
1,455	356	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+ 7,094	+ 1,717
...	...	Rolls and fillets (ornamental) ...	...	+ 29
...	42,337	Stationery* ...	...	+ 42,554
Order 2.—Musical Instruments.				
4	40	Harmoniums ... No.	+ 21	+ 264
88	1,764	Organs ...	+ 711	+ 8,759
553	20,866	Pianofortes ...	+ 2,936	+ 65,942
...	...	Pianoforte actions, etc. ...	...	+ 55
...	2,310	Others, undescribed ...	...	+ 13,748
Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.				
...	256	Artists' materials ...	...	+ 7,142
...	12,340	Paintings and engravings ...	...	+ 44,845
...	466	Works of art ...	...	+ 3,683
Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.				
926	165	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	+ 3,743	+ 296
...	2	„ „ meerschaum ...	...	+ 180
1,899	9,983	„ „ wooden ... gross	+ 7,062	+ 17,577
...	616	„ „ other ...	...	+ 33
...	...	Pipe cases ...	...	+ 181
...	1,446	Turnery ...	...	– 1,114
Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
...	591	Fireworks ...	...	+ 77
...	2,473	Toys ...	...	+ 18,307
Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.				
...	1,832	Clocks ...	...	+ 11,907
...	2,191	Instruments, optical ...	...	+ 8,361
...	1,414	„ scientific ...	...	+ 8,062
...	15,240	Watches ...	...	+ 39,052
...	120	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	+ 4,931
Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.				
...	510	Instruments, surgical ...	...	+ 22,550

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

		Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.						
Free	...	Arms, pistols, etc.	...	No.	1,768	1,027		
"	...	" sporting	...	"	9,651	19,004		
		Ammunition, etc.—						
"	...	" caps	...	...	...	538
"	...	" cartridges	...	...	...	5,794
"	...	" cartridge cases	...	...	...	3,177
"	...	" detonators	...	...	...	1,588
4d. per lb....	1,237	" dynamite	...	lbs.	99,500	6,444		
1½d. per coil	425	" fuse	...	coils	85,349	2,316		
1d. per lb....	52	" gelatine, blasting	...	lbs.	5,000	475		
"	933	" dynamite	...	"	249,000	20,054		
"	1,945	" powder, blasting	...	"	551,012	10,763		
3d. per lb....	1,889	" sporting	...	"	195,956	18,292		
1d. per lb....	327	" shot	...	"	66,793	550		
4d. per lb....	...	" tonite	...	"	250	41		
Free	...	" unenumerated	...	...	...	2,919
		Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple- ments.						
35 per cent.	162	Boilers, steam	...	No.	19	1,163		
"	...	Cream separators	...	...	...	17,430
Free	...	Cutlery	...	...	...	46,312
35 per cent.	417	Engines, steam	...	No.	51	5,227		
Free	...	" traction	...	"	15	6,187		
25 per cent.	2,529	" portable	...	"	92	14,444		
20 per cent.	4,886	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	...	...	27,533
Free	...	Machinery, agricultural	...	...	...	25,417
"	...	" spinning and weaving	...	...	...	7,510
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	...	36,114
35 per cent.	52,725	" "	...	...	...	161,895
Free	...	Sewing machines	...	No.	17,407	70,145		
"	...	Tools and utensils	...	...	...	58,154
		Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.						
10s. per arm	542	Axles and arms, with brass caps	...	No.	1,049	848		
7s. per arm	676	" " mail patent, over 1½in.	...	"	1,865	1,225		
4s. 6d. p. arm	755	" " " to 1½in.	...	"	3,130	1,405		
4s. 6d. p. arm	14	" " common nut, over 1½in.	...	"	108	63		
3s. per arm	1,524	" " " to 1½in.	...	"	8,547	1,251		
25 per cent.	736	" " common dray	...	"	4,224	2,979		
35 per cent.	140	Axle-boxes	...	"	5,134	401		

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*

		Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.					
...	...	Arms, pistols, etc....	...	No.	+ 1,768	+ 1,027	
1,546	2,549	„ sporting	...	„	+ 8,105	+ 16,455	
		Ammunition, etc.—					
...	39	„ caps	...	...	...	+ 499
...	1,089	„ cartridges	...	...	...	+ 4,705
...	24	„ cartridge cases	...	...	...	+ 3,153
...	558	„ detonators	...	...	...	+ 1,030
113,600	9,066	„ dynamite	...	lbs.	− 14,100	− 2,622	
90,868	2,483	„ fuse	...	coils	− 5,519	− 167	
2,428	181	„ gelatine, blasting	...	lbs.	+ 2,572	+ 294	
15,000	1,325	„ „ dynamite	...	„	+ 234,000	+ 18,729	
46,938	1,447	„ powder, blasting	...	„	+ 504,074	+ 9,316	
6,182	880	„ „ sporting	...	„	+ 189,774	+ 17,412	
33,559	513	„ shot	...	„	+ 33,234	+ 37	
56	3	„ tonite	...	„	+ 194	+ 38	
...	23	„ unenumerated	...	„	...	+ 2,896	
		Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple-					
		ments.					
28	4,050	Boilers, steam	...	No.	− 9	− 2,887	
...	...	Cream separators	...	...	...	+ 17,430
...	3,212	Cutlery	...	...	...	+ 43,100
77	12,981	Engines, steam	...	No.	− 26	− 7,754	
...	...	„ traction	...	„	+ 15	+ 6,187	
...	...	„ portable	...	„	+ 92	+ 14,444	
...	28,239	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	...	...	− 706
...	32,342	Machinery, agricultural	...	...	...	− 6,925
...	...	„ spinning and weaving	...	...	...	+ 7,510
...	113,528	„ undescribed	...	...	...	+ 84,481
7,519	25,600	Sewing machines	...	No.	+ 9,888	+ 44,545	
...	6,861	Tools and utensils...	...	...	...	+ 51,293
		Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.					
		Axles and arms, with brass caps	...	No.			
		„ „ mail patent	...	„			
2,456	1,604	„ „ „	...	„	+ 16,467	+ 6,167	
		„ „ common nut	...	„			
		„ „ „	...	„			
		„ „ common dray	...	„			
4	1	Axle-boxes	...	„	+ 5,130	+ 400	

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

		Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc. —continued.					
		Carriages and carts—					
£50 each ...	400	Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, etc.	No.	3	554	}	
20 per cent.	66	All carts and waggons without springs	„	45	719		
£40 each ...	...	Omnibuses and coaches	„	...	...
£20 each ...	80	Hansom cabs, etc.	„	3	172		
£15 each ...	165	Express waggons, etc.	„	8	230		
£10 each ...	90	Dog carts, etc.	„	7	351	}	
25 per cent.	1,649	Unenumerated	...	...	6,763
„ ...	3,844	Bicycles, tricycles, etc.	...	...	15,633
35 per cent.	356	Carriage materials	...	...	905
Various ...	780	„ wheels, poles, shafts, bars, under-gear, buggy tops	...	...	1,631
25 per cent.	1,224	Saddlery and harness...	4,973	}	
Free ...	...	Saddlers' ironmongery	...	...	20,793
10s. per doz.	10	Saddle-trees (harness)	doz.	19	35		
20s. per doz.	122	„ (riding) ...	„	121	510		
		Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.					
Free	Anchors	No.	81	248	}	
„ ...	...	Boats	„	8	573	
„ ...	...	Chain cables	tons	157	2,886	
„ ...	...	Oars, ash	No.	2,220	386	
		Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, post.)					
35 per cent.	42	Bricks, air	No.	8,062	119	}	
Free ...	...	„ clay	„	146,300	303	
20s. per 1,000	358	„ fire	„	358,485	3,423		
Free ...	...	Cement	cwt.	497,501	94,736	
5s. to 7s. 6d. each	109	Doors	No.	448	221		
Free	Lime	tons	328	992	}	
2s. per pair	1	Sashes, window	pairs	13	2		
3s. per pair	1	„ „ glazed	„	4	3		
Free ...	...	Slates, roofing	No.	4,233,569	30,839	
		Order 13.—Furniture.					
35 per cent.	22,991	Furniture and upholstery	68,163	}	
10 per cent.	38	Furniture springs	...	...	241
35 per cent.	261	Gasaliers and chandeliers	...	...	624
25 per cent.	3,975	Lamps and lampware	...	...	16,205

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.</i> —continued.				
237	8,239	Carriages and carts—		
		Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, etc.		
		„ „ „ „		
		Omnibuses and coaches ...		
		All other kinds... ..		
...	...	Express waggons, etc. ...	–171	–6,213
...	...	Dog carts, etc.		
...	...	Unenumerated		+ 6,763
...	1,812	Bicycles, tricycles, etc. ...		+ 13,821
...	1,761	Carriage materials		
		„ wheels, poles, shafts, and bars		
...	9,241	Saddlery and harness		–4,268
...	819	Saddlers' ironmongery		+ 19,974
...	...	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	+ 19	+ 35
60	252	„ (riding)	+ 61	+ 258
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>				
5	12	Anchors No.	+ 76	+ 236
38	1,490	Boats „	– 30	– 917
2	52	Chain cables tons	+ 155	+ 2,834
82	45	Oars, ash No.	+ 2,138	+ 341
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials.</i> (See also Order 29, <i>post</i> .)				
...	...	Bricks, air No.	+ 8,062	+ 119
41,440	101	„ clay „	+ 104,860	+ 202
13,393	127	„ fire „	+ 345,092	+ 3,296
7,767	1,253	Cement cwt.	+ 489,734	+ 93,483
745	665	Doors No.	– 297	– 444
156	486	Lime tons	+ 172	+ 506
588	368	Sashes, window pairs	– 571	– 363
36,800	315	Slates, roofing No.	+ 4,196,769	+ 30,524
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>				
...	35,223	Furniture and upholstery		+ 32,940
...	...	Furniture springs		+ 241
...	...	Gasaliers and chandeliers		+ 624
...	3,063	Lamps and lampware		+ 13,142

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

Order 14.—Chemicals.					
3d. per lb....	559	Acid, acetic ...	lbs.	43,964	1,422
5s. per cwt.	32	„ undescrbed ...	„	14,448	165
Free ...	...	„ „ ...	„	558,264	27,930
Free ...	...	Alkali, soda ash ...	cwt.	19,238	8,907
„ ...	...	„ „ bicarbonate ...	„	11,280	4,756
„ ...	...	„ „ caustic ...	„	29,949	18,769
40s. per ton	15	„ „ crystals ...	tons	8	59
Free ...	...	Alum ...	cwt.	2,769	1,076
„ ...	...	Arsenic ...	„	400	343
„ ...	...	Asphalt ...	„	7,873	2,791
25 per cent.	1,227	Blacking ...	...	...	4,682
Free ...	...	Borax ...	cwt.	1,282	2,665
Various & free	1,415	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous ...	...	...	76,280
Free ...	...	Nitrate of soda ...	cwt.	2,144	1,150
„ ...	...	Silicate of soda ...	„	9,355	2,800
„ ...	...	Dyes ...	...	...	18,217
„ ...	...	Essences and essential oils ...	...	...	8,612
3d. per lb....	265	Glycerine, pure ...	lbs.	34,795	1,235
1d. per lb....	142	„ crude ...	„	33,961	615
Free ...	...	Guano ...	tons	147	769
„ ...	...	Ink, printing ...	lbs.	174,326	3,299
6d. per lb....	145	„ coloured ...	„	5,869	686
10 per cent.	512	„ writing ...	...	...	5,162
Free ...	...	Manures, undescribed ...	tons	1,012	3,900
1s. 3d. per gross	94	Matches and vestas in metal boxes	gross	2,948	963
1s. per gross	16,413	„ „ „ in paper boxes	„	332,861	48,735
Free ...	...	„ safety ...	„	166,414	10,497
6d. per gross	313	„ wooden ...	„	14,176	1,283
25 per cent.	13,977	Medicines, patent ...	...	...	56,169
Free ...	...	Medicinal roots ...	...	...	501
„ ...	...	Naphtha ...	galls.	16,618	1,840
20s. per lb.	15,571	Opium, prepared ..	lbs.	16,430	32,963
Free ...	...	Paints and colours, dry colours, etc.	cwt.	17,543	19,223
80s. per ton	784	„ „ mixed for use	„	3,810	9,558
40s. per ton	4,386	„ „ ground in oil	„	43,803	49,589
1s. per gal.	135	Spirits, methylated ...	galls.	2,115	455
Free ...	...	Sulphur ...	cwt.	5,687	2,287
„ ...	...	Turpentine ...	galls.	128,024	14,783

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Order 15—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.					
25 per cent.	9,808	Blankets ...	pairs	97,886	39,308
20 per cent.	17,796	Carpeting and druggeting ...	...	...	86,775
Free ...	...	„ printed felt ...	...	...	1,249

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*Order 14.—*Chemicals.*

17,913	599	Acid, acetic	lbs.	+ 26,051	+ 823
135,064	4,197	„ undescribed	„	+ 437,648	+ 23,898
818	493	Alkali, soda ash	cwt.	+ 18,420	+ 8,414
1,258	747	„ „ bicarbonate	„	+ 10,022	+ 4,009
1,030	809	„ „ caustic	„	+ 28,919	+ 17,960
51	455	„ „ crystals	tons	– 43	– 396
18	23	Alum	cwt.	+ 2,751	+ 1,053
193	243	Arsenic	„	+ 207	+ 100
180	73	Asphalt	„	+ 7,693	+ 2,718
...	690	Blacking ... ..	...	...	+ 3,992
38	75	Borax	cwt.	+ 1,244	+ 2,590
...	30,682	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous ...	...	...	+ 45,598
110	101	Nitrate of soda	cwt.	+ 2,034	+ 1,049
248	129	Silicate of soda	„	+ 9,107	+ 2,671
...	2,411	Dyes ... ..	...	...	+ 15,806
...	8,684	Essences and essential oils ... ..	...	...	– 72
15,402	502	Glycerine	lbs.	+ 53,354	+ 1,348
258	1,305	Guano	tons	– 111	– 536
35,148	931	Ink, printing	lbs.	+ 139,178	+ 2,368
...	...	„ coloured	„	+ 5,869	+ 686
...	550	„ writing ... ..	...	...	+ 4,612
1,959	19,131	Manures, undescribed	tons	– 947	– 15,231
27,831	4,629	Matches and vestas	gross	+ 488,568	+ 56,849
...	12,029	Medicines, patent ... ..	...	...	+ 44,140
...	14	Medicinal roots ... ..	...	...	+ 487
810	204	Naphtha	galls.	+ 15,808	+ 1,636
1,050	2,092	Opium, prepared	lbs.	+ 15,380	+ 30,871
5,712	8,847	Paints and colours	cwt.	+ 59,444	+ 69,523
594	95	„ „ mixed for use	„		
597	360	„ „ ground in oil	„	+ 1,521	+ 360
8,284	1,164	Spirits, methylated	galls.	+ 5,090	+ 1,927
		Sulphur	cwt.	+ 119,740	+ 13,619
		Turpentine	galls.		

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Order 15.—*Wool and Worsted
Manufactures.*

14,997	7,524	Blankets	pairs	+ 82,889	+ 31,784
...	8,161	Carpeting and druggeting ... ..	...	...	+ 78,614
...	...	„ printed felt ... ..	...	...	+ 1,249

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

		<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures—continued.</i>		
30 per cent.	7,370	Flannels, piece	...	28,264
25 per cent.	1,803	Rugs, woollen	...	7,513
		Woollen piece goods—		
30 per cent.	121,005	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, etc.	...	410,355
Free	...	Dress goods, containing wool	...	363,941
	...	" women's	...	...
30 per cent.	229	Shirtings	...	714
Free	...	Undescribed	...	45,051
	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	8,511
	...	Yarn	337,963 lbs.	4,715
		<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>		
20 per cent.	50,625	Silks and satins, dress	...	258,266
"	623	" dress goods, mixed with other material	...	2,730
"	1,129	Silk ribbons	...	5,369
"	511	" velvets and crapes	...	2,327
"	1,653	" other manufactures of	...	11,140
Free	...	" " "	...	26,367
		<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>		
Free	...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	...	900,241
"	...	" manufactures, such as counter-panes, etc.	...	73,463
"	...	" waste	1,256,116 lbs.	14,571
"	...	" wick	71,676	4,071
"	...	Linen piece goods	...	32,220
"	...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	3,611
20 per cent.	21	" tents and tarpaulins	...	136
		<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>		
Free	...	Haberdashery	...	239,236
25 per cent.	799	Bags—Fancy	...	3,170
30 per cent.	1,340	Quilts	...	4,730
		<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>		
25 per cent.	76,896	Apparel and slops	...	317,792
35 per cent.	32,165	" "	...	93,269
Free	...	" "	...	108,887
25 per cent.	502	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed	...	2,131

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued</i> .				
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures—continued.</i>				
...	3,306	Flannels, piece ... ..	...	+ 24,958
...	2,424	Rugs, woollen ... ..	...	+ 5,089
...	38,753	Woollen piece goods—		
...	...	Broad and narrow cloths, tweed, etc.	...	+ 371,602
...	...	Dress goods, containing wool	...	+ 363,941
...	22,567	„ women's ... ..	...	- 22,567
...	...	Shirtings ... ..	...	+ 714
...	...	Undescribed ... ..	...	+ 45,051
...	1,635	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	+ 6,876
21,458	242	Yarn lbs.	+ 316,505	+ 4,473
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>				
...	47,782	Silks and satins, dress ... ..	...	+ 210,484
...	...	„ dress goods, mixed with other material	...	+ 2,730
...	...	Silk ribbons ... ..	...	+ 5,369
...	...	„ velvets and crapes ... ..	...	+ 2,327
...	613	„ other manufactures of ... ..	...	+ 36,894
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
...	86,576	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ... ..	...	+ 813,665
...	11,166	„ manufactures, such as counterpanes, etc.	...	+ 62,297
51,397	876	„ waste lbs.	+ 1,204,719	+ 13,695
7,604	368	„ wick „	+ 64,072	+ 3,703
...	7,300	Linen piece goods ... ..	...	+ 24,920
...	594	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	+ 3,017
...	...	„ tents and tarpaulins ... ..	...	+ 136
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
...	45,702	Haberdashery ... ..	...	+ 193,534
...	425	Bags—Fancy ... ..	...	+ 2,745
...	...	Quilts ... ..	...	+ 4,730
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
...	191,762	Apparel and slops ... ..	...	+ 328,186
...	32	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed ... ..	...	+ 2,099

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

		Order 19.—Dress—continued.				
4s. to 45s. p. doz. pairs	36,507	Boots and shoes	... pairs	697,520	145,279	}
Free	...	„ „ infants, Nos. 0-3	„	93,684	8,154	
20 per cent.	6	Clogs and pattens	...	...	32	
25 per cent.	7,757	Feathers, ornamental	...	...	31,682	
Free	...	Flowers, artificial	...	...	17,418	
25 per cent.	1,768	Frillings and rufflings	...	...	7,269	
2d. per lb.	59	Furs, dressed	... lbs.	7,019	3,986	
Free	...	„ undressed	...	...	273	
25 per cent.	375	„ hatters'	...	...	1,400	
20 per cent.	18,044	Gloves, kid or leather	...	...	92,336	}
Free	...	„ other	...	...	26,274	
10 per cent.	2,477	Handkerchiefs	...	...	24,944	
		Hats and caps—				
60s. per doz.	711	Dress	... No.	2,819	1,651	
30s. per doz.	68	With calico frame and covered, etc.	„	1,480	147	
20s. per doz.	17,918	Men's, boys', etc., felt	„	228,543	37,620	
8s. per doz.	1,329	Cloth, sewn, etc.	„	34,650	1,677	
5s. per doz.	915	Felt hoods	„	43,237	3,172	
Free	...	Straw, untrimmed	„	954,747	41,604	
25 per cent.	2,872	Others unenumerated	„	97,034	11,949	
	23,813	Total hats and caps	„	1,362,510	97,820	
Free	...	Hatters' materials	...	...	10,316	
„	...	Hosiery, cotton	...	...	59,864	}
25 per cent.	20,664	„ wool and silk	...	...	83,770	
...	...	Millinery	...	...	...
2s. 6d. each	1,065	Umbrellas and parasols, silk	... No.	8,558	4,538	}
1s. each	22	„ „ other	„	428	73	
„	31	Umbrella sticks	„	614	51	
Free	...	„ materials	...	...	6,113	
Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.						
Free	...	Bagging	... yds.	...	...
„	...	Bags and sacks, bran bags	... No.	2,348,434	41,806	
„	...	„ „ corn and flour sacks	„	3,628,558	106,138	
„	...	„ „ gunny bags	„	689,240	15,427	
3s. per doz.	4,192	„ „ woolpacks	„	321,762	33,162	
6d. per doz.	48	„ „ undescribed	„	28,492	335	}
Free	...	„ „	„	647,513	9,164	
„	...	Boot webbing	...	...	2,973	
„	...	Canvas	...	...	18,583	

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued</i> .				
Order 19.— <i>Dress</i> —continued.				
194,605	47,197	Boots and shoes ... pairs	+ 596,599	+ 106,236
...	...	Clogs and pattens ...	...	+ 32
...	4,556	Feathers, ornamental ...	...	+ 27,126
...	785	Flowers, artificial ...	...	+ 16,633
...	1,135	Frillings and rufflings ...	...	+ 6,134
...	1,608	Furs, dressed ...	...	+ 2,378
...	...	„ undressed ...	...	+ 273
...	...	„ hatters' ...	...	+ 1,400
...	20,959	Gloves ...	...	+ 97,651
...	...	Handkerchiefs ...	...	+ 24,944
...	...	Hats and caps—		
...	...	Dress ... No.	+ 2,819	+ 1,651
...	...	With calico frame and covered, etc. „	+ 1,480	+ 147
110,679	12,542	Men's, boys', etc., felt ... „	+ 117,864	+ 25,078
...	...	Cloth, sewn, etc. ... „	+ 34,650	+ 1,677
6,120	541	Felt hoods ... „	+ 37,117	+ 2,631
39,867	3,187	Straw ... „	+ 914,880	+ 38,417
...	...	Others unenumerated ... „	+ 97,034	+ 11,949
156,666	16,270		+ 1,205,844	+ 81,550
...	1,209	Hatters' materials ...	...	+ 9,107
...	9,124	Hosiery ...	...	+ 134,510
...	130	Millinery ...	...	– 130
4,640	1,642	Umbrellas and parasols ... No.	+ 4,346	+ 2,969
...	...	Umbrella sticks ... „	+ 614	+ 51
...	...	„ materials ... „	...	+ 6,113
Order 20.— <i>Manufactures of Fibrous Materials</i> .				
1,850	47	Bagging ... yds.	– 1,850	– 47
71,743	1,621	Bags and sacks, bran bags ... No.	+ 2,276,691	+ 40,185
716,720	16,350	„ „ corn and flour sacks „	+ 2,911,838	+ 89,788
...	...	„ „ gunny bags „	+ 689,240	+ 15,427
134,349	13,322	„ „ woolpacks... „	+ 187,413	+ 19,840
259,454	3,431	„ „ undescribed „	+ 416,551	+ 6,068
...	441	Boot webbing ...	...	+ 2,532
...	2,853	Canvas ...	...	+ 15,730

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

		Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.			
5s. per cwt.	67	Cordage, coir	...	cwt.	267
12s. per cwt.	245	„ hempen	...	„	803
„	248	„ white lines	...	„	409
„	330	„ engine packing	...	„	545
Free	...	„ unserviceable	...	tons	224
Free	...	Felt, sheathing	...	...	...
„	...	Jute piece goods	...	...	...
25 per cent.	687	Mats	...	...	...
20 per cent.	183	Matting, coir, jute	...	...	...
Free	...	„ other	...	...	...
„	...	Nets and netting	...	cwt.	218
20 per cent.	12,999	Oil and other floor cloths	...	...	...
2½d. per lb.	1,796	Twine and lines	...	lbs.	205,705
8s. per cwt.	1,542	„ reaper and binder	...	„	467,264
Free	...	„ unenumerated...	...	„	248,820

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		Order 21.—Animal Food.			
2d. per lb. ...	2,567	Butter	...	lbs.	354,251
„	1,212	Cheese	...	„	154,002
„	8,586	Milk, preserved	...	„	1,108,851
2s. per gross	4,550	Eggs	...	No.	6,575,760
Free	...	Fish, fresh	...	...	...
2d. per lb....	24,215	„ preserved	...	lbs.	3,245,725
Free	...	„ salted...	...	cwt.	13,638
„	...	„ shell...	...	...	...
2d. per lb....	8	Honey	...	lbs.	1,000
10 per cent.	73	Isinglass	...	„	2,906
Free	...	„ uncut	...	„	26,510
„	...	Lard	...	„	388
„	...	Meats, fresh	...	cwt.	8,803
2d. per lb....	2,172	„ preserved	...	lbs.	364,098
„	148	„ bacon	...	„	18,630
5s. per cwt.	201	„ beef, salted	...	cwt.	804
2d. per lb....	1,620	„ hams	...	lbs.	173,739
5s. per cwt.	146	„ pork, salted	...	cwt.	672
20 per cent.	719	„ potted, etc.	...	...	...
		Order 22.—Vegetable Food.			
2d. per lb....	836	Arrowroot	...	lbs.	123,468
„	165	Biscuit, fancy	...	„	20,678

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued*.

		<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>			
2,127	6,259	Cordage ...	cwt.	— 648	— 378
29	178	„ engine packing ...	„	+ 516	+ 3,761
80	285	„ unserviceable ...	tons	+ 144	+ 700
...	391	Felt, sheathing ...	...	...	+ 1,826
...	1,620	Jute piece goods ...	...	...	+ 36,914
...	999	Mats ...	...	...	+ 1,647
...	763	Matting ...	...	...	+ 2,207
...	138	Nets and netting ...	...	...	+ 1,824
...	3,117	Oil and other floor cloths ...	...	...	+ 61,919
218,778	7,026	Twine and lines ...	lbs.	— 13,073	— 1,230
8,960	279	„ reaper and binder ...	„	+ 458,304	+ 8,964
...	...	„ unenumerated ...	„	+ 248,820	+ 8,623

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
4,691,785	228,173	Butter ...	lbs.	— 4,337,534	— 214,228
236,263	6,092	Cheese ...	„	— 82,261	— 1,930
214,907	5,668	Milk, preserved ...	„	+ 893,944	+ 18,556
81,948	356	Eggs ...	No.	+ 6,493,812	+ 22,302
...	410	Fish, fresh ...	...	...	+ 3,691
338,862	12,898	„ preserved ...	lbs.	+ 2,906,863	+ 75,886
693	1,136	„ salted ...	cwt.	+ 12,945	+ 19,760
...	33	„ shell ...	...	...	+ 25,581
52,070	1,648	Honey ...	lbs.	— 51,070	— 1,620
13,830	2,250	Isinglass ...	„	— 10,924	— 1,522
...	...	„ uncut ...	„	+ 26,510	+ 3,278
8,690	195	Lard ...	„	— 8,302	— 188
110	106	Meats, fresh ...	cwt.	+ 8,693	+ 9,488
1,160,302	22,392	„ preserved ...	lbs.	— 796,204	— 7,836
75,359	2,761	„ bacon ...	„	— 56,729	— 2,106
1,154	1,145	„ beef, salted ...	cwt.	— 350	+ 378
46,564	1,996	„ hams ...	lbs.	+ 127,175	+ 5,694
168	602	„ pork, salted ...	cwt.	+ 504	+ 928
...	...	„ potted, etc. ...	...	...	+ 3,952
		<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
39,262	634	Arrowroot ...	lbs.	+ 84,206	+ 1,414
1,191,813	19,400	Biscuit, fancy ...	„	— 1,171,135	— 18,615

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

		Order 22.—Vegetable Food.— continued.			
2d. per lb....	4,616	Confectionery ...	lbs.	540,516	24,485
” ...	6	” sugar candy ...	”	761	12
...	...	Fruit—			
3s. per doz.	1,405	Dried or preserved, bottled ...	”	...	...
2d. per lb....	9,316	” ” ” ... doz. pts.	10,437	4,040	
” ...	1,532	” ” dried ... lbs.	1,099,115	21,616	
Free ...	...	” ” peel, candied ...	232,260	4,423	}
2d. per lb...	32,754	” ” ” dried ...	1,052	8	
” ...	14,284	” ” currants... ..	3,996,467	52,789	
Free ...	...	” ” raisins ...	1,741,842	35,328	
9d. per bush.	10,777	Fresh, bananas ... bushels	357,912	79,973	
1s.6d.p.bush.	4,367	” oranges and lemons ...	287,539	100,897	
3d. per lb.	3,651	” all other ...	58,274	25,216	
2d. per lb...	1,383	Jams and preserves ... lbs.	302,216	8,012	
Free ...	...	Nuts, almonds ...	170,584	7,160	
2d. per lb....	308	” cocoa ... No.	446,740	1,671	
” ...	746	” walnuts ... lbs.	36,994	766	
” ...	...	” unenumerated ...	86,954	1,421	
3s. p. cental	...	Pulp ...	...	...
2s.11d. p.ctl.	94	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	438	142	
” ...	705	” ” beans and peas ...	693	547	
3s. p. cental	5,972	” ” maize ...	4,968	1,965	
2s. p. cental	273	” ” oats ...	116,065	28,767	
6s. p. cental	12,359	” ” peanuts ...	2,732	2,074	
4s. p. cental	8,908	” ” rice ...	70,465	43,471	}
2s.11d. p.ctl.	7	” ” ” dressed in bond ...	65,707	38,692	
2s. p. cental	16	” ” wheat ...	186,230	55,719	
7s.6d. p.ctl.	13	” ” unenumerated ...	162	95	
5s. p. cental	7	” prepared—			
4s.6d.p.bush.	92	Barley, pearl ...	4	3	
9s. p. cental	8	Flour ...	31,017	15,649	
5s. p. cental	251	Malt ... bushels	10,564	3,697	
5s. p. cental	13	Oatmeal ... centals	313	138	
” ...	23	Peas, split ...	733	379	
2d. per lb.	263	Semolina ...	44	72	
Free ...	...	Unenumerated ...	270	243	
2d. per lb....	734	Liquorice ... lbs.	37,415	1,653	
” ...	4,325	” crude ...	47,264	1,107	
Free ...	...	Macaroni and vermicelli ...	108,235	2,030	
3s. per cwt.	55	Maizena and corn flour ...	304,127	6,688	
2s. per cwt.]	689	Molasses, unrefined ... cwt.	28,993	4,405	}
		” refined ...	547	570	
		” Victorian refined (in bond) ...	...	...

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .				
Order 22.— <i>Vegetable Food</i> .— continued.				
100,870	4,335	Confectionery lbs.	+ 439,646	+ 20,150
...	...	" sugar candy "	+ 761	+ 12
901,413	19,110	Fruit—		
...	...	Dried or preserved, bottled .. "	– 901,413	– 19,110
243,095	4,889	" " " doz. pts.	+ 10,437	+ 4,040
20,358	604	" " dried .. lbs.	+ 856,020	+ 16,727
489,765	6,849	" " peel, candied .. "	+ 212,954	+ 3,827
619,545	13,580	" " " dried .. "	+ 3,506,702	+ 45,940
...	...	" " currants .. "	+ 1,122,297	+ 21,748
...	...	" " raisins .. "	+ 357,912	+ 79,973
53,584	16,635	Fresh, bananas bushels	+ 287,539	+ 100,897
234,384	5,235	" oranges and lemons .. "	+ 4,690	+ 8,581
16,834	953	" all other .. "	+ 67,832	+ 2,777
17,032	78	Jams and preserves .. lbs.	+ 153,750	+ 6,207
...	...	Nuts, almonds "	+ 429,708	+ 1,593
21,039	397	" cocoa No.	+ 36,994	+ 766
69,040	783	" walnuts lbs.	+ 65,915	+ 1,024
27,922	8,936	" unenumerated .. "	– 69,040	– 783
9,162	4,611	Pulp "	– 27,484	– 8,794
3,071	915	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	– 8,469	– 4,064
22,419	6,819	" " beans and peas .. "	+ 1,897	+ 1,050
...	...	" " maize "	+ 93,646	+ 21,948
14,295	10,982	" " oats "	+ 2,732	+ 2,074
2,846,944	909,636	" " peanuts "	+ 121,877	+ 71,181
...	...	" " rice "	– 2,660,714	– 853,917
38	42	" " wheat "	+ 162	+ 95
960,797	468,947	" " unenumerated .. "		
55,514	15,227	" " prepared—		
43,995	31,642	Barley, pearl "	– 34	– 39
6,067	2,384	Flour "	– 929,780	– 453,298
...	...	Malt bushels	– 44,950	– 11,530
425	115	Oatmeal centals	– 43,682	– 31,504
3,733	179	Peas, split "	– 5,334	– 2,005
12,320	210	Semolina "	+ 44	+ 72
19,119	512	Unenumerated "	– 155	+ 128
120,990	2,899	Liquorice "	+ 33,682	+ 1,474
7,992	6,013	" crude "	+ 34,944	+ 897
...	...	Macaroni and vermicelli ... "	+ 89,116	+ 1,518
...	...	Maizena and corn flour ... "	+ 183,137	+ 3,789
		Molasses... .. cwt.	+ 21,548	– 1,038
		" Victorian, refined ... "	...	...

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

Order 22.—Vegetable Food.—continued.

20s. per ton	3	Onions	tons	3	30
10s. per ton	3,716	Potatoes	"	7,604	24,901
Free ...	...	Sago	lbs.	106,229	624
		Sugar—			
3s. per cwt.	44,739	Cane, raw	cwt.	307,671	309,147
2s. per cwt.	47,748	„ Victorian refined (in bond)	„	808,134	588,497
3s. per cwt.	22,925	„ refined	„	137,314	142,178
6s. per cwt.	476	Beet	„	3,385	3,634
3s. per cwt.	757	Glucose	„	3,786	3,395
...	...	„ unrefined ... ..	„	...	...
	116,645	Total Sugar	„	1,260,290	1,046,851
Free ...	...	Tapioca	lbs.	1,935,102	17,246
3s. per doz.	498	Vegetables, bottled (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	3,706	1,816
Free ...	...	„ fresh	cwt.	5,588	4,852
2d. per lb ..	103	„ dried	lbs.	10,601	337
5s. per cwt.	28	„ salted	cwt.	110	86
		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.			
10 per cent.	130	Aërated and mineral waters ...	doz.	5,312	1,299
9d. per gal.	45,047	Beer (ale and porter)...	galls.	1,361,717	264,004
1s.6d.p.doz.pts.	2,990	„ lager	„	22,483	5,667
3d. per lb...	112	Chicory	lbs.	47,376	647
„ ...	5,500	Chocolate and cocoa	„	467,743	35,997
9d. per gal.	77	Cider and perry	galls.	1,904	820
Free ...	..	Cocoa, raw	lbs.	133,909	5,678
3d. per lb...	744	Coffee, ground	„	65,176	4,067
Free ...	...	„ raw	„	937,887	40,063
„ ...	...	Ginger	„	88,841	1,331
2d. per lb....	1	„ ground	„	140	7
8d. per lb....	4,697	Hops	„	181,462	13,367
20 per cent.	35	Limejuice	galls.	765	111
Free ...	...	„ ... ..	„	6,272	454
2d. per lb.	...	Milk, preserved (see Order 21)...	...	...	...
„ ...	2,716	Mustard	lbs.	313,966	14,802
Free ...	...	Pepper	„	554,073	15,831
2d. per lb.	10	„ ground	„	741	30
20 per cent.	1,612	Perfumery* ... ..	...	...	7,847
3s. per doz.	61	Pickles (quarts and over a pint)	doz.	228	85

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued.*

		<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.— continued.</i>			
7,536	32,936	Onions	tons	— 7,533	— 32,906
15,903	52,685	Potatoes	„	— 8,299	— 27,784
67,916	639	Sago	lbs.	+ 38,313	— 15
...	...	Sugar—			
...	...	Cane, raw	cwt.	+ 307,671	+ 309,147
...	...	„ Victorian refined	„	+ 808,134	+ 588,497
151,873	149,188	„ refined	„	— 14,559	— 7,010
133	141	Beet	„	+ 3,252	+ 3,493
1,398	1,335	Glucose	„	+ 2,388	+ 2,060
22,763	18,818	„ unrefined	„	— 22,763	— 18,818
176,167	169,482	Total Sugar	„	+ 1,084,123	+ 877,369
152,218	1,308	Tapioca	lbs.	+ 1,782,884	+ 15,938
...	...	Vegetables, bottled (pint and over half a pint)	doz.	+ 3,706	+ 1,816
13,719	4,966	„ fresh	cwt.	— 8,131	— 114
32,233	823	„ preserved	lbs.	— 21,632	— 486
...	...	„ salted	cwt.	+ 110	+ 86
		<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
12,812	1,573	Aërated and mineral waters ...	doz.	— 7,500	— 274
159,774	25,414	Beer (ale and porter)	galls.	+ 1,201,943	+ 238,590
9,595	2,087	„ lager	„	+ 12,888	+ 3,580
15,648	215	Chicory	lbs.	+ 31,728	+ 432
36,631	2,869	Chocolate and cocoa	„	+ 431,112	+ 33,128
118	69	Cider and perry	galls.	+ 1,786	+ 751
1,344	71	Cocoa, raw	lbs.	+ 132,565	+ 5,607
110,420	5,548	Coffee	„	+ 892,643	+ 38,582
17,707	486	Ginger	„	+ 71,274	+ 852
254,395	12,871	Hops	„	— 72,933	+ 496
11,399	2,069	Limejuice	galls.	— 4,362	— 1,504
...	...	Milk, preserved (see Order 21)	...	...	...
75,283	3,212	Mustard	lbs.	+ 238,683	+ 11,590
71,117	3,155	Pepper	„	+ 483,697	+ 12,706
...	1,155	Perfumery* ... ..	...	...	+ 6,692
4,577	2,527	Pickles (quarts and over a pint)	doz.	— 4,349	— 2,442

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.			
2s. 6d. p. doz.	1,811	Pickles (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	12,102	4,500
1s. per doz.	4	„ (half-pints and smaller)	„	75	24
20 per cent.	13	„ other	...	...	67
20s. per ton.	10,274	Salt	tons	11,889	40,977
Free	...	„ rock	„	624	1,656
„	...	Saltpetre	cwt.	1,861	2,323
2s. per doz.	1,716	Sauces (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	17,631	10,801
10 per cent.	8	„ other	...	...	78
Free	...	Spices, unenumerated	lbs.	226,693	9,458
2d. per lb.	72	„ ground	„	12,669	391
12s. per gal.	133,375	Spirits, brandy	galls.	284,537	142,348
„	2,552	„ cordials and bitters	„	3,657	3,371
„	76,165	„ gin	„	127,625	28,581
„	359	„ of wine	„	4,390	331
24s. per gal.	2,745	„ perfumed	„	2,390	8,787
12s. per gal.	50,230	„ rum	„	77,632	13,574
„	358,007	„ whisky	„	651,461	226,777
„	33,635	„ other, undescribed	„	74,438	42,203
1d. per lb.	49,900	Tea	lbs.	14,615,841	626,173
3s. per lb....	214,984	Tobacco (manufactured)	„	1,925,168	145,390
1s. per lb....	33,771	„ (unmanufactured)	„	841,331	42,801
6s. per lb....	48,150	„ cigars	„	219,222	91,982
„	12,039	„ cigarettes	„	79,107	23,255
3s. per lb....	926	„ snuff	„	5,562	1,063
6d. per gal.	2,508	Vinegar	galls.	101,812	10,944
6s. per gal.	25,847	Wine, in wood and bottled	„	159,463	60,652
8s. per gal.	14,204	„ sparkling	„	36,346	69,386

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		Order 24.—Animal Substances.			
Free	...	Beeswax	cwt.	69	193
„	...	Bones	tons	100	247
„	...	Bonedust	„	184	914
„	...	Bristles	lbs.	20,311	4,211
2d. per lb.	5,301	Candles	„	647,918	16,103
10 per cent.	587	Combs	...	...	5,577
Free	...	Flock	tons	14	198
2d. per lb.	1,413	Glue	lbs.	170,108	5,307
20 per cent	224	„ liquid...	...	...	1,109
Free	...	„ pieces	tons	...	...
60s. per ton	262	Grease	„	88	1,544
Free	...	Hair	lbs.	32,955	1,531
2d. per lb.	840	„ curled	„	101,894	3,954

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued*.

		<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.</i>			
...	...	Pickles (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	+12,102	+ 4,500
...	...	„ (half-pints and smaller)	„	+ 75	+ 24
...	...	„ other	...	...	+ 67
968	3,508	Salt	tons	+ 10,921	+ 37,469
167	440	„ rock	„	+ 457	+ 1,216
340	469	Saltpetre	cwt.	+ 1,521	+ 1,854
15,036	4,904	Sauces (pints)	doz.	+ 2,595	+ 5,897
...	...	„ other	...	...	+ 78
49,421	3,082	Spices, unenumerated	lbs.	+ 177,272	+ 6,376
...	...	„ ground	...	+ 12,669	+ 391
75,187	31,704	Spirits, brandy	galls.	+ 209,350	+ 110,644
19,609	13,566	„ cordials and bitters	„	— 15,952	— 10,195
15,639	5,800	„ gin	„	+ 111,986	+ 22,781
1,931	296	„ of wine	„	+ 2,459	+ 35
353	1,110	„ perfumed	„	+ 2,037	+ 7,677
16,398	3,847	„ rum	„	+ 61,234	+ 9,727
89,874	34,684	„ whisky	„	+ 561,587	+ 192,093
5,038	5,849	„ other, undescribed	„	+ 69,400	+ 36,354
6,644,276	338,813	Tea	lbs.	+ 7,971,565	+ 287,360
858,596	66,407	Tobacco (manufactured)	„	+ 1,066,572	+ 78,983
121,941	6,608	„ (unmanufactured)	„	+ 719,390	+ 36,193
69,997	26,113	„ cigars	„	+ 149,225	+ 65,869
12,092	4,539	„ cigarettes	„	+ 67,015	+ 18,716
420	109	„ snuff	„	+ 5,142	+ 954
15,594	1,489	Vinegar	galls.	+ 86,218	+ 9,455
249,966	60,329	Wine, in wood and bottled	„	— 90,503	+ 323
4,891	9,456	„ sparkling	„	+ 31,455	+ 59,930

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 24.—Animal Substances.

157	564	Beeswax	cwt.	— 88	— 371
86	1,012	Bones	tons	+ 14	— 765
2,315	11,719	Bonedust	„	— 2,131	— 10,805
3,127	674	Bristles	lbs.	+ 17,184	+ 3,537
242,860	7,910	Candles	„	+ 405,058	+ 8,193
...	370	Combs	...	...	+ 5,207
61	1,111	Flock	tons	— 47	— 913
10,647	297	Glue	lbs.	+ 159,461	+ 5,010
...	...	„ liquid	...	...	+ 1,109
22	272	„ pieces	tons	— 22	— 272
24	516	Grease	„	+ 64	+ 1,028
171,933	2,833	Hair	lbs.	— 138,978	— 1,302
619	43	„ curled	„	+ 101,275	+ 3,911

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.					
Free	...	Hair seating	...	...	1,846
"	...	Hides	No.	98,694	90,491
"	...	Horns and hoofs	cwt.	140	140
"	...	Ivory	"	1	81
"	...	Leather	...	...	6,462
6d. per lb.	9,180	"	cwt.	3,195	61,960
"	680	" calf	"	331	5,367
Free	...	" kid, calf kid, etc.	"	954	36,483
25 per cent.	104	" cut into shapes	...	...	414
6d. per lb.	189	" fancy, patent, etc.	lbs.	6,844	1,235
Free	...	" imitation	...	...	4,868
1s. per lb.	527	" laces	lbs.	12,971	2,023
"	677	" morocco, roan, skiver, etc.	"	14,620	5,608
24s. p. dz. prs.	90	" uppers, closed, men's	pairs	1,259	316
18s. p. dz. prs.	5	" " women's	"	72	16
6s. p. dz. prs.	52	" " wellington fronts and grafts	"	2,088	357
3s. p. dz. prs.	424	" " cashmere	"	32,492	892
25 per cent.	8,701	Leatherware	...	...	34,999
Free	...	Sausage skins	lbs.	300,435	13,032
"	...	Skins, kangaroo	No.	87,201	12,333
"	...	" opossum	"	70,434	1,658
"	...	" rabbit	"	1,648,255	6,880
"	...	" sheep, with wool	"	285,906	35,065
"	...	" " without wool	"	9,399	308
"	...	" undescribed	"	110,092	12,743
2d. per lb.	144	Soap, common	lbs.	15,022	405
4d. per lb.	5,809	" fancy, perfumed	"	354,061	22,116
Free	...	Sponges	"	8,328	1,992
"	...	Stearine	"	...	...
"	...	Tallow	tons	441	8,047
"	...	Whalebone	lbs.	3,136	602
"	...	Wool,* greasy	"	79,740,600	2,815,224
"	...	" scoured	"	10,896,969	550,693
"	...	" washed	"	139,144	6,237
Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.					
Free	...	Bark	tons	2,130	16,050
"	...	Bass	"	45	3,489
2d. per lb.	625	Blue	lbs.	74,981	2,464

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 90,776,713 lbs., valued at £3,372,154, of which all but 25,317,822 lbs., valued at £963,747, was brought overland from New South Wales and South Australia.

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).		
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued.</i>					
Order 24.— <i>Animal Substances—</i> continued.					
...	85	Hair seating ... ..	...	+ 1,761
31,395	19,905	Hides No.	+ 67,299	+ 70,586	
3,980	3,805	Horns and hoofs cwt.	− 3,840	− 3,665	
...	...	Ivory "	+ 1	+ 81	
52,117	224,853	Leather "	− 47,637	* − 114,581	
...	44	„ cut into shapes ... ..	...	+ 370
...	76	„ fancy, patent, etc. ... ..	...	+ 1,159
...	12	„ imitation ... ..	...	+ 4,856
...	...	„ laces lbs.	+ 12,971	+ 2,023	
...	...	„ morocco, roan, skiver, etc. „	+ 14,620	+ 5,608	
...	314	„ uppers ... ..	...	+ 1,267
...	6,831	Leatherware ... ..	...	+ 28,168
98,988	4,263	Sausage skins lbs.	+ 201,447	+ 8,769	
145,530	20,214	Skins, kangaroo No.	− 58,329	− 7,881	
600,412	12,329	„ opossum "	− 529,978	− 10,671	
6,359,210	31,367	„ rabbit "	− 4,710,955	− 24,487	
862,593	141,755	„ sheep, with wool "	− 576,687	− 106,690	
29,915	715	„ „ without wool "	− 20,516	− 407	
3,797	349	„ undescribed "	+ 106,295	+ 12,394	
1,700,184	14,167	Soap, common lbs.	− 1,685,162	− 13,762	
247,275	14,628	„ fancy, perfumed "	+ 106,786	+ 7,488	
185	70	Sponges "	+ 8,143	+ 1,922	
314	669	Stearine cwt.	− 314	− 669	
7,932	163,412	Tallow tons	− 7,491	− 155,365	
...	...	Whalebone lbs.	+ 3,136	+ 602	
142,272,653	5,823,364	Wool,† greasy "	− 62,532,053	− 3,008,140	
21,544,161	1,286,272	„ scoured "	− 10,647,192	− 735,579	
989,093	55,456	„ washed "	− 849,949	− 49,219	
Order 25.— <i>Vegetable Substances.</i>					
7,987	84,132	Bark tons	− 5,857	− 68,082	
16	93	Bass "	+ 29	+ 3,396	
51,919	1,236	Blue lbs.	+ 23,062	+ 1,228	

* Including £6,462, for which the quantity was not returned.

† The quantity of wool exported amounted to 164,805,907 lbs., valued at £7,165,092, of which 12,109,085 lbs., valued at £526,109, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.				
5s. p. cental	1	Bran	...	...	centals	6,507 1,450
Free	...	Canes and rattans	...	...	bundles	14,489 3,770
25 per cent.	124	Casks	...	...	No.	1,519 718
Free	...	„ empty	...	...	„	2,935 1,011
„	...	Copra	...	...	tons	1 5
„	...	Cork	...	...	cwt.	460 654
4d. per lb....	4,543	„ cut	...	...	lbs.	241,046 20,523
Free	...	Cotton, raw	...	...	„	129,331 2,132
„	...	Fibre, cocoanut	...	...	tons	29 327
„	...	„ undescribed	...	...	„	1,140 21,571
„	...	Firewood	...	...	„	2,852 1,584
„	...	Flax, “Phormium,” N.Z.	...	...	„	572 8,773
„	...	Gum	...	...	„	121 5,475
„	...	Gutta-percha goods	...	...	...	... 15
„	...	Hay and chaff	...	...	tons	1,860 4,393
„	...	Hemp	...	...	„	1,264 45,479
„	...	Indiarubber goods	...	...	...	... 73,248
„	...	Jute	...	...	tons	92 1,036
„	...	Meal, linseed	...	...	lbs.	396,136 2,225
„	...	Millet, broom corn, etc.	...	...	tons.	370 7,662
„	...	Oakum	...	...	cwt.	21 25
4d. per lb.	2,545	Paper, advertising matter	...	...	lbs.	200,698 8,243
15s. p. cwt.	284	„ bags...	...	...	cwt.	380 690
25 per cent.	298	„ boxes, cardboard	...	...	...	... 962
„	808	„ „ glove, etc.	...	...	...	... 3,242
Free	...	„ printing, uncut	...	...	cwt.	153,088 195,612
6s. per cwt.	3,451	„ wrapping	...	...	„	11,526 12,370
2d. per lb....	229	„ writing	...	...	lbs.	25,822 1,031
Free	...	„ „ uncut	...	...	„	2,932,944 52,008
2d. per lb....	321	„ undescribed, cut	...	...	„	53,365 1,965
6s. per cwt.	3,668	„ „ uncut	...	...	cwt.	13,483 23,421
4s. per cwt.	946	„ cardboard	...	...	„	4,667 6,568
Free	...	Paperhangings	...	...	...	... 45,703
„	...	Paper patterns	...	...	...	... ..
Free	...	Pitch and tar	...	...	cwt.	7,878 3,055
5s. per cental	...	Pollard	...	...	centals	2,201 474
Free	...	Rags	...	...	tons	438 2,110
„	...	Resin	...	...	cwt.	57,135 17,852
10 per cent.	158	Seeds, canary	...	...	centals	3,744 1,610
Free	...	„ clover	...	...	„	273 813
„	...	„ grass	...	...	„	12,306 14,412
„	...	„ undescribed	...	...	...	... 15,395
2d. per lb....	4,280	Starch	...	...	lbs.	792,325 11,311
2s. p. cental	16	Tares	...	...	centals	14 5

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued*.

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.			
20,724	4,247	Bran	centals	— 14,217	— 2,797
1,190	761	Canes and rattans...	bundles	+ 13,299	+ 3,009
...	...	Casks	No.	+ 1,519	+ 718
9,460	4,882	„ empty	„	— 6,525	— 3,871
...	...	Copra	tons	+ 1	+ 5
31	61	Cork	cwt.	+ 429	+ 593
57,540	6,942	„ cut	lbs.	+ 183,506	+ 13,581
...	...	Cotton, raw	„	+ 129,331	+ 2,132
5	79	Fibre, cocoanut	tons	+ 24	+ 248
81	4,861	„ undescribed	„	+ 1,059	+ 16,710
...	...	Firewood	„	+ 2,852	+ 1,584
16	278	Flax, “Phormium,” N.Z.	„	+ 556	+ 8,495
11	773	Gum	„	+ 110	+ 4,702
...	...	Gutta-percha goods ... ..	...	...	+ 15
47,678	163,653	Hay and chaff	tons	— 45,818	— 159,260
23	844	Hemp	„	+ 1,241	+ 44,635
...	3,911	Indiarubber goods ... ..	...	...	+ 69,337
2	28	Jute	tons	+ 90	+ 1,008
48,527	377	Meal, linseed	lbs.	+ 347,609	+ 1,848
10	329	Millet, broom corn, etc.	tons	+ 360	+ 7,333
24	31	Oakum	cwt.	— 3	— 6
...	...	Paper, advertising matter	lbs.	+ 200,698	+ 8,243
641	1,112	„ bags	cwt.	— 261	— 422
...	...	„ boxes, cardboard ... ..	...	...	+ 962
...	...	„ „ glove, etc. ... ..	...	...	+ 3,242
11,052	18,773	„ printing	cwt.	+ 142,036	+ 176,839
4,903	8,441	„ wrapping	„	+ 6,623	+ 3,929
68,880	1,756	„ writing	lbs.	+ 2,889,886	+ 51,283
...	...	„ undescribed, cut	„	+ 53,365	+ 1,965
...	...	„ „ uncut	cwt.	+ 13,483	+ 23,421
...	...	„ cardboard ... ..	...	+ 4,667	+ 6,568
...	2,020	Paperhangings ... ..	...	...	+ 43,683
...	1,367	Paper patterns ... ..	...	...	— 1,367
2,122	1,080	Pitch and tar	cwt.	+ 5,756	+ 1,975
10,398	2,507	Pollard	centals	— 8,197	— 2,033
225	4,252	Rags	tons	+ 213	— 2,142
516	239	Resin	cwt.	+ 56,619	+ 17,613
141	226	Seeds, canary	centals	+ 3,603	+ 1,384
290	692	„ clover	„	— 17	+ 121
715	1,581	„ grass	„	+ 11,591	+ 12,831
...	5,519	„ undescribed ... ..	...	...	+ 9,876
332,809	5,725	Starch	lbs.	+ 459,516	+ 5,586
...	...	Tares	centals	+ 14	+ 5

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*

		<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.</i>			
25 per cent.	216	*Timber, bent and finished	...	...	862
6d. p. cub. ft.	603	„ cut into shapes	...	cub. ft. 27,593	3,749
Free	...	„ deals	...	sup. ft. 7,412,700	56,003
2/6 p. 100 s. f.	4,401	„ other, of sizes less than 7in. x 2½in.	...	„ 3,521,700	40,549
2s. p. 100 s. f.	6,195	„ undressed, hardwood	...	„ 6,195,500	39,512
Free	...	„ „ other	...	„ 48,990,300	386,762
1/6 p. 100 s. f.	26,163	„ flooring boards	...	„ 34,892,400	257,163
„	3,011	„ lining boards	...	„ 4,014,800	32,207
„	317	„ weatherboards	...	„ 422,400	2,492
7s. per 100 l. f.	238	„ mouldings (3 inches and over)	lin. ft. 67,200		1,224
4s. per 100 l. f.	3,429	„ „ (under 3 inches)	„ 1,616,400		8,723
5s. per 1,000	1,233	„ laths	No. 4,932,400		6,552
Free	...	„ logs	sup. ft. 5,151,100		34,631
9d. per 100	30	„ palings	No. 80,600		551
6d. per 100	190	„ pickets	„ 765,300		4,953
Free	...	„ posts and rails	„		...
9d. per 1,000	2	„ shingles	„ 42,700		30
Free	...	„ staves, rough	„ 112,851		3,650
25 per cent.	8	„ „ shaped	„ 1,100		34
Free	...	„ spars and piles	sup. ft. 1,354,500		12,035
6d. per 100	31	„ spokes and felloes	No. 122,600		1,627
Free	...	„ „ of	„ 40,712		823
„	...	„ hickory undressed			
„	...	„ other unenumerated	...		3,132
	46,067	Total timber	...	...	897,264

2s. per gal.	4,451	Varnish	...	galls. 44,556	20,962
25 per cent.	1,613	Wicker and basket ware	...	...	6,255
„	10,719	Woodenware	...	...	43,113

Order 26.—Oils.†

6d. per gal.	1	Almond	...	galls. 45	34
Free	...	Black	...	„ 15,300	1,825
6d. per gal.	10,474	Castor	...	„ 408,477	52,083
12s. per doz.	3	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon)	...	doz. 5	10

* See also Order 13 ante.
† It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.</i>				
...	...	Timber, bent and finished ...	...	+ 862
...	...	„ cut into shapes ... cub. ft.	+ 27,593	+ 3,749
264,699	2,447	„ deals ... sup. ft.	+ 7,148,001	+ 53,556
1,309,780	12,200	„ dressed, other ... „	+ 2,211,920	+ 28,349
3,080,137	22,124	„ undressed ... „	+ 52,105,663	+ 404,150
14,102	136	„ flooring boards ... „	+ 34,878,298	+ 257,027
...	...	„ lining boards ... „	+ 4,014,800	+ 32,207
...	...	„ weatherboards ... „	+ 422,400	+ 2,492
102,793	1,656	„ mouldings and skirtings lin. ft.	+ 1,580,807	+ 8,291
100,230	196	„ laths ... No.	+ 4,832,170	+ 6,356
11,206	153	„ logs ... sup. ft.	+ 5,139,894	+ 34,478
66,388	499	„ palings ... No.	+ 14,212	+ 52
4,100	30	„ pickets ... „	+ 761,200	+ 4,923
414	17	„ posts and rails ... „	— 414	— 17
...	...	„ shingles ... „	+ 42,700	+ 30
104	29	„ shooks and staves ... „	+ 113,847	+ 3,655
...	...	„ spars and piles ... sup. ft.	+ 1,354,500	+ 12,035
23,923	1,200	„ spokes and felloes ... „	+ 98,677	+ 427
...	...	„ „ „ undressed „	+ 40,712	+ 823
...	90	„ other unenumerated ...	...	+ 3,042
...	40,777	Total timber ...	...	+ 856,487
6,065	3,518	Varnish ... galls.	+ 38,491	+ 17,444
...	704	Wicker and basket ware ...	...	+ 5,551
...	11,657	Woodenware ...	...	+ 31,456
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>				
...	...	Almond ... galls.	+ 45	+ 34
9,849	698	Black ... „	+ 5,451	+ 1,127
28,886	4,321	Castor ... „	+ 379,591	+ 47,762
...	...	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 5	+ 10

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante*.

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 26.—Oils*— continued.				
2s. per doz.	758	Castor (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	8,776	3,525	
6d. per gal.	667	Chinese	galls.	25,932	3,707	
Free ...	...	Cocoanut	"	19,524	2,626	
" ...	...	Cod	"	70,151	7,528	
" ...	...	Codliver—in bulk	"	1,468	182	
2s. per doz.	29	" (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	287	274	
6d. per gal.	371	Colza	galls.	17,391	2,633	
Free ...	...	Kerosene	"	2,430,208	111,952	
6d. per gal.	428	Lard	"	16,840	2,791	
" ...	9,084	Linseed—in bulk	"	373,251	43,954	
2s. per doz.	14	" (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	141	50	
6d. per gal.	23	Lubricating—in bulk	galls.	1,588	254	}
Free ...	...	" ... ..	"	280,596	17,781	
12s. per doz.	...	" in bottle (over a quart and up to a gallon)	doz.	1	2	
2s. per doz.	146	" in bottle (pints and over half a pint)	"	1,314	342	
" ...	26	Medicinal (pints and over half a pint)	"	264	475	
" ...	2	Mineral (pints and over half a pint)	"	24	13	}
Free ...	...	" unrefined	galls.	51,506	3,115	
6d. per gal.	4	Neatsfoot	"	379	55	
" ...	487	Olive	"	19,940	3,867	
Free ...	...	Palm	"	9,175	1,067	
6d. per gal.	...	Pine ... ..	"	...	...
" ...	1	Rape	"	25	4	
Free ...	...	Resin	"	12,520	599	
" ...	...	Salad ... ..	"	...	...
12s. per doz.	1	" (over a quart and up to a gal.)	doz.	1	11	
2s. per doz.	2,381	" (pints and over half a pint)	"	28,839	12,377	
6d. per gall.	76	Seed	galls.	2,983	378	
Free ...	...	Shale, waste	"	96,272	2,872	
" ...	...	Sperm	"	22,586	1,870	
" ...	...	Tallow ... ..	"	...	...
6d. per gal.	81	Vegetable	"	3,890	767	}
2s. per doz.	1	" (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	11	4	
Free ...	...	Oils undescribed	galls.	33,041	2,688	}
6d. per gal.	62	"	"	6,719	1,079	
	25,120	Total Oils	galls.	3,979,312	282,794	

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

EXPORTS, 1891.—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued.</i>				
Order 26.—Oils*— continued.				
...	...	Castor (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+ 8,776	+ 3,525
4,602	925	Chinese ... galls.	+ 21,330	+ 2,782
1,510	206	Cocoanut ... "	+ 18,014	+ 2,420
5,686	625	Cod ... "	+ 64,465	+ 6,903
...	...	Codliver—in bulk ... "	+ 1,468	+ 182
...	...	" (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+ 287	+ 274
2,424	480	Colza ... galls.	+ 14,967	+ 2,153
116,147	5,927	Kerosene ... "	+ 2,314,061	+ 106,025
351	82	Lard ... "	+ 16,489	+ 2,709
24,781	4,107	Linseed—in bulk ... "	+ 348,470	+ 39,847
...	...	" in bottle doz. pints	+ 141	+ 50
28,681	3,215	Lubricating—in bulk ... galls.	+ 253,503	+ 14,820
...	...	" in bottle (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 1	+ 2
...	...	" in bottle (pints and over half a pint) "	+ 1,314	+ 342
...	...	Medicinal (pints and over half a pint) "	+ 264	+ 475
27,193	2,483	Mineral ... galls.	+ 24,337	+ 645
2,552	289	Neatsfoot ... "	– 2,173	– 234
1,178	321	Olive ... "	+ 18,762	+ 3,546
163	22	Palm ... "	+ 9,012	+ 1,045
25	4	Pine ... "	– 25	– 4
...	...	Rape ... "	+ 25	+ 4
120	9	Resin ... "	+ 12,400	+ 590
3,218	1,478	Salad ... "	– 3,218	– 1,478
...	...	" (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 1	+ 11
...	...	" (pints and over half a pint) "	+ 28,839	+ 12,377
...	...	Seed ... galls.	+ 2,983	+ 378
...	...	Shale, waste ... "	+ 96,272	+ 2,872
260	19	Sperm ... "	+ 22,326	+ 1,851
69,609	5,617	Tallow ... "	– 69,609	– 5,617
1,177	237	Vegetable ... "	+ 2,724	+ 534
7,801	1,153	Oils undescribed ... "	+ 31,959	+ 2,614
336,213	32,218	Total Oils ... galls.	+ 3,643,099	+ 250,576

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante*.

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.			
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.		
	£			£		
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.						
Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.*						
Order 28.—Coal, etc.						
Free	...	Coal	...	tons	848,171	837,810
20 per cent.	11	Coal and charcoal, ground	...	...	...	58
Free	...	Coke, charcoal	...	tons	6,379	17,440
"	...	Kerosene shale	...	"	4,915	15,495
"	...	Paraffine	...	"	66	2,116
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)						
Free	...	Bricks, bath	...	No.	32,420	149
20 per cent.	2,303	Brownware	...	...	...	11,417
15 per cent.	4,559	Chinaware and porcelain	...	...	...	30,854
8d. per c. ft.	8,250	Earthenware	...	cub. feet	255,065	56,647
6d. per c. ft.	1,715	Glass bottles, for aerated waters and medicines	...	"	75,971	12,695
6d. per doz.	22,611	" containing spirits	...	doz.	289,028	14,398
3d. per doz.	186	" pickles	...	"	8,092	205
Free	...	Glass, plate	...	sup. feet	138,245	14,067
"	...	" window	...	"	1,871,651	20,389
20 per cent.	507	" bent	...	...	...	2,555
1s. 6d. p. c. ft.	2,332	Glassware, cut	...	cub. feet	29,051	11,390
6d. per c. ft.	4,896	" uncut	...	"	204,470	37,953
Free	...	" sodawater syphons	...	...	...	4,199
20 per cent.	1,570	Marble, wrought	...	...	...	7,864
Free	...	" unwrought	...	tons	1,404	8,050
"	...	Plaster of paris	...	cwt.	386	97
"	...	" American	...	"	58,014	10,908
40s. per ton	245	Putty	...	"	2,515	948
Free	...	Slate slabs	...	No.	4,681	3,125
"	...	Stones, grind	...	"	6,098	1,082
"	...	" mill	...	"	4	68
"	...	" unwrought	...	tons	5,531	11,806
20 per cent.	1,601	" wrought	...	"	420	8,238
Free	...	Whiting	...	"	3,768	9,232
Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.						
Free	...	Gold, bullion	...	ozs.	182,827	716,510
"	...	" specie	...	...	...	325,562
"	...	Silver, bullion	...	ozs.	6,849	1,649
"	...	" specie	...	...	...	37,378

* The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

EXPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.*

Order 28.—Coal, etc.

691	704	Coal tons	+ 847,480	+ 837,106
...	...	Coal and charcoal, ground ... ..	...	+ 58
775	4,648	Coke, charcoal tons	+ 5,604	+ 12,792
...	...	Kerosene shale "	+ 4,915	+ 15,495
2	79	Paraffine "	+ 64	+ 2,037

Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware,
and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)

2,948	19	Bricks, bath No.	+ 29,472	+ 130
...	761	Brownware ... ..	...	+ 10,656
...	2,868	Chinaware and porcelain ... ..	...	+ 27,986
...	25,425	Earthenware ... ..	...	+ 31,222
...	...	Glass bottles cub. ft.	+ 75,971	+ 12,695
35,731	3,202	" doz.	+ 261,389	+ 11,401
32,708	3,325	Glass, plate sup. feet	+ 105,537	+ 10,742
227,921	3,287	" window "	+ 1,643,730	+ 17,102
...	...	" bent "	...	+ 2,555
...	21,407	Glassware ... ..	...	+ 32,135
...	1,433	Marble, wrought ... ..	...	+ 6,431
2	20	" unwrought tons	+ 1,402	+ 8,030
281	71	Plaster of paris cwt.	+ 105	+ 26
104	31	" American "	+ 57,910	+ 10,877
5	6	Putty "	+ 2,510	+ 942
57	118	Slate slabs No.	+ 4,624	+ 3,007
336	242	Stones, grind "	+ 5,762	+ 840
...	...	" mill "	+ 4	+ 68
407	584	" unwrought tons	+ 5,124	+ 11,222
772	4,380	" wrought "	- 352	+ 3,858
58	303	Whiting... .. "	+ 3,710	+ 8,929

Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and
Precious Stones.

103,951	423,709	Gold, bullion ozs.	+ 78,876	+ 292,801
...	2,217,734	" specie ... ..	...	- 1,892,172
1,032	214	Silver, bullion ozs.	+ 5,817	+ 1,435
...	20,950	" specie ... ..	...	+ 16,428

* The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.				
Free	...	Silver ore	...	tons	27	469
...	...	„ amalgam	...	„	...	...
Free	...	Copper, specie	...	...	...	2,005
20 per cent.	1,100	Gold-leaf	...	No.	2,742,800	5,523
8s. per oz....	26	Gold, plate of	...	ozs.	61	161
20 per cent.	7,125	Jewellery	...	...	...	40,154 }
4s. per dwt.	2	„ rings of gold	...	dwts.	126	17 }
20 per cent.	3	Silver leaf	...	No.	30,000	17
2s. per oz....	1,195	Silver, plate of	...	ozs.	12,035	6,294
Free	...	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset	...	...	...	2,661
„	...	Quartz	...	tons	162	672
		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.				
Free	...	Antimony, ore	...	tons	2	116
„	...	„ regulus	...	„	3	134
35 per cent.	858	Brassware	...	...	...	2,504 }
Free	...	„	...	...	...	24,809 }
„	...	Copper	...	tons	169	9,188
„	...	„ ore	...	...	...	10
„	...	„ sheet	...	cwt.	1,995	6,962
„	...	„ wire	...	„	478	2,257
„	...	Copperware	...	...	...	9,199 }
35 per cent.	1,254	„	...	...	...	3,581 }
Free	...	Electric light fittings	...	...	...	16,247
35 per cent.	889	Grates and stoves	...	No.	3,945	2,495
Free	...	Iron, bar and rod	...	tons	15,615	105,135
35 per cent.	3,161	„ bolts and nuts	...	„	473	8,275
„	995	„ castings	...	„	183	3,100 }
60s. per ton	1,468	„	...	„	489	4,595 }
25 per cent.	59	„ galvanized buckets and tubs	...	No.	3,940	226
Free	...	„ „ cordage	...	tons	55	2,299
25 per cent.	...	„ „ guttering	...	...	...	...
Free	...	„ „ sheet	...	tons	19,107	321,644
60s. per ton	7,612	„ girders	...	„	3,241	24,046
Free	...	„ hoop	...	„	1,805	13,507
„	...	„ ore	...	„	7	12
„	...	„ pig	...	„	19,974	73,532
60s. per ton	11,911	„ pipes, cast	...	„	4,055	17,643
Free	...	„ „ wrought...	...	„	4,210	69,216
„	...	„ plate	...	„	5,288	41,887
„	...	„ railway rails, etc.	...	„	1,988	10,589
„	...	„ scrap	...	„	3,340	13,624
„	...	„ sheet	...	„	2,076	22,945
„	...	„ tanks	...	No.	2,332	6,986

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS— <i>continued</i> .				
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.</i>				
21	410	Silver ore tons	+ 6	+ 59
37	880	„ amalgam „	- 37	- 880
...	675	Copper, specie ... ..	...	+ 1,330
126,050	326	Gold-leaf No.	+ 2,616,750	+ 5,197
4	16	Gold, plate of ozs.	+ 57	+ 145
...	6,529	Jewellery ... ..	...	+ 33,642
...	...	Silver leaf No.	+ 30,000	+ 17
941	589	Silver, plate of ozs.	+ 11,094	+ 5,705
...	446	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset ...	...	+ 2,215
2	250	Quartz tons	+ 160	+ 422
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
5	32	Antimony, ore tons	- 3	+ 84
40	1,610	„ regulus „	- 37	- 1,476
...	607	Brassware ... ..	...	+ 26,706
10	505	Copper tons	+ 159	+ 8,683
...	...	„ ore ... ..	...	+ 10
157	437	„ sheet cwt.	+ 1,838	+ 6,525
377	2,042	„ wire „	+ 101	+ 215
...	838	Copperware ... ..	...	+ 11,942
...	3,020	Electric light fittings ... ..	...	+ 13,227
52	166	Grates and stoves No.	+ 3,893	+ 2,329
767	8,813	Iron, bar and rod tons	+ 14,848	+ 96,322
66	2,234	„ bolts and nuts „	+ 407	+ 6,041
246	4,620	„ castings „	+ 426	+ 3,075
2,296	418	„ galvanized buckets and tubs No.	+ 1,644	- 192
214	837	„ „ cordage tons	- 159	+ 1,462
...	2,244	„ „ guttering ... ..	...	- 2,244
822	17,060	„ „ sheet tons	+ 18,285	+ 304,584
...	...	„ girders „	+ 3,241	+ 24,046
76	883	„ hoop „	+ 1,729	+ 12,624
...	...	„ ore „	+ 7	+ 12
259	1,252	„ pig „	+ 19,715	+ 72,280
195	1,913	„ pipes, cast „	+ 3,860	+ 15,730
245	5,857	„ „ wrought „	+ 3,965	+ 63,359
230	2,561	„ plate „	+ 5,058	+ 39,326
317	2,847	„ railway rails, etc. „	+ 1,671	+ 7,742
...	...	„ scrap „	+ 3,340	+ 13,624
95	1,279	„ sheet „	+ 1,981	+ 21,666
221	947	„ tanks No.	+ 2,111	+ 6,039

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.				
Free	...	Iron wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	14,917	123,902	
60s. per ton	3,907	„ „ barbed	„	1,297	23,890	
...	...	Lead, ore	„	...	...
Free	...	„ pig	„	3,301	42,048	
2s. 6d. p. cwt.	1	„ pipe	cwt.	9	10	
„	74	„ sheet	„	594	435	
35 per cent.	61,240	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	180,282	
Free	...	„ yellow	cwt.	210	941	
„	...	Metals, undescribed	„	480	1,588	
20 per cent.	1,408	Metalware, mixed	...	...	7,030	
5s. per cwt.	5,448	Nails	cwt.	19,911	11,761	
12s. per cwt.	1,069	„ horseshoe	„	1,876	4,126	
Free	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	tons	3,673	15,535	
20 per cent.	14,566	Platedware	...	...	72,695	
Free	...	Plumbago	cwt.	1,782	1,401	
„	...	Quicksilver	lbs.	74,447	9,196	
„	...	Screws	cwt.	1,520	5,040	
„	...	Spelter	„	60	51	
„	...	Steel	tons	3,218	35,446	
„	...	„ cordage	„	1,266	40,399	
„	...	Tin, block	cwt.	3,460	14,546	
„	...	„ foil	lbs.	93,526	1,856	
„	...	„ ore	tons	...	35	
„	...	„ „ black sand	cwt.	...	...
„	...	„ plate	boxes	44,915	42,803	
35 per cent.	497	Tinware	...	...	1,470	
Free	...	Wire netting	...	...	134,597	
„	...	Zinc, ingots	cwt.	51	79	
35 per cent.	319	„ perforated	...	...	1,100	
Free	...	„ sheet	cwt.	2,699	3,982	

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		Order 33.—Animals and Birds.				
Free	...	Birds	No.	1,345	274	
„	...	Dogs	„	130	1,573	
„	...	Donkeys	„	3	30	
...	...	Leeches	„	...	...
5s. each	632	Horses, overland	„	3,866	157,031	
„	...	„ seaward	„	359	28,467	
„	24,685	Horned cattle, overland	„	126,850	620,036	
„	...	„ seaward	„	393	9,050	
Free	...	Calves, overland	„	1,712	1,998	

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued*.

		<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>				
1,445	18,695	Iron wire, fencing and undescribed	tons		+ 13,472	+ 105,207
222	4,879	„ „ barbed	...	„	+ 1,075	+ 19,011
35	480	Lead ore	...	„	— 35	— 480
326	4,864	„ pig	...	„	+ 2,975	+ 37,184
4,037	3,880	„ pipe	...	cwt.	— 4,028	— 3,870
18,660	17,743	„ sheet	...	„	— 18,066	— 17,308
...	51,571	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	...	+ 128,711
839	1,376	„ yellow	...	cwt.	— 629	— 435
24	57	Metals, undescribed	...	„	+ 456	+ 1,531
...	896	Metalware, mixed	...	...	...	+ 6,134
6,835	6,538	Nails	...	cwt.	+ 13,076	+ 5,223
...	...	„ horseshoe	...	„	+ 1,876	+ 4,126
295	3,867	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	tons		+ 3,378	+ 11,668
...	10,833	Platedware	...	...	...	+ 61,862
97	98	Plumbago	...	cwt.	+ 1,685	+ 1,303
13,275	1,826	Quicksilver	...	lbs.	+ 61,172	+ 7,370
148	324	Screws	...	cwt.	+ 1,372	+ 4,716
3,760	2,670	Spelter	...	„	— 3,700	— 2,619
152	3,355	Steel	...	tons	+ 3,066	+ 32,091
1	67	„ cordage	...	„	+ 1,265	+ 40,332
360	1,701	Tin, block	...	cwt.	+ 3,100	+ 12,845
8,884	284	„ foil	...	lbs.	+ 84,642	+ 1,572
13	650	„ ore	...	tons	— 13	— 615
100	62	„ „ black sand	...	cwt.	— 100	— 62
1,685	2,058	„ plate	...	boxes	+ 43,230	+ 40,745
...	4,594	Tinware	...	...	...	— 3,124
...	27,629	Wire netting	...	...	...	+ 106,968
375	377	Zinc, ingots	...	cwt.	— 324	— 298
...	...	„ perforated	...	...	...	+ 1,100
70	87	„ sheet	...	cwt.	+ 2,629	+ 3,895

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>				
322	48	Birds	...	No.	+ 1,023	+ 226
60	236	Dogs	...	„	+ 70	+ 1,337
...	...	Donkeys	...	„	+ 3	+ 30
8,000	41	Leeches	...	„	— 8,000	— 41
4,268	120,713	Horses, overland	...	„	— 402	+ 36,318
4,629	99,382	„ seaward	...	„	— 2,270	— 70,915
30,711	116,119	Horned cattle, overland	...	„	+ 96,139	+ 503,917
317	4,597	„ seaward	...	„	+ 76	+ 4,453
...	...	Calves	...	„	+ 1,712	+ 1,998

IMPORTS, 1891—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—continued.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds—contd.</i>						
6d. each	...	39,970	{	Sheep, overland	...	No.	1,734,162	679,596
				„ seaward	...	„	22,655	49,003
2s. each	...	364	{	Pigs, overland	...	„	2,184	3,117
				„ seaward	...	„	2,239	3,826
Free	...	...		Poultry	...	„	6,092	2,479
„	...	...		Fish ova	...	„	...	40
„	...	...		Other	...	„	117	603
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>						
Free	...	...		Plants	...	...	...	12,349

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

		<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>				
35 per cent.	5,217	Brushware and brooms, hair	...	...	14,777
„	135	„ undescribed	...	...	403
10 per cent.	5,705	Fancy goods	...	...	57,545
Free	...	Grindery	...	...	24,317
„	...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	...	...	157,050
„	...	Holloware	...	...	7,579
20 and 10 per cent.	5,373	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated...	...	...	35,838
Free	...	Ordnance stores	...	...	109,113
„	...	Photographic goods	...	...	8,599
„	...	Printing materials	...	...	17,470
„	...	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	...	...	21,997
„	...	Travellers' samples	...	...	58,202
		<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
Free	...	Curiosities	...	...	176
„	...	Exhibits undescribed	...	...	...
„	...	Goods, manufactured...	...	...	15,597
„	...	Personal effects	...	...	46,115
„	...	Specimens of natural history	...	...	505
11·6 per cent†	2,503,438	Total Imports			21,711,608	
	*					

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £4,486,707, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock.

* Inclusive of duty collected and afterwards refunded, amounting to £129,154.

† Average on imports as a whole.

EXPORTS, 1891—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—*continued.*

		<i>Order 33—Animals and Birds—contd.</i>				
157,558	97,390	Sheep, overland	...	No.	+ 1,576,604	+ 582,206
21,808	17,647	„ seaward	...	„	+ 847	+ 31,356
1,222	1,296	Pigs, overland	...	„	+ 962	+ 1,821
7	14	„ seaward	...	„	+ 2,232	+ 3,812
648	243	Poultry	...	„	+ 5,444	+ 2,236
...	...	Fish ova	...	„	...	+ 40
21	443	Other	...	„	+ 96	+ 160
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>				
...	6,240	Plants	...	...	...	+ 6,109

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

		<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>				
...	618	Brushware and brooms, hair	...	...	...	+ 14,159
...	3,314	„ „ undescrbed	...	...	...	- 2,911
...	9,330	Fancy goods	...	...	...	+ 48,215
...	5,917	Grindery	...	...	...	+ 18,400
...	46,824	Hardware & ironmongery, undescrbed	...	...	...	+ 110,226
...	440	Holloware	...	...	...	+ 7,139
...	14,890	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	...	...	...	+ 20,948
...	1,207	Ordnance stores	...	...	...	+ 107,906
...	5,853	Photographic goods	...	...	...	+ 2,746
...	13,168	Printing materials	...	...	...	+ 4,302
...	10,108	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	...	...	...	+ 11,889
...	81,797	Travellers' samples	...	...	...	- 23,595
		<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
...	334	Curiosities	...	...	...	- 158
...	4,223	Exhibits undescrbed	...	...	...	- 4,223
...	3,130	Goods, manufactured	...	...	...	+ 12,467
...	41,120	Personal effects	...	...	...	+ 4,995
...	66	Specimens of natural history	...	...	...	+ 439
...	16,006,743	Total Exports	...	...	...	+ 5,704,865

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £1,332,954. Exports for drawback, valued at £769,021, are also included.

Imports,
exports,
and trade.

7. In 1891, the total declared value of the imports having been £21,711,608, and that of the exports £16,006,743, the excess of imports over exports was £5,704,865, and the whole value of external trade was £37,718,351.

Imports and
exports last
two years.

8. The value of imports was lower in 1891 than in 1890 by £1,242,407, or by $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but the value of exports was higher than in that year by £2,740,521, or by 21 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus higher than in the previous year by £1,498,114.

Imports and
exports
latest and
former
years.

9. The imports in 1891, as indicated by their values, were larger than in any other year of the colony's history, except 1888, 1889, and 1890; whilst the exports, according to the same standard, showed a decided advance on the exceptionally small volume of export trade which prevailed in the years 1886 to 1890, and were higher than in any previous years except 1884, 1883, 1882, and 1881.*

Imports and
exports per
head, 1851-
1891.

10. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was lower by £1 12s. 11d., but the value per head of exports was higher by £2 1s. 4d. than in 1890. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the forty-one years ended with 1891:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1891.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population† of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	12	3	4	16	7	9	28	11	1
1852	30	12	5	56	1	4	86	13	9
1853	81	1	9	56	12	4	137	14	1
1854	66	0	11	44	0	10	110	1	9
1855	35	9	10	39	17	8	75	7	6
1856	39	5	6	40	13	3	79	18	9
1857	40	2	0	35	0	10	75	2	10
1858	31	4	6	28	18	3	60	2	9
1859	30	4	1	26	16	3	57	0	4
1860	28	5	3	22	5	5	50	10	8
1861	25	1	4	25	12	5	50	13	9
1862	24	12	2	23	15	7	48	7	9
1863	25	1	6	24	1	11	49	3	5
1864	25	10	8	23	13	11	49	4	7
1865	21	13	9	21	10	3	43	4	0
1866	23	9	7	20	9	9	43	19	4
1867	18	2	4	19	15	0	37	17	4
1868	20	1	9	23	10	4	43	12	1
1869	20	4	11	19	11	10	39	16	9
1870	17	9	3	17	9	8	34	18	11

* For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.
† For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of Breadstuffs available for consumption, in Part "Production," *post*.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1891—*continued*.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population* of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1871	16	14	11	19	15	1	36	10	0
1872	18	3	6	18	8	4	36	11	10
1873	21	12	0	19	19	10	41	11	10
1874	21	16	0	19	17	2	41	13	2
1875	21	3	11	18	15	1	39	19	0
1876	19	14	4	17	16	6	37	10	10
1877	20	4	9	18	14	11	38	19	8
1878	19	13	6	18	3	5	37	16	11
1879	18	0	7	14	18	8	32	19	3
1880	17	2	5	18	15	3	35	17	8
1881	19	4	10	18	14	1	37	18	11
1882	21	1	7	18	4	0	39	5	7
1883	19	10	2	18	0	7	37	10	9
1884	20	11	9	17	4	6	37	16	3
1885	18	17	7	16	5	5	35	3	0
1886	18	16	10	11	19	11	30	16	9
1887	18	14	10	11	3	8	29	18	6
1888	22	15	5	13	3	2	35	18	7
1889	22	8	8	11	14	2	34	2	10
1890	20	11	6	11	17	10	32	9	4
1891	18	18	7	13	19	2	32	17	9

11. It will be observed that in 1891 the value of imports per head was much lower than in the three preceding years, was slightly higher than in the years 1885 to 1887, but was lower than in any other year since 1851, except 1880, 1879, the three years 1870 to 1872, and 1867; also that the value of exports per head in 1891, although considerably higher than in any of the preceding five years, was very much lower than in every other year since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales.

12. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the eleven years ended with 1890:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.†	Total Value.	Value per Head.†
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1880	14,556,894	17 2 5	15,954,559	18 15 3
	1881	16,718,521	19 4 10	16,252,103	18 14 1
	1882	18,748,081	21 1 7	16,193,579	18 4 0
	1883	17,743,846	19 10 2	16,398,863	18 0 7
	1884	19,201,633	20 11 9	16,050,465	17 4 6

* See footnote (†) on page 44.

† The populations on which the values of imports and exports per head have been based have been corrected in accordance with the results of the census of 1891.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*	Total Value.	Value per Head.*
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria— <i>continued</i>	1885	18,044,604	18 17 7	15,551,758	16 5 5
	1886	18,530,575	18 16 10	11,795,321	11 19 11
	1887	19,022,151	18 14 10	11,351,145	11 3 8
	1888	23,972,134	22 15 5	13,853,763	13 3 2
	1889	24,402,760	22 8 8	12,734,734	11 14 2
	1890	22,954,015	20 10 5	13,266,222	11 17 3
Mean of 11 years	...	19,445,019	20 0 9	14,491,137	14 18 8
New South Wales...	1880	13,950,075	19 4 6	15,525,138	21 7 11
	1881	17,409,326	22 18 0	16,049,503	21 2 3
	1882	21,281,130	26 13 0	16,716,961	20 18 8
	1883	20,960,157	25 0 2	19,886,018	23 14 6
	1884	22,826,985	25 16 11	18,251,506	20 13 4
	1885	23,365,196	25 3 11	16,541,745	17 16 9
	1886	20,973,548	21 12 8	15,556,213	16 0 11
	1887	18,806,236	18 14 4	18,496,917	18 8 2
	1888	20,885,557	20 3 4	20,859,715	20 2 10
	1889	22,863,057	21 8 9	23,294,934	21 16 10
	1890	22,615,004	20 10 6	22,045,937	20 0 2
Mean of 11 years	...	20,539,661	22 6 6	18,474,962	20 1 8
Queensland	1880	3,087,296	13 18 2	3,448,160	15 10 8
	1881	4,063,625	18 7 9	3,540,366	16 0 4
	1882	6,318,463	26 11 10	3,534,452	14 17 6
	1883	6,233,351	23 5 5	5,276,608	19 14 0
	1884	6,381,976	21 13 0	4,673,864	15 17 1
	1885	6,422,490	20 16 0	5,243,404	16 19 7
	1886	6,103,227	18 13 3	4,933,970	15 1 9
	1887	5,821,611	16 16 0	6,453,945	18 12 6
	1888	6,646,738	18 8 0	6,126,362	16 19 2
	1889	6,052,562	16 3 5	7,736,309	20 13 5
	1890	5,066,700	13 2 8	8,554,512	22 3 6
Mean of 11 years	...	5,654,367	18 11 1	5,411,087	17 15 1
South Australia† ...	1880	5,581,497	21 3 7	5,574,505	21 3 1
	1881	5,244,064	18 3 5	4,407,757	15 5 6
	1882	6,707,788	23 2 9	5,359,890	18 9 9
	1883	6,310,055	21 2 1	4,883,461	16 6 8
	1884	5,749,353	18 12 7	6,623,704	21 9 2
	1885	5,548,403	17 14 5	5,636,255	18 0 0
	1886	4,852,750	15 11 10	4,489,008	14 8 5
	1887	5,096,293	16 7 8	5,330,780	17 2 9
	1888	5,413,638	17 6 9	6,984,098	22 7 4
	1889	6,804,451	21 13 9	7,259,365	23 2 9
	1890	8,262,673	26 2 3	8,827,378	27 17 11
Mean of 11 years	...	5,960,997	19 15 6	5,943,291	19 14 4

* See footnote (†) on page 45.

† Exclusive of the Northern Territory; also of the overland traffic.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*		Total Value.	Value per Head.*			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Western Australia...	1880	353,669	12	5	3	499,183	17	6	1
	1881	404,831	13	12	9	502,770	16	18	9
	1882	508,755	16	14	9	583,056	19	3	8
	1883	516,847	16	11	0	447,010	14	6	3
	1884	521,167	16	2	5	405,693	12	11	0
	1885	650,391	19	1	9	446,692	13	2	2
	1886	758,013	20	7	9	630,393	16	19	1
	1887	666,344	15	19	7	604,655	14	10	0
	1888	786,250	18	11	8	680,344	16	1	7
	1889	818,127	19	0	1	761,392	17	13	8
	1890	874,447	18	4	9	671,813	14	0	3
Mean of 11 years	...	623,531	17	4	2	566,637	15	12	9
Tasmania ...	1880	1,369,223	12	1	0	1,511,931	13	6	2
	1881	1,431,144	12	4	0	1,555,576	13	5	2
	1882	1,670,872	13	19	8	1,587,389	13	5	9
	1883	1,832,637	14	19	10	1,731,599	14	3	4
	1884	1,656,118	13	4	3	1,475,857	11	15	6
	1885	1,757,486	13	14	3	1,313,693	10	5	0
	1886	1,756,567	13	9	4	1,331,540	10	4	2
	1887	1,596,817	11	18	8	1,449,371	10	16	8
	1888	1,610,664	11	14	10	1,333,865	9	14	6
	1889	1,611,035	11	9	9	1,459,857	10	8	2
	1890	1,897,512	13	4	0	1,486,992	10	6	11
Mean of 11 years	...	1,653,643	12	17	11	1,476,152	11	10	2
New Zealand ...	1880	6,162,011	12	19	10	6,352,692	13	7	10
	1881	7,457,045	15	2	3	6,060,866	12	5	7
	1882	8,609,270	16	18	1	6,658,008	13	1	5
	1883	7,974,038	15	1	4	7,095,999	13	8	2
	1884	7,663,888	13	19	0	7,091,667	12	18	4
	1885	7,479,921	13	4	3	6,819,939	12	0	11
	1886	6,759,013	11	12	3	6,672,791	11	9	3
	1887	6,245,515	10	9	5	6,866,169	11	10	3
	1888	5,941,900	9	16	4	7,767,325	12	16	7
	1889	6,297,097	10	5	11	9,339,265	15	5	4
	1890	6,260,525	10	1	8	9,811,720	15	16	1
Mean of 11 years	...	6,986,384	12	10	5	7,321,496	13	2	5

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1891, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A. *post*.

13. In 1890, the imports were above the average in all the colonies except Queensland and New Zealand, and the exports were above the average in all except Victoria, although only very slightly so in the

Gross im-
ports and
exports of
colonies.

* See footnote (†) on page 45.

case of Tasmania. The imports in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and the exports in Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, were of greater value in the last than in any of the previous years named. In four colonies—Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand—the imports (slightly in the case of the last named) showed a falling off as compared with the previous year; but in only two—New South Wales and Western Australia—did a similar falling off take place in the exports.

Imports and
exports of
colonies
per head.

14. Per head of the population, the imports in 1890 were above the average in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania; whilst the exports were above the average in Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, although they were only very slightly below it in New South Wales. In Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, the exports per head in 1890 were higher than in any previous year named; but, in all other cases, the exports per head, and in all cases excepting South Australia the imports per head, were higher in one or more of the other years named than in 1890. Only in South Australia and Tasmania did the imports per head in 1890 exceed those in 1889; but the exports per head in that year were higher than in the previous one in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
imports
and ex-
ports.

15. In the six years ended with 1886, the total value of imports, and in the nine years ended with 1890, the total value of exports, was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but in all the other years the values were higher in Victoria than in New South Wales or any other Australasian colony. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1890, and in the eleven years 1880 to 1890:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Order in 1890.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.	2. Victoria.
3. South Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.	4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

New South
Wales wool
passing
through
Victoria.

16. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be remembered that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled

by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment. It should be remembered, however, that a large proportion of this belongs to Victorian capitalists.

17. The value of imports and exports per head in 1890 was greatest in South Australia; Victoria and New South Wales—which were about equal—being next in regard to the former, but Victoria being as low as sixth in regard to the latter. Over a series of years Victoria stood second in the case of imports, and fifth in the case of exports per head; whilst in both cases New South Wales was at the head of the list, and Tasmania and New Zealand at the bottom, the latter being last as regards imports, and the former as regards exports per head. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1890, and in the whole period of eleven years:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1890.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. New South Wales.
2. { New South Wales.	2. Victoria.
{ Victoria.	3. South Australia.
3. Western Australia.	4. Queensland.
4. Tasmania.	5. Western Australia.
5. Queensland.	6. Tasmania.
6. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1890.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. New South Wales.
2. Queensland.	2. South Australia.
3. New South Wales.	3. Queensland.
4. New Zealand.	4. Western Australia.
5. Western Australia.	5. Victoria.
6. Victoria.	6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

18. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the eleven years ended with 1890:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1880 TO 1890.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

	Year.	Imports.			Exports.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*			Total Value.	Value per Head.*
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Aus- tralia... ..	1880	37,529,431	17	19	9	41,001,545	19 12 4
	1881	43,840,367	20	4	4	40,752,499	18 16 0
	1882	53,564,217	23	16	11	42,387,938	18 17 5
	1883	51,764,256	22	1	3	46,891,960	19 19 8
	1884	54,681,114	22	6	1	46,005,232	18 15 4
	1885	54,031,084	21	5	5	43,419,854	17 1 10
	1886	51,218,113	19	9	6	37,404,905	14 4 6
	1887	49,412,635	18	3	3	42,237,442	15 10 6
	1888	57,704,317	20	11	3	48,504,282	17 5 8
	1889	60,940,957	21	2	1	51,786,734	17 18 8
	1890	59,772,839	20	2	5	53,365,862	17 19 4
Mean of 11 years	...	52,223,575	20	12	5	44,887,114	17 14 5
Continent of Aus- tralia, with Tas- mania and New Zealand ...	1880	45,060,665	16	16	6	48,866,168	18 4 10
	1881	52,728,556	18	19	5	48,368,941	17 8 0
	1882	63,844,359	22	4	2	50,633,335	17 12 3
	1883	61,570,931	20	10	9	55,719,558	18 11 9
	1884	64,001,120	20	9	6	54,572,756	17 9 2
	1885	63,268,491	19	11	3	51,553,486	15 18 9
	1886	59,733,693	17	17	5	45,409,236	13 11 8
	1887	57,254,967	16	11	10	50,552,982	14 13 0
	1888	65,256,881	18	7	9	57,605,472	16 4 8
	1889	68,849,089	18	18	4	62,585,856	17 3 11
	1890	67,930,876	18	3	9	64,664,574	17 6 3
Mean of 11 years	...	60,863,602	18	18	2	53,684,760	16 13 7

19. In regard to the Australian continent, also in regard to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it will be observed that the imports show considerable increase since 1887, and the exports since 1886 and 1887, the exports being considerably higher in 1890 than in any of the previous years named in the table, and the imports being exceeded only in 1889; also that in continental Australia, the imports per head were lower by 10s., but the exports per head were higher by 5s., than the average of eleven years, whereas, in continental and insular Australia combined, the imports per head were less by 14s. 5d., whilst the exports per head were higher by 12s. 8d. than the average of eleven years.

* These proportions have been corrected in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the census of 1891.

Australian
and Aus-
tralasian
trade in
1890.

20. It must be borne in mind that in the last table the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. The following table shows the extent of the intercolonial trade of each of the colonies during 1889 and 1890:—

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889 AND 1890.*

Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	8,605,643	8,525,759	4,039,484	4,064,106
New South Wales ...	10,647,312	10,981,721	10,741,045	11,284,740
Queensland ...	2,717,671	2,564,692	5,167,790	6,104,854
South Australia ...	4,045,691	4,803,907	3,283,734	3,532,341
Western Australia ...	334,969	361,839	147,557	188,433
Total ...	26,351,286	27,237,918	23,379,610	25,174,474
Tasmania ...	1,037,078	1,154,236	1,208,006	1,163,193
New Zealand ...	1,107,132	1,087,593	2,145,671	1,634,248
Grand Total ...	28,495,496	29,479,747	26,733,287	27,971,915

21. From the figures in the last two tables it is ascertained that the intercolonial import trade of the colonies on the Australian continent amounted in 1889 to 43 per cent., and in 1890 to 46 per cent. of the whole import trade, and their intercolonial export trade amounted in the same years respectively to 45 and 47 per cent. of the whole export trade†; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be respectively 41 and 43 per cent. for 1889, and 43 per cent. in both cases for 1890.

22. In 1890, as compared with the previous year, the intercolonial import trade showed an increase of nearly £1,000,000, and the intercolonial export trade an increase of more than £1,200,000. The increase in the intercolonial import trade occurred chiefly in South Australia and New South Wales, whereas there was a falling off in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; whilst the increase in the intercolonial export trade occurred chiefly in Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia, in the order named, there being a falling off in Tasmania and New Zealand, and but a slight increase in Victoria.

* For later information, see Appendix A. *post*.

† Including trade with Tasmania and New Zealand.

Overvaluation of imports and exports in some colonies.

23. With reference to the returns of imports, it may be remarked that there is strong reason to believe the values are considerably overstated in some, if not all, the colonies. This probably arises from the fact that the price set down in the merchant's invoice is that upon which the Customs valuation is based, whereas the invoice price, on the basis of which sales are effected in the colony, is often purposely entered much above the actual value. It is believed that the exports are also over-valued, especially so far as the article wool is concerned, but that the total is not affected to the same extent as that of the imports. It may be remarked that, from the indefinite manner in which many articles are returned in the various colonies, *e.g.*, cotton, linen, silk, or woollen "manufactures;" "haberdashery and millinery," "drapery," etc.; also from the fact of the number of packages being often given instead of the number, weight, or measurement of the articles, considerable difficulties lie in the way of arriving at accurate conclusions.*

External trade of British dominions.

24. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1890 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1890.
(Including bullion and specie, except where daggers (†) are marked).

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom† ...	£ 420,691,997	£	s.	d.	£ 328,252,118	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar ...	896,087	45	2	5	49,898	2	10	3
Malta† ...	2,500,000‡	15	1	10	250,000‡	1	10	2
ASIA.								
India§ ...	86,656,990	0	7	10	105,366,720	0	9	7
Ceylon ...	4,731,895	1	11	6	3,834,550	1	5	6
Straits Settlements|| ...	24,549,553	48	9	3	21,320,614	42	1	9
Protected Malay States ...	3,088,762	7	9	10	3,520,418	8	10	9
Labuan ...	50,606	8	12	11	31,181	5	6	7
British North Borneo ...	403,618	2	6	2	180,258	1	0	7
Hong Kong ...	2,528,212	11	8	4	1,225,064	5	10	8
Sarawak ...	295,574	0	19	8	340,028	1	2	8
Cyprus ...	371,077	1	15	5	433,583	2	1	5

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-6, paragraph 760.
† The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where daggers (†) occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns. In 1890 the United Kingdom imported bullion and specie to the value of £33,953,708, and exported it to the value of £25,170,072.
‡ Rough estimate.
§ Exclusive of Frontier trade.
|| Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1890—*continued*.

(Including bullion and specie, except where daggers (†) are marked).

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£ s. d.
AFRICA.						
Mauritius...	1,637,538	4	6	8	2,762,082	7 6 2
Natal ...	4,490,975	8	5	2	1,432,724	2 12 8
Cape of Good Hope ...	10,106,466	6	12	4	10,285,553	6 14 8
St. Helena ...	31,958	8	2	4	1,905	0 9 8
Lagos ...	500,827	5	0	2	595,193	5 19 0
Gold Coast ...	562,103	0	5	11	601,348	0 6 4
Sierra Leone ...	389,908	5	4	3	349,319	4 13 4
Gambia ...	149,599	10	9	9	164,374	11 10 5
AMERICA.						
Canada ...	25,039,365	5	3	9	19,879,962	4 2 4
Newfoundland ...	1,326,844	6	14	6	1,270,768	6 8 9
Bermuda† ...	308,016	9	15	9	137,526	4 7 5
Honduras...	282,045	8	19	3	287,690	9 2 10
British Guiana ...	1,887,118	6	12	6	2,161,792	7 11 9
West Indies—						
Bahamas ...	222,512	4	13	7	168,121	3 10 8
Turk's Island ...	42,108	8	17	6	42,651	8 19 10
Jamaica ...	2,188,937	3	8	6	1,902,814	2 19 6
St. Lucia ...	206,693	4	19	1	197,452	4 14 8
St. Vincent † ...	97,809	2	7	8	104,745	2 11 0
Barbados† ...	1,193,723	6	10	11	1,204,390	6 12 1
Grenada† ...	170,874	3	4	3	266,302	5 0 1
Tobago † ...	23,403	1	2	7	19,371	0 18 8
Virgin Islands † ...	4,144	0	17	10	5,050	1 1 9
St. Christopher † ...	181,546	4	8	0	225,233	5 9 10
Nevis † ...						
Antigua † ...	184,590	5	0	7	218,222	5 18 11
Montserrat ...	24,096	2	1	0	22,755	1 18 8
Dominica † ...	57,382	1	19	7	41,009	1 8 3
Trinidad ...	2,248,893	10	16	3	2,179,432	10 9 6
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.						
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	67,930,876	18	3	9	64,664,574	17 6 3
Fiji† ...						
Falkland Islands† ...						
	208,963	1	14	6	364,533	3 0 2
	67,182	37	11	1	115,865	64 15 4
Total ...	668,530,864	2	8	0	576,477,187	2 1 4

25. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, an increase is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of only two and a quarter millions sterling, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., but an

External
trade of
British
possessions
1876-90.

* Including intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian Colonies, see tables following paragraphs 12 and 20 *ante*.

† See footnote (†) on page 52.

increase in the value of the exports of nearly twenty-six millions sterling, or nearly 5 per cent. The increase in the import trade was made up of an increase of over nine millions—or about 4 per cent.—in that of other British possessions, against which has to be deducted a decrease of about seven millions—or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in the imports of the United Kingdom; whilst the increase in the export trade was over twelve and a half millions—or 4 per cent.—in the trade of the United Kingdom, and of over thirteen millions—or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in that of her various possessions. From a comparison of the figures in the following table, it appears that, although the value of the total trade of the British Dominions had fallen off considerably since 1882 and 1883, it has in the last two or three years been gradually recovering, and was higher in 1890 than in any of the previous fourteen years, as will be seen by the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1890 (000's OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876	375,155,	158,507,	533,662,	256,777,	166,074,	422,851,
1877	394,420,	164,360,	558,780,	252,346,	171,645,	423,991,
1878	368,770,	185,009,	553,779,	245,484,	179,760,	425,244,
1879	362,992,	172,866,	535,858,	248,783,	177,984,	426,767,
1880	411,229,	172,636,	583,865,	286,414,	188,191,	474,605,
1881	397,022,	201,669,	598,691,	297,083,	199,889,	496,972,
1882	413,020,	223,580,	636,600,	306,661,	222,148,	528,809,
1883	426,892,	225,466,	652,358,	305,437,	228,096,	533,533,
1884	390,019,	216,257,	606,276,	295,968,	217,901,	513,869,
1885	370,968,	215,886,	586,854,	271,474,	211,767,	483,241,
1886	349,863,	206,732,	556,595,	268,959,	198,336,	467,295,
1887	362,227,	210,320,	572,547,	281,263,	211,836,	493,099,
1888	387,636,	223,252,	610,888,	298,578,	220,091,	518,669,
1889	427,638,	238,621,	666,259,	315,592,	234,919,	550,511,
1890	420,692,	247,839,	668,531,	328,252,	248,225,	576,477,

26. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Straits Settlements, Canada, New South Wales, and the United Kingdom itself.

27. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies,† taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but three times as large as that of Canada, and also much larger than that of any other possession.

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

† Including intercolonial trade.

Victorian
trade com-
pared with
other
British pos-
sessions.

Australasian
trade com-
pared with
other
British pos-
sessions.

28. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal foreign countries during 1890 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

External
trade of
foreign
countries.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1890.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
EUROPE.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary ...	50,894,*	1 3 10	64,281,†	1 10 2
Belgium...	127,566,	20 15 1	117,926,	19 3 8
Denmark ...	17,057,	7 17 1	12,991,	5 19 7
France ...	218,096,	5 13 9	193,608,	5 1 0
German Empire ...	286,235,	5 15 10	242,400,	4 18 1
Greece‡ ...	6,146,	2 16 2	4,086,	1 17 4
Holland ...	107,620,*	23 11 7	90,096,†	19 14 9
Italy ...	55,218,	1 16 7	38,271,	1 5 5
Portugal‡	15,738,	3 13 1	9,720,	2 5 2
Roumania‡	14,512,	2 12 9	11,038,	2 0 2
Russia ...	40,665,*	0 8 7§	70,394,†	0 14 10§
Spain ...	35,913,	2 0 11	37,297,	2 2 6
Sweden and Norway ...	32,485,	4 15 9	24,192,	3 11 4
Switzerland‡	40,066,*	13 14 8	29,003,†	9 18 10
Turkey||	18,633,	0 13 5	11,437,	0 8 3
ASIA.				
China ...	33,397,	0 1 9	23,035,	0 1 2
Japan ...	13,297,	0 6 8	9,198,	0 4 7
Persia¶ ...	1,000,	0 2 7	500,	0 1 4
AFRICA.				
Egypt ...	8,418,*	1 4 8	12,371,†	1 16 4
Morocco ...	1,633,	0 3 6	1,794,	0 3 10
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	28,448,*	6 19 3	20,164,†	4 18 8
Brazil|| ...	29,362,	2 1 11	23,917,	1 14 2
Chile‡ ...	14,144,*	5 2 3	14,248,†	5 3 0
Mexico‡ ...	8,339,**	0 14 8	13,021,	1 2 10
United States ...	164,440,	2 12 4	178,714,	2 16 10
Uruguay ...	6,743,*	9 17 2	6,060,	8 17 2
Total ...	1,376,065,	1 11 3	1,259,762,	1 8 7

NOTE.—In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chile, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are said to be 25 per cent. below the real values.

29. By comparing the figures in this with those in a previous table,†† it will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, even exclusive of bullion and specie, represent a

Trade in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

* Imports for home consumption only.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ Including bullion and specie.

§ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe, exclusive of Finland.

¶ The figures for Persia are only estimates.

†† See table following paragraph 24 ante.

|| Figures for 1887.

** Figures for 1889.

much higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of Germany and France come next, in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Holland, and India, which are the only other countries possessing a larger external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively, where such trade, including that between the colonies, is larger by 17 millions than in Austria-Hungary, by 21 millions than in Russia, and by 39 millions than in Italy. The external commerce of Victoria* is much larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Roumania, or Turkey, but is not so extensive as that of Spain, Switzerland, or Sweden and Norway; it is also less than that of the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, or China, but it is larger than that of the other extra-European countries shown in the table, except of course the United States.

Trade per head in Australasia and other countries compared.

30. The external trade of the United Kingdom,† as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any Foreign country named except Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies,* as similarly expressed, is much larger than that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of South Australia is larger than that of Holland, that of New South Wales is larger than that of Belgium, and that of Queensland and Victoria is considerably larger than that of Switzerland.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

31. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports in 1891, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1891.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	13,026,426	81·38
The United Kingdom ...	8,824,429	40·65	1,269,255	7·93
Other British possessions ...	8,695,848	40·05	1,017,862	6·36
Foreign States ...	4,191,331	19·30	693,200	4·33
Total	21,711,608	100·00	16,006,743	100·00

* See table following paragraph 12 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 24 *ante*.

32. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the last twenty-five years:—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1891.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1867	9,972,333	15 9 7	78·37
1868	11,697,893	17 12 10	75·02
1869	9,539,816	13 17 8	70·85
1870	9,103,323	12 15 3	73·00
1871	11,151,622	15 2 7	76·60
1872	10,758,658	14 5 8	77·56
1873	11,876,707	15 10 4	77·61
1874	11,352,515	14 12 0	73·52
1875	10,571,806	13 8 6	71·59
1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
1877	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
1882	12,570,788	14 2 7	77·63
1883	13,292,294	14 12 1	81·06
1884	13,155,484	14 2 1	81·96
1885	12,452,245	13 0 3	80·06
1886	9,054,687	9 3 11	76·77
1887	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
1891	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38

33. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. It will be seen that, according to the figures, the total value of exports of local productions shows a considerable improvement in 1891, on the exceptionally low values which prevailed in the previous six years. The worst year was 1887, when such value was lower than in any of the previous twenty years, except 1879, and the value of such exports per head was absolutely the lowest in the whole period; but in 1891 the local export trade was higher than in any previous year except 1883 and 1884, although in proportion to population, it was still much lower than in the great majority of

Decrease of exports of Victorian products.

years prior to 1886. The proportion of exports of home products to the total exports was higher in 1891 than in any previous year except 1884.

Exports of
Victorian
products,
1885 to
1891.

34. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1891, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1885 TO 1891.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	17,949	14,395	13,231	15,420	16,097	17,182	21,498
9	Agricultural im- plements	11,017	11,732	15,613	22,076	19,915	27,575	22,421
10	Machinery ...	73,227	48,034	90,403	56,562	62,167	61,105	85,043
10	Saddlery and harness	13,105	9,866	7,147	10,018	6,882	8,330	7,947
13	Furniture and upholstery	39,143	24,109	20,286	22,558	17,614	19,680	23,844
14	Manure ...	19,780	24,579	25,431	24,033	23,910	26,145	19,037
14	Drugs and chemicals	17,144	13,164	10,647	7,522	4,711	8,467	8,488
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	4,189	2,751	1,820	9,439	2,609	6,817	4,558
19	Apparel & slops	242,617	155,358	117,858	121,801	98,367	118,536	126,242
19	Boots and shoes	25,482	20,926	23,137	20,937	16,254	15,645	15,098
20	Cordage... ..	20,695	9,195	5,398	4,012	4,683	3,434	4,773
21	Butter & cheese	103,365	90,221	43,123	68,862	45,274	66,293	232,118
21	Hams, bacon, and lard	13,061	10,343	8,817	7,756	5,455	3,958	3,045
21	Beef and pork, salted	18,905	9,951	4,077	4,931	3,550	3,834	1,609
22	Preserved meats	99,861	88,187	41,561	16,115	16,156	20,197	19,230
22	Confectionery ...	11,290	6,703	3,798	2,883	2,751	2,537	3,156
22	Biscuit	45,015	37,689	26,870	20,962	20,653	18,975	19,399
22	Flour	303,305	313,709	408,434	380,387	270,499	350,917	438,297
22	Grain & pulse—							
22	Wheat	407,668	165,391	410,524	502,275	70,147	102,603	854,009
22	Other†	8,307	10,387	13,317	8,535	5,581	6,726	18,589
22	Fruit	23,662	21,967	10,105	18,719	15,147	17,869	33,329
22	Jams and pre- serves	15,932	14,678	6,563	6,497	4,638	4,239	3,003
22	Oatmeal... ..	29,550	25,222	17,978	27,159	28,467	33,796	31,642
22	Onions	31,868	34,696	33,482	40,678	35,308	27,960	32,936
22	Potatoes	103,644	120,532	37,861	94,301	57,612	24,787	52,555
22	Sugar, refined, and molasses	52,048	32,462	41,130	50,617	38,647	40,400	87,242
22	Vegetables ...	17,480	4,436	12,423	4,911	3,292	7,268	5,076
23	Wine	15,362	27,094	29,345	33,273	33,240	31,990	32,516
24	Bones	1,211	500	541	559	539	530	1,012
24	Bone-dust	14,458	9,674	5,270	11,328	11,057	6,584	11,719
24	Candles	7,163	5,561	1,629	551	298	421	504
24	Glue pieces ...	1,400	1,783	1,780	1,657	988	823	272

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† Not including malt.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1885 TO 1891*—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
24	Hides	10,284	9,581	15,250	17,136	25,000	13,717	17,335
„	Horns and hoofs	678	1,005	633	1,691	2,691	4,144	3,805
„	Leather	342,252	254,597	207,606	181,886	190,322	184,574	206,355
„	Skins—sheep, etc.	92,149	98,763	104,543	185,272	206,931	159,099	206,509
„	Soap	18,189	13,354	10,485	10,375	9,856	12,375	14,975
„	Stearine... ..	...	5	96	553	85	411	669
„	Tallow	155,918	121,900	85,640	157,601	149,429	156,851	163,412
„	Wool†	4,428,231	4,306,352	4,508,105	3,755,265	5,193,858	5,121,852	6,638,983
25	Bark and timber	32,782	37,481	23,470	51,813	53,610	76,986	104,259
„	Bran and pollard	9,598	23,010	4,323	9,727	2,101	1,107	4,264
„	Hay and chaff...	84,825	174,139	63,660	134,971	129,390	83,558	163,653
„	Seeds	9,699	6,227	4,412	3,713	4,855	6,203	5,655
26	Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	7,634	7,478	3,625	2,207	1,816	4,159	5,800
31	Gold—bullion ...	353,362	336,874	243,425	166,877	296,375	516,438	380,369
„	„ specie	3,956,173	1,610,829	1,011,121	3,523,642	1,983,913	2,223,065	2,217,734
32	Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	25,716	32,393	14,733	12,731	14,619	19,380	45,530
33	Horned cattle ...	101,935	57,604	71,833	56,662	83,971	55,999	53,646
„	Horses	170,926	133,691	148,018	116,732	99,848	179,299	175,334
„	Sheep	426,149	101,232	191,246	94,571	119,742	96,350	86,456
34	Plants	7,343	5,664	5,920	6,447	6,948	6,666	6,198
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	19,405	20,834	16,440	15,800	15,528	21,500	26,175
„	Oilmen's stores	14,400	11,898	13,622	11,211	9,284	9,721	9,170
...	All other articles	375,694	324,481	265,174	222,416	233,990	252,744	269,938
	Total ...	12,452,245	9,054,687	8,502,979	10,356,633	9,776,670	10,291,821	13,026,426

NOTE.—The border traffic is included in all the years.

35. It has been already stated that in 1891, as compared with 1890, the increase in the total exports amounted in value to £2,740,521, of which increase £2,734,605 was in exports of home produce or manufactures. The increase in the exports of such products was spread over 34 articles, the total value of the increase of which was set down as £2,919,812; but as against this there was an increase in the exports of 21 articles, amounting in all to an increased value of £185,207, so that the net increase in the value of exports of home produce was as stated. The chief increase was in exports of wool, amounting to about £1,517,000, wheat and flour (£839,000), butter and cheese (£166,000), hides, leather, and skins (£73,000), sugar and molasses (£47,000), potatoes (£28,000), bark and timber (£27,300), minerals and metals other than gold (£26,000),

Increase or
decrease of
exports of
articles of
home pro-
duce.

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† It is believed a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

and machinery (£24,000). The chief articles of home produce of which the exports decreased were gold bullion and specie (£141,400), live stock (£16,200), agricultural implements (£5,200), and preserved and salted meats (£4,000). The following table gives the names of the articles and the amount of increase or falling off in the exports of each article:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME
PRODUCE, 1891.

Increase 1891, as compared with 1890.		Decrease 1891, as compared with 1890.	
Articles.	Amount of Increase.	Articles.	Amount of Decrease.
	£		£
Stationery	4,311	Agricultural implements ...	5,154
Machinery	23,938	Saddlery and harness ...	383
Furniture and upholstery ...	4,164	Manure	7,108
Drugs and chemicals	21	Woollens and woollen piece goods	2,259
Apparel and slops	7,706	Boots and shoes	547
Cordage	1,339	Hams, bacon and lard ...	913
Butter and cheese	165,825	Beef and pork, salted ...	2,225
Confectionery	619	Preserved meats	967
Biscuit	424	Jams and preserves	1,236
Flour	87,380	Oatmeal	2,154
Grain and pulse—wheat ...	751,406	Vegetables	2,192
„ „ other	11,863	Glue pieces	551
Fruit	15,460	Horns and hoofs	339
Onions	4,976	Seeds	548
Potatoes	27,768	Gold—bullion	136,069
Sugar—refined, and molasses	46,842	„ specie	5,331
Wine	526	Horned cattle	2,353
Bones	482	Horses	3,965
Bone-dust	5,135	Sheep	9,894
Candles	83	Plants	468
Hides	3,618	Oilmen's stores	551
Leather	21,781		
Skins—sheep, etc.	47,410		
Soap	2,600		
Stearine	258		
Tallow	6,561		
Wool	1,517,131		
Bark and timber	27,273		
Bran and pollard	3,157		
Hay and chaff	80,095		
Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	1,641		
Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	26,150		
Hardware and manufactures of metals	4,675		
All other articles	17,194		
Total increase	2,919,812	Total decrease... ..	185,207
Deduct decrease	185,207		
Net increase	2,734,605		

36. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the eleven years 1880 to 1890; also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Exports of
home pro-
duce from
Austral-
asian
colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1880 TO 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Export of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.*	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
	1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
	1882	12,570,788	14 2 7	77·63
	1883	13,292,294	14 12 1	81·06
	1884	13,155,484	14 2 1	81·96
	1885	12,452,245	13 0 3	80·06
	1886	9,054,687	9 3 11	76·77
	1887	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
	1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
	1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
	1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
New South Wales ...	1880	12,679,782	17 9 5	81·67
	1881	12,895,493	16 19 2	80·35
	1882	13,208,459	16 10 10	79·01
	1883	16,129,867	19 4 11	81·11
	1884	14,595,736	16 10 6	79·97
	1885	12,957,881	13 19 6	78·33
	1886	12,884,200	13 5 10	82·82
	1887	15,472,361	15 7 11	83·65
	1888	17,289,487	16 13 10	82·88
	1889	17,423,311	16 6 9	74·79
	1890	17,232,725	15 12 10	78·17
Queensland ...	1880	3,150,151	14 3 10	91·36
	1881	3,289,253	14 17 8	92·91
	1882	3,183,947	13 8 0	90·01
	1883	5,156,835	19 5 1	97·73
	1884	4,553,477	15 8 11	97·43
	1885	5,116,293	16 11 5	97·58
	1886	4,813,092	14 14 4	97·55
	1887	6,338,205	18 5 10	98·21
	1888	6,012,722	16 12 11	98·15
	1889	7,511,744	20 1 5	97·10
	1890	8,412,244	21 16 1	98·34
South Australia ...	1880	4,829,577	18 6 6	86·64
	1881	3,643,402	12 12 6	82·66
	1882	4,187,840	14 8 11	78·13
	1883	3,487,827	11 13 3	71·42

* The averages have been corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population based on the census of 1891.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1880 TO 1890—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.			
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.*		
		£	£	s.	d.
South Australia— <i>continued</i> .	1884	5,292,222	17	2	11
	1885	4,385,599	14	0	2
	1886	2,822,138	9	1	4
	1887	3,348,561	10	15	4
	1888	4,670,773	14	19	2
	1889	3,694,692	11	15	6
	1890	4,410,062	13	18	9
Western Australia ...	1880	496,408	17	4	2
	1881	498,634	16	14	1
	1882	580,765	19	2	2
	1883	444,764	14	4	10
	1884	404,000	12	9	11
	1885	445,208	13	1	4
	1886	626,524	16	17	0
	1887	601,656	14	8	7
	1888	673,519	15	18	4
	1889	748,898	17	7	11
	1890	659,661	13	15	2
Tasmania ...	1880	1,481,330	13	0	9
	1881	1,548,116	13	3	11
	1882	1,578,517	13	4	3
	1883	1,698,334	13	17	10
	1884	1,448,714	11	11	2
	1885	1,299,011	10	2	9
	1886	1,312,416	10	1	3
	1887	1,425,457	10	13	1
	1888	1,303,908	9	10	1
	1889	1,442,605	10	5	8
	1890	1,430,806	9	19	1
New Zealand ...	1880	6,102,400	12	17	4
	1881	5,762,250	11	13	5
	1882	6,253,350	12	5	7
	1883	6,855,244	12	19	0
	1884	6,942,486	12	12	10
	1885	6,591,911	11	12	10
	1886	6,386,682	10	19	5
	1887	6,551,081	10	19	8
	1888	7,255,128	11	19	8
	1889	9,042,008	14	15	8
	1890	9,428,761	15	3	9

Exports of
home pro-
duce, 1889
and 1890.

37. According to its total value and its value per head, the home produce exported in 1890 was higher than in 1889 in all the colonies

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

except New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania—the greatest increases per head being in South Australia and Queensland; whilst in 1890, as compared with 1889, the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was lower in all the colonies except Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, as has been already stated,* must also operate against the truthfulness of the returns of the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

38. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has of late years been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown; the difference in favour of New South Wales being as much as £7,000,000 in each of the last four years. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1890:—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1890.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. South Australia. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

39. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1890, Victoria stood lowest on the list, at the top of which stood Queensland, New South Wales standing second. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1890.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Queensland. | 5. Western Australia. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Victoria. |
| 4. South Australia. | |

* See paragraph 33 *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

40. In New South Wales during the same year, the value of articles of domestic produce bore a slightly larger proportion to that of the total exports than in Victoria, and in both colonies a much larger proportion than in South Australia, but a much smaller proportion than in any other colony. It is probable, however, that the proportion in Victoria would have been larger but for the total exports being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1890 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1890.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Queensland. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 2. Western Australia. | 6. Victoria. |
| 3. Tasmania. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

Exports of Australasian produce.

41. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1890 to £51,866,080, or over $80\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £49,639,928, or $79\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total exports in 1889. During the last thirteen years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to 52 millions in 1890; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 79 to 85 per cent.

Trade with various countries, 1891.

42. In 1891, according to value, 41 per cent. of the Victorian imports were from, and 50 per cent. of the Victorian exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 40 per cent. of the former, and 31 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. In regard to British possessions out of Australia, the imports therefrom and the exports thereto amounted to about 5 and 4 per cent. respectively of the totals; whilst in regard to Foreign countries the imports therefrom amounted to nearly 14 per cent., and the exports thereto to about 15 per cent., of the totals. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and Foreign countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1891.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.				
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	8,953,599	41·24	7,993,489	49·94
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	6,644,289	30·60	2,556,005	15·97
Queensland ...	253,213	1·17	304,186	1·90
South Australia ...	585,380	2·70	831,734	5·20
Western Australia ...	97,416	·45	188,876	1·18
Tasmania ...	328,712	1·51	722,020	4·51
New Zealand ...	757,105	3·49	306,269	1·91
Fiji ...	64,965	·30	17,235	·11
Mauritius ...	273,248	1·26	26,735	·17
Hong Kong ...	168,614	·78	82,933	·51
India ...	404,117	1·86	464,558	2·90
Ceylon ...	99,200	·46	58,074	·36
Straits Settlements ...	53,367	·24	8,124	·05
Canada ...	84,083	·39	...	...
Other British Possessions ...	3,235	·01	4,622	·03
Total ...	18,770,543	86·46	13,564,860	84·74
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	94,326	·43	363,901	2·27
France ...	156,325	·72	978,936	6·12
Germany ...	577,352	2·66	387,341	2·42
Sweden and Norway ...	301,149	1·38	2	...
Java ...	553,299	2·55	4,933	·03
Philippine Islands ...	2,089	·01	298,433	1·87
China ...	395,285	1·82	98	...
United States ...	785,602	3·62	385,691	2·41
Others ...	75,638	·35	22,548	·14
Total ...	2,941,065	13·54	2,441,883	15·26
Grand Total ...	21,711,608	100·00	16,006,743	100·00

43. Comparing the imports in 1891 with those in 1890, a decrease of as much as £653,600 is shown in the value of those from the United Kingdom alone. The imports from the other Australasian colonies show a net increase of £207,937, there having been an increase in those from New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but a decrease in those from Queensland and Western Australia, whilst there was a net decrease of £237,671 in those from Mauritius, Hong Kong, and other British possessions. As regards

Increase or decrease of imports from various countries, 1891.

Foreign countries, there was a reduced import trade in most cases, the only exceptions being that with Java and Philippine Islands. The largest decreases were £283,700 in the case of the United States, £264,400 in that of Sweden and Norway, and £104,800 in that of Germany; whilst the net decrease from Foreign countries as a whole was £559,079. The following table shows the value of goods imported from each country in the last two years, and the increase or falling off of such value in the last year:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN IMPORTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1891.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	9,607,193	8,953,599	...	653,594
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	6,569,987	6,644,289	74,302	...
Queensland ...	258,224	253,213	...	5,011
South Australia ...	544,320	585,380	41,060	...
Western Australia ...	111,977	97,416	...	14,561
Tasmania ...	308,151	328,712	20,561	...
New Zealand ...	665,519	757,105	91,586	...
Fiji ...	67,581	64,965	...	2,616
Mauritius ...	423,694	273,248	...	150,446
Hong Kong ...	286,805	168,614	...	118,191
India ...	404,288	404,117	...	171
Ceylon ...	100,838	99,200	...	1,638
Straits Settlements ...	43,750	53,367	9,617	...
Canada... ..	55,740	84,083	28,343	...
Other British Possessions ...	5,804	3,235	...	2,569
Total ...	19,453,871	18,770,543	...	*683,328
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	121,060	94,326	...	26,734
France ...	174,547	156,325	...	18,222
Germany ..	682,166	577,352	...	104,814
Sweden and Norway ...	565,501	301,149	...	264,352
Java ...	401,969	553,299	151,330	...
Philippine Islands ...	435	2,089	1,654	...
China ...	399,556	395,285	...	4,271
United States ...	1,069,297	785,602	...	283,695
Others ...	85,613	75,638	...	9,975
Total ...	3,500,144	2,941,065	...	*559,079
Grand Total ...	22,954,015	21,711,608	...	*1,242,407

* Net figures.

44. In 1891, as compared with 1890, the exports to the United Kingdom increased by £1,143,475. The only countries to which the exports decreased were Queensland, New Zealand, Mauritius, Hong Kong, India, Ceylon, and Belgium. The net increase in the exports to British countries, taken as a whole, was £1,833,000; whilst there was an increase of £526,100 to France, of £290,500 to the Philippine Islands, of £230,000 to the United States, and of £152,000 to Germany and other Foreign countries, except Belgium, to which there was a decrease of nearly £291,000. The following table shows the amount by which the exports to each country increased or decreased in the year:—

Increase or
decrease in
exports to
various
countries

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1891.

Countries.	Exports thereto.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	6,850,014	7,993,489	1,143,475	...
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	2,034,647	2,556,005	521,358	...
Queensland ...	327,141	304,186	...	22,955
South Australia ...	610,039	831,734	221,695	...
Western Australia ...	132,261	188,876	56,615	...
Tasmania ...	609,103	722,020	112,917	...
New Zealand ...	336,015	306,269	...	29,746
Fiji ...	14,870	17,235	2,365	...
Mauritius ...	39,550	26,735	...	12,815
Hong Kong ...	90,792	82,933	...	7,859
India ...	519,155	464,558	...	54,597
Ceylon ...	157,331	58,074	...	99,257
Straits Settlements ...	6,839	8,124	1,285	...
Other British Possessions ...	4,067	4,622	555	...
Total ...	11,731,824	13,564,860	1,833,036*	...
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	654,748	363,901	...	290,847
France ...	452,807	978,936	526,129	...
Germany ...	240,088	387,341	147,253	...
Sweden and Norway ...	...	2	2	...
Java ...	3,119	4,933	1,814	...
Philippine Islands ...	7,959	298,433	290,474	...
China ...	15	98	83	...
United States ...	155,872	385,691	229,819	...
Others ...	19,790	22,548	2,758	...
Total ...	1,534,398	2,441,883	907,485*	...
Grand Total ...	13,266,222	16,006,743	2,740,521*	...

* Net figures.

Trade with
various
countries
at three
periods.

45. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1891 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881, 1886,
AND 1891.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1881.	1886.	1891.	1881.	1886.	1891.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	7,518,095	8,851,801	8,953,599	7,784,025	6,566,118	7,993,489
Australasia—						
New South Wales ...	4,552,771	4,350,871	6,644,289	2,464,657	2,624,713	2,556,005
Queensland ...	17,728	366,318	253,213	27,422	181,454	304,186
South Australia ...	261,662	467,816	585,380	782,740	390,022	831,734
Western Australia ...	10,938	12,072	97,416	77,656	130,846	188,876
Tasmania ...	393,855	312,188	328,712	581,500	500,413	722,020
New Zealand ...	712,776	745,128	757,105	802,467	281,309	306,269
Fiji ...	10,967	35,643	64,965	31,832	23,794	17,235
Mauritius ...	610,702	293,660	273,248	14,695	37,631	26,735
Hong Kong ...	244,210	221,171	168,614	8,951	22,562	82,933
India ...	393,584	201,152	404,117	62,914	123,644	464,558
Ceylon ...	67,639	45,408	99,200	2,928,009	222,332	58,074
Straits Settlements ...	29,436	41,135	53,367	227	800	8,124
Canada ...	54,888	76,039	84,083	...	...	...
Other British possessions	3,410	20,090	3,235	14,665	2,431	4,622
Total ...	14,882,661	16,040,492	18,770,543	15,581,760	11,108,069	13,564,860
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	5,101	131,727	94,326	96,586	289,906	363,901
France ...	69,549	170,043	156,325	81,912	135,878	978,936
Germany ...	81,924	258,364	577,352	53,823	65,495	387,341
Sweden and Norway	164,510	506,361	301,149	...	...	2
Java ...	257,022	25,376	553,299	10,107	1,998	4,933
Philippine Islands ...	10,218	6,448	2,089	200,392	53,136	298,433
China ...	755,628	588,425	395,285	...	...	98
United States ..	471,572	755,895	785,602	75,186	132,603	385,691
Others ...	20,336	47,444	75,638	152,337	8,236	22,548
Total ...	1,835,860	2,490,083	2,941,065	670,343	687,252	2,441,883
Grand Total ...	16,718,521	18,530,575	21,711,608	16,252,103	11,795,321	16,006,743

NOTE.—Border traffic is included in all the years.

Imports at
three
periods
compared.

46. It will be observed that the imports from Mauritius, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands, and China represented a higher value at both former periods than in the year under review ; as also did those from Tasmania at the first period, and those from Queensland, Belgium, France, and Sweden and Norway at the second period. From all the other specified countries the value represented was larger at the latest than at either of the former periods, the increase

in imports from British countries taken as a whole being £3,900,000 as compared with the first, and over £2,700,000 as compared with the second period; and the increase in imports from Foreign countries taken as a whole being nearly £1,100,000 as compared with the first, and £450,000 as compared with the second period. The imports from the United Kingdom and New South Wales show the largest increase, whilst a considerable trade with Germany and the United States has sprung up.

47. The countries to which the exports were much greater at the last than at either former period were the United Kingdom, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Hong Kong, India, Belgium, France, Germany, and the United States; whilst on the other hand a very large falling off took place since the first period in the imports to New Zealand, Ceylon, and other Foreign countries. The exports to British countries, taken as a whole, showed a falling-off of over £2,000,000 as compared with the first, but an increase of £2,500,000 as compared with the second period; those to Foreign countries, taken as a whole, showed an increase of over £1,750,000 as compared with either of the two previous periods. Of the export trade to Foreign countries, that to France, Germany, and the United States shows the largest growth since 1886, and there appears to be a revival of trade to the Philippine Islands. The export trade to Canada, Sweden and Norway, the Straits Settlements, Java, and China bears an exceptionally small proportion to the import trade from those countries. The great falling-off in the exports to Ceylon (nearly £1,900,000 as compared with 1881) is partly explained by the fact that the mail steamers leaving Australia now go right through to England, instead of transshipping to other steamers at Ceylon; and therefore the gold shipped in these vessels, which was formerly entered for the latter although intended to be sent on to the former country, is now entered at the Customs as for England direct.

Exports at
three
periods
compared.

48. The value in 1891 of imports into Victoria from the neighbouring colonies was higher than in any of the previous ten years. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies, which had been steadily increasing up to 1884, fell off considerably in the years 1886 to 1890, but a marked improvement took place in 1891,

Trade with
neighbour-
ing colo-
nies, 1881
to 1891.

when it was much higher than in any year since 1885, as will be seen by the following figures :—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES,* 1881 to 1891.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of—	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1881 ...	5,949,730	4,736,442	1,213,288	...
1882 ...	5,914,327	5,225,839	688,488	...
1883 ...	5,658,854	5,744,780	...	85,926
1884 ...	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089	...
1885 ...	5,652,169	5,633,247	18,922	...
1886 ...	6,254,393	4,108,757	2,145,636	...
1887 ...	7,327,467	4,496,504	2,830,963	...
1888 ...	8,484,559	4,307,017	4,177,542	...
1889 ...	8,539,854	4,022,054	4,517,800	...
1890 ...	8,458,178	4,049,206	4,408,972	...
1891 ...	8,666,115	4,909,090	3,757,025	...

Imports
from other
colonies in
excess of
exports
thereto.

49. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except 1883, and that the excess of imports in 1891, although considerably smaller than in the three preceding years, was very much larger than in any other years shown. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £24,321,799, or an average of over £2,210,000 per annum.

Imports and
exports at
each port.

50. In 1891, 78 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 87 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. A fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a thirteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports are Echuca and Wodonga, at which about 9 and 7 per cent. respectively of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1891, nearly 4 per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during the year :—

* Exclusive of Fiji.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1891.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	16,949,393	78·07	13,961,223	87·22
Geelong	254,759	1·17	624,101	3·90
Portland	423	...	81,042	·51
Port Fairy	972	...	373	...
Warrnambool	18,622	·09	6,600	·04
Bairnsdale	416	...	450	...
Franklin River	80	...	...	...
Sale	236	...	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cobram	26,495	·12	2,823	·02
Echuca	1,950,346	8·98	143,094	·89
Koondrook	27,468	·13	500	...
Mildura	56,206	·26	26,577	·17
Narung	9,510	·04	30	...
Swan Hill	85,764	·40	9,437	·06
Tocumwal	106,511	·49	10,078	·06
Wahgunyah	383,410	1·77	99,861	·62
Gooramadda	55,177	·25	36,981	·23
Yarrawonga	69,292	·32	21,749	·14
Wodonga	1,549,973	7·14	311,047	1·95
Tintaldra	41,053	·19	11,091	·07
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	*597,435	3·73
Stations, Border, etc.	125,502	·58	62,341	·39
Total	21,711,608	100·00	16,006,743	100·00

51. The value of sixty-six of the principal articles imported in 1891, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia are placed side by side in the following table:—

Imports of principal articles at three periods.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1881.	1886.	1891.
		£	£	£
1	Books	198,288	194,236	234,350
	Stationery	83,455	104,583	84,891
2	Musical instruments	93,684	127,917	113,748
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	68,248	82,584	73,082
9	Cutlery	23,426	29,272	46,312
	Machinery	103,337	185,098	257,957
	Sewing machines	83,224	51,491	70,145
	Tools and utensils	40,165	39,962	58,154

* The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1881, 1886, AND 1891— *continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1881.	1886.	1891.
		£	£	£
12	Building materials ...	58,340	160,774	130,638
13	Furniture and upholstery ...	55,226	93,779	68,163
14	Drugs and chemicals ...	76,316	104,584	78,130
	Matches and vestas ...	43,597	48,651	61,478
	Opium ...	54,820	41,651	32,963
	Paints and colours ...	51,133	64,611	79,318
15	Carpeting and druggeting ...	73,035	94,259	88,024
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	663,397	892,868	903,657
16	Silks ...	263,946	312,728	306,199
17	Cottons ...	872,691	1,027,674	973,704
	Linen piece goods & manufactures	23,251	42,160	35,967
18	Haberdashery ...	326,394	420,608	239,236
19	Apparel and slops ...	279,767	389,814	519,948
	Boots and shoes ...	105,379	105,828	153,433
	Gloves ...	89,512	111,086	118,610
	Hats, caps, and bonnets ...	117,087	122,377	96,779
	Hosiery ...	105,124	132,192	143,634
20	Bags and sacks (including wool-packs)	208,169	86,638	206,032
21	Butter and cheese ...	813	6,758	18,107
	Fish ...	132,569	163,840	139,395
	Meats—fresh, preserved and salted	8,826	17,547	39,500
22	Fruit(including currants and raisins)	186,876	205,533	319,859
	Flour and biscuit ...	3,536	16,429	16,434
	Grain—wheat ...	22,928	26,237	55,719
	„ oats ...	87,888	76,456	28,767
	„ other (including malt and rice)	235,699	135,173	91,313
	Sugar and molasses ...	1,004,869	853,419	1,051,838
23	Beer, cider, and perry ...	161,673	260,650	270,491
	Coffee ...	68,271	50,222	44,130
	Hops ...	42,332	23,285	13,367
	Spirits ...	426,864	380,232	466,427
	Tea ...	942,603	668,472	626,173
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	185,815	291,684	304,491
	Wine ...	131,426	116,606	130,038
24	Hides, skins and pelts ...	96,084	129,102	159,478
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	143,697	167,618	159,419
	Wool* ...	2,887,260	2,331,599	3,372,154
25	Paper (including paper bags) ...	188,275	250,530	301,908
	Timber ...	481,925	1,170,539	897,264
	Woodenware ...	42,274	55,662	43,113
26	Oil of all kinds ...	203,760	219,691	282,794
28	Coal ...	313,581	510,768	837,810
29	Earthenware, brownware, and chinaware	83,013	105,260	98,918
	Glass and glassware ...	87,721	157,788	117,851

* Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—
continued.

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1881.	1886.	1891.
		£	£	£
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	790,243	569,442	716,510
	Specie—gold... ..	40	32,593	325,562
	„ other	113,596	33,392	39,383
	Jewellery	73,075	54,310	40,171
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, etc.)	479,887	748,602	878,509
	Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	13,230	24,048	42,493
	Manufactures of metal ...	60,482	147,434	180,282
	Tin	54,894	43,503	59,240
	Nails and screws	50,993	45,006	20,927
	Plated ware	22,743	32,404	72,695
33	Live stock	757,276	928,505	1,553,727
35	Fancy goods	59,067	90,958	57,545
	Hardware and ironmongery ...	116,373	226,204	157,276
	Oilmen's stores	15,234	30,035	35,838
	Total	14,938,722	16,464,961	19,241,468
	All other articles	1,779,799	2,065,614	2,470,140
	Total Imports... ..	16,718,521	18,530,575	21,711,608

52. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1891, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—live stock, sugar, gold, cottons, woollens, timber, iron and steel, coal, tea, and apparel and slops, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1891 from £3,372,000 for wool to £520,000 for apparel and slops. The aggregate value of these eleven items amounted in 1891 to close on £12,657,000, or to considerably more than half the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value in 1881 of all these articles was £9,473,500, in 1886 £10,124,000, and in 1890 £12,904,000, so that the value in 1891, although somewhat lower than in 1890, was much higher than in the earlier years named.

Eleven chief articles of import, 1891.

53. The total imports show an increased value in 1891, as compared with 1886, of over three millions, and as compared with 1881, of five millions; while the imports of the articles named in the table have increased by nearly three millions, and over four and a quarter millions respectively. More than half the items show considerable increase at the last period as compared with either of the former

Imports of three periods compared.

periods, and of these the more important are books, cutlery, machinery, tools and utensils, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, preserved meats, fruit, wheat, spirits, tobacco, hides, wool, paper, oil, coal, gold, iron and steel, lead, plated ware, metal manufactures, and live stock. The imports of wool show an increase as compared with 1886 of £1,040,000, live stock of £625,000, gold coin and bullion of £440,000, coal of £327,000, iron and apparel and slops of £130,000 each, and fruit of £114,000. Several of the items of imports show decrease at the last period as compared with either of the former ones, the chief being haberdashery, and grain other than wheat (including oats and hops).

54. The exports of fifty of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years :—

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

(See Index following paragraph 6 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1881.	1886.	1891.
		£	£	£
1	Books	80,324	73,295	70,172
	Stationery	39,396	34,958	42,337
9	Machinery	122,464	67,862	162,901
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	92,492	79,751	76,209
16	Silks	24,830	31,867	48,395
17	Cottons	92,040	68,930	98,986
18	Haberdashery	49,454	77,815	45,702
19	Apparel and slops	278,756	218,012	191,762
	Boots and shoes	93,012	49,260	47,197
20	Bags and sacks	50,280	86,638	34,724
21	Butter and cheese	100,987	91,322	234,265
	Meats—fresh and preserved... ..	113,426	89,126	22,498
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	29,117	19,862	6,504
22	Fruits (including currants and raisins)	43,702	76,239	69,113
	Flour and biscuit	241,386	392,521	488,347
	Grain—wheat	689,254	166,916	909,636
	„ oats	12,964	6,787	6,819
	„ other (including malt and rice)	104,451	35,093	43,212
	Onions	20,364	34,696	32,936
	Potatoes	57,091	120,532	52,685
	Sugar and molasses	277,562	144,631	175,495
23	Coffee	32,480	23,959	5,548
	Spirits	110,012	85,324	96,951
	Tea	292,606	322,299	338,813
	Tobacco, cigars and snuff	154,545	111,729	103,776
	Wine	42,964	56,251	69,785

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—
continued.

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1881.	1886.	1891.
		£	£	£
24	Bones and bone dust	13,774	10,174	12,731
	Candles	11,690	16,460	7,910
	Horns and hoofs	1,118	1,005	3,805
	Hides	6,239	9,581	19,905
	Skins and pelts	108,664	98,763	206,729
	Leather, leatherware and leathern cloth	329,006	281,477	232,130
	Soap	12,496	13,745	28,795
	Tallow	247,372	121,900	163,412
	Wool*	5,450,066	4,999,662	7,165,092
25	Bark	21,163	30,782	84,132
	Hay, straw and chaff	81,196	174,139	163,653
	Timber	37,774	21,336	40,777
26	Oil of all kinds	68,192	28,571	32,218
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,646,930	336,874	423,709
	Specie—gold	3,090,999	1,610,829	2,217,734
	„ silver	480	6,623	20,950
32	Antimony ore, regulus, etc.	14,284	35	1,642
	Copper ore, regulus, etc.	15,975	12,104	2,984
	Iron, etc.	122,779	47,041	77,339
	Manufactures of metals	45,840	37,127	51,571
	Tin, tin ore, black sand	2,518	4,080	2,413
33	Live stock	459,254	393,516	457,394
35	Hardware and ironmongery	70,739	32,734	49,486
	Travellers' samples	52,776	71,049	81,797
	Total	15,157,283	10,925,282	15,023,076
	All other articles	1,094,820	870,039	983,667
	Total Exports	16,252,103	11,795,321	16,006,743

55. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1891 was £7,165,000, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £2,641,400—which two articles alone contributed 61 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1891 were breadstuffs, £1,398,000, and live stock, £457,000; then tea, butter and cheese, leather, hides and skins, apparel and slops, sugar, and hay and chaff, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1891 between £339,000 and £164,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, sugar (excepting so far as the process of refining is concerned) and tea are not produced in Victoria, but are merely re-exports. The value of the eleven articles just named amounted in 1891 to £13,224,664, which leaves the balance of £2,782,079 distributed over all the other heads.

Eleven chief
articles of
export,
1891.

* Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports *ante*.

Exports of
three
periods
compared.

56. The value of the total exports in 1891 shows a considerable improvement since 1886, although it is lower than the value in 1881 by a quarter of a million. As against the first period, about one-third of the articles specified show decrease, the most important being gold, grain (other than wheat), sugar, spirits, tobacco, meats, candles, tallow, leather, woollens, apparel and slops, bags and sacks, boots and shoes, iron, etc., and antimony ore. The falling-off under some of these articles, however, such as sugar, spirits, and tobacco, is merely indicative of a decline in the re-export trade. On the other hand there was more or less increase, as compared with both the previous periods, in the exports of fully two-fifths of the articles named in the table—the more important of which were butter and cheese, wheat and flour, tea, wine, horns and hoofs, hides, skins and pelts, soap, wool, and bark. The exports of gold fell off by nearly £2,100,000 as compared with 1881, but increased by £700,000 as compared with 1886; those of breadstuffs were higher by nearly £470,000 than in 1881, and by nearly £840,000 than in 1886; whilst those of wool were higher by about £1,700,000 and by nearly £2,200,000 respectively. Owing to the stimulation afforded by Government bonuses, the export of butter considerably more than doubled that recorded for the previous period.

Exports of
sugar and
wool
affected by
prices.

57. With reference to the declared values of sugar and wool exported, it should be pointed out that these articles would have shown a much larger value in 1891 had it not been for a fall in the price of these commodities. This is made plain by the following figures:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND WOOL,
1880–1891.

Year.	Refined Sugar and Molasses.			Wool.		
	Quantity.	Declared Value.		Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per cwt.		Total.	Per lb.
	cwt.	£	£	lbs.	£	d.
1880	155,469	254,219	1·63	112,486,206	6,417,466	13·7
1885	154,443	172,062	1·11	106,278,038	5,028,011	11·4
1890	130,154	131,524	1·01	132,149,027	5,933,699	10·8
1891	159,865	155,201	·97	164,805,907	7,165,092	10·4

Relation
between
value and
quantity
1880 and
1891 com-
pared.

58. It will be noticed that whilst the declared value of sugar exported was greater in 1880 than in 1891 by about £99,000, or by 64 per cent., the quantity exported was less by 4,400 cwt., or about 3 per cent.; also, that although the declared value of wool exported in 1891 exceeded that in 1880 by about £750,000, or by less than 12 per

cent., the quantity of such wool was really greater by 52 million pounds weight, or by nearly 47 per cent. The figures show that—supposing the qualities to have been the same, which might not have been the case—the average price of sugar has fallen off 40 per cent., and that of wool 25 per cent., since 1880.

59. With reference to the wool, however, it should be pointed out that latterly a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been exported than formerly,* showing a reduced average price, it is true, but one of much less extent than when the wool is considered as a whole, without reference to its condition when exported. The following table shows the quantity and declared value of greasy wool exported in the same four years† :—

Exports of
greasy
wool.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF GREASY WOOL,
1880-1891.

Year.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per lb.
	lbs.	£	d.
1880 ...	76,808,471	3,616,981	11·3
1885 ...	83,927,788	3,478,404	9·9
1890 ...	113,157,230	4,742,739	10·1
1891 ...	142,272,653	5,823,364	9·8

60. Although the quantity of greasy wool, it will be observed, exported in 1891 was twice as large as in 1880, the total value of such wool was only two-thirds higher. The average price of greasy wool in 1891 was only slightly lower than in 1885 or 1890, but as much as 1½d. lower than in 1880. Had greasy wool continued to fetch the price at which it was quoted in 1880, the value in 1891 would have amounted to over £570,000 more than that set down in the table.

Relative
value of
greasy
wool in 1880
and 1891.

61. In thirty-six out of the fifty-five years ended with 1891, the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period :—

Excess of
imports
over ex-
ports, etc.,
1837 to
1891.

* The proportion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 68 per cent. in 1880, 79 per cent. in 1885, 85½ per cent. in 1890, and 86 per cent. in 1891.

† For average prices of different classes of wool in Melbourne and London, see Part "Production," *post*.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1891.

Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
	£	£		£	£
1837	103,201	...	1867 ... ..	...	1,050,347
1838	45,232	...	1868 ... ..	...	2,273,328
1839	127,038	...	1869	444,636	...
1840	306,507	...	1870 ... ..	...	14,256
1841	164,094	...	1871 ... ..	...	2,215,825
1842	78,644	...	1872 ... ..	...	179,873
1843 ... ..	...	66,446	1873	1,231,402	...
1844 ... ..	...	105,785	1874	1,512,876	...
1845 ... ..	...	215,304	1875	1,918,900	...
1846 ... ..	...	109,640	1876	1,508,867	...
1847 ... ..	...	230,815	1877	1,204,617	...
1848 ... ..	...	301,683	1878	1,236,173	...
1849 ... ..	...	275,495	1879	2,581,368	...
1850 ... ..	...	296,871	1880 ... ..	...	1,397,665
1851 ... ..	...	366,472	1881	466,418	...
1852 ... ..	...	3,381,807	1882	2,554,502	...
1853	4,781,093	...	1883	1,344,983	...
1854	5,883,847	...	1884	3,151,168	...
1855 ... ..	...	1,485,399	1885	2,492,846	...
1856 ... ..	...	527,491	1886	6,735,254	...
1857	2,176,697	...	1887	7,671,006	...
1858	1,119,040	...	1888	10,118,371	...
1859	1,755,032	...	1889	11,668,026	...
1860	2,131,026	...	1890	9,687,793	...
1861 ... ..	...	296,154	1891	5,704,865	...
1862	448,365	...			
1863	552,431	...	Total	95,971,703	14,790,656
1864	1,076,431	...	Deduct excess of exports	14,790,656	...
1865	106,789	...			
1866	1,882,165	...	Net excess of imports	81,181,047	...

Balance of
trade in
fifty-five
years.

62. It will be observed that in the fifty-five years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by £81,200,000, or an average of about £1,476,000 per annum ; which excess, it should be mentioned, would be added to, if the value of the British and Foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports ; but diminished, if freight, which is included in the value of imports, were also added to the exports. Moreover, profits received on investments in the neighbouring colonies are included in the imports, although they may not be traceable in the returns.

Years in
which
excess of
imports or
exports was
highest.

63. In 1891 the excess of imports over exports was about £4,000,000 lower than in 1890, £6,000,000 lower than in 1889, £4,400,000 lower than in 1888, and also lower than in 1886 and 1887 ; but, with these exceptions, the imports in the last year exceeded the exports by a much larger amount than in any previous year except

1854. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, next in 1880; the last mentioned year being the only one during the last 19 years in which the exports were in excess of the imports. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the last eight, and especially in the last six years, it will be remembered that a new loan of nearly £1,400,000* was raised in London in 1884, £819,000* in 1885, £1,500,000 in 1886, £3,000,000 in 1887, £1,500,000 in 1888, £3,000,000 in 1889, £4,000,000 in 1890, and £2,150,000* in 1891; and, besides, that numerous municipal and private loans, and very large amounts of other capital, have been remitted for investment in Victoria as well as in the neighbouring colonies. These sums must either gradually find their way into the imports, or act as a temporary check on the exports by restricting the export of gold, etc., which would otherwise naturally leave our shores; in like manner the annual interest payable on these sums must find its way into the exports. Then, again, it has not been possible to ascertain for earlier years the profits derived by Victoria from its investments in the neighbouring colonies; but it is known that in 1890 nearly half a million (£453,250) was received by the colony in the shape of dividends from the Broken Hill silver mines (in New South Wales) alone, which amount, being clear profit, has not of course to be counterbalanced, as is usually the case, by a corresponding export.

64. Experience has shown that the large importations of several years past, and especially of the three years ended with 1890, which have largely exceeded the exports of the same years, were not warranted by the legitimate requirements of the colony; and as much of the excess referred to represents borrowed money, on which, as well as on amounts previously borrowed, interest has to be met, it will be necessary, if the colony is to pay its way without recourse to further borrowing, and to recover prosperity upon a sound basis, to increase the exports of home products and to diminish the imports until there is a substantial excess of exports, as is now the case in South Australia and New Zealand.

Necessity for
restricting
imports and
promoting
exports.

65. In 1890 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria (largely), New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, but the reverse was the case in the other colonies. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria in each of the last eleven years, with one exception; in New South Wales and Tasmania, with two exceptions; in Western Australia, with three exceptions; in Queensland, with four exceptions; in New Zealand, with five exceptions; and in South Australia, with

Excess of
imports,
etc., in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* Exclusive of the portion required for redemption of loans falling due.

six exceptions. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eleven years ended with 1890, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Victoria	1880	...	1,397,665	54,492,702
	1881	466,418	...	
	1882	2,554,502	...	
	1883	1,344,983	...	
	1884	3,151,168	...	
	1885	2,492,846	...	
	1886	6,735,254	...	
	1887	7,671,006	...	
	1888	10,118,371	...	
	1889	11,668,026	...	
	1890	9,687,793	...	
New South Wales	1880	...	1,575,063	22,711,684
	1881	1,359,823	...	
	1882	4,564,169	...	
	1883	1,074,139	...	
	1884	4,575,479	...	
	1885	6,823,451	...	
	1886	5,417,335	...	
	1887	309,319	...	
	1888	25,842	...	
	1889	...	431,877	
	1890	569,067	...	
Queensland	1880	...	360,864	2,676,087
	1881	523,259	...	
	1882	2,784,011	...	
	1883	956,743	...	
	1884	1,708,112	...	
	1885	1,179,086	...	
	1886	1,169,257	...	
	1887	...	632,334	
	1888	520,376	...	
	1889	...	1,683,747	
	1890	...	3,487,812	
South Australia	1880	6,992	...	194,764
	1881	836,307	...	
	1882	1,347,898	...	
	1883	1,426,594	...	
	1884	...	874,351	
	1885	...	87,852	
	1886	363,742	...	
	1887	...	234,487	
	1888	...	1,570,460	
	1889	...	454,914	
	1890	...	564,705	

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1890—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Western Australia	1880	...	145,514	625,840
	1881	...	97,939	
	1882	...	74,301	
	1883	69,837	...	
	1884	115,474	...	
	1885	203,699	...	
	1886	127,620	...	
	1887	61,689	...	
	1888	105,906	...	
	1889	56,735	...	
	1890	202,634	...	
Tasmania	1880	...	142,708	1,952,405
	1881	...	124,432	
	1882	83,483	...	
	1883	101,038	...	
	1884	180,261	...	
	1885	443,793	...	
	1886	425,027	...	
	1887	147,446	...	
	1888	276,799	...	
	1889	151,178	...	
	1890	410,520	...	
New Zealand	1880	...	190,681	-3,686,218*
	1881	1,396,179	...	
	1882	1,951,262	...	
	1883	878,039	...	
	1884	572,221	...	
	1885	659,982	...	
	1886	86,222	...	
	1887	...	620,654	
	1888	...	1,825,425	
	1889	...	3,042,168	
	1890	...	3,551,195	
Total	102,138,412	23,171,148	78,967,264†

66. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of $54\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling were received by Victoria, nearly $22\frac{3}{4}$ millions by New South Wales, over $2\frac{2}{3}$ millions by Queensland, nearly 2 millions by Tasmania, £626,000 by Western Australia, and £195,000 by South Australia, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; whilst on the other hand in New Zealand the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by over $3\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

* Excess of exports over imports.

† Net figures.

Imports in excess of exports, etc., in Australia and Australasia.

67. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of nearly 81 millions, or, with Tasmania, of close upon 83 millions more than it exported, which amount, by deducting the excess of exports over imports in New Zealand, is reduced to something less than 79 millions for the whole of Australasia.

Effects of borrowings on imports and exports.

68. In regard to this large balance of imports, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London; thus, the Government debt of Australasia, which at the end of 1890 amounted to nearly 186* millions sterling, nearly all represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest, which averages about 4 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value of about £7,440,000 annually. No reliable information is available respecting the amount of private borrowings, but it is known they are extensive.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

69. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.† In the five years ended with 1880, the total excess of imports over exports was 626 millions; in the five years ended with 1885 it was 518 millions; and in the year 1886 it was 95 millions; in the year 1887 it was 90 millions; in 1888, 89 millions; in 1889, 115 millions; and in 1890, 101 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.‡

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, etc.

70. The following are the British possessions in which in 1890 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS,
AND THE CONTRARY, IN 1890.

Imports exceeded Exports in—		Exports exceeded Imports in—	
United Kingdom,	Canada,	India,	British Guiana,
Gibraltar,	Newfoundland,	Protected Malay States,	Turk's Island,
Malta,	Bermuda,	Sarawak,	St. Vincent,
Ceylon,	Bahamas,	Cyprus,	Barbados,
Straits Settlements,	Jamaica,	Mauritius,	Grenada,
Labuan,	St. Lucia,	Cape of Good Hope,	Virgin Islands,
British North Borneo,	Tobago,	Lagos,	St. Christopher,
Hong Kong,	Montserrat,	Gold Coast,	Nevis,
Natal,	Dominica,	Gambia,	Antigua,
St. Helena,	Trinidad,	Honduras,	Fiji,
Sierra Leone,	Australasia.		Falkland Islands.

* This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of 27 millions. By the end of 1891, the debt had increased to about 190 millions.

† See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl, part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

‡ For this reason the excess of imports over exports, as here shown, differs from figures derived from subtracting the one from the other, as given in table following paragraph 24 ante. See first footnote to that table.

71. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1890 exceeded the exports in the same year by about 92 millions sterling; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the exports will be found to have exceeded the imports by £386,000 sterling. It should be mentioned that, in making up these figures, bullion and specie are included in nearly all cases.

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

72. During 1890, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table,* with the exceptions of Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Spain, exceeded the exports; but in Egypt, Morocco, Chile, Mexico, and the United States, the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by over 116 millions sterling, or by 9 per cent.

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

73. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the ten years ended with 1891. These goods are not included in the list of imports and exports:—

Transshipments, 1882 to 1891.

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1882 TO 1891.

Value of Transshipments.			Value of Transshipments.		
1882	...	£1,334,137	1887	...	£1,159,080
1883	...	1,059,427	1888	...	1,346,568
1884	...	876,527	1889	...	1,874,338
1885	...	861,427	1890	...	1,542,134
1886	...	724,792	1891	...	1,817,569

74. It will be observed that the transshipments fell off considerably in the three years ended with 1886. This is attributed to the reduced quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transshipment, consequent upon the mail steamers on the Suez route, the terminus of which had previously been Melbourne, going on to Sydney. Since 1886, however, there has been a recovery, and although the value of transshipments in 1891 was not so high as in 1889, it was much larger than in any other year shown above.

Falling-off of transshipments.

75. The countries, from which goods were received for transshipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1891, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table:—

Transshipment to various countries.

* See table following paragraph 28 ante.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1891.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	458,460	626,664
Australasia—		
New South Wales	266,525	387,128
New Zealand	79,024	240,344
Queensland	69,635	15,879
South Australia	289,626	169,334
Tasmania	303,874	283,259
Western Australia	15,303	41,409
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji	13,089	758
Mauritius	27,297	968
Aden	155	80
Hong Kong	32,922	998
India	93,687	15,065
Ceylon	1,517	279
Straits Settlements—Singapore	7,241	4
Cape Town	237	1,620
Malden Island ... ..	...	169
Foreign States—		
Europe—		
Belgium	5,651	523
France	6,727	8,393
Germany	61,719	1,393
Greece	298	...
Holland ... ..	...	30
Italy—Sicily	553	...
Norway	1,041	...
Portugal	13	...
Asia—		
China	34,705	2,287
Japan	3,545	...
Java	17,467	...
Manilla	145	...
United States	25,548	11,895
Africa—Egypt	1,458	...
South Seas—		
Noumea	107	24
Tonga ... ..	...	120
Guam ... ..	...	8,946
Total	1,817,569	1,817,569

Goods *via*
Suez Canal.

76. The following table is interesting, as showing the total value of goods entered and cleared at ports in Victoria from and to the United Kingdom and each foreign country, *via* the Suez Canal, in each of the years 1889, 1890, and 1891 :—

VICTORIAN GOODS PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL,
1889 TO 1891.

Countries from and to which Entered and Cleared.	Entered as from Victoria.			Cleared for Victoria.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	3,223,736	2,873,557	2,790,252	4,528,272	4,121,482	4,962,833
Belgium ...	12,985	...	...	229,546	301,202	140,753
France ...	179,174	191,920	153,120	192,924	357,785	721,564
Germany ...	331,974	556,208	336,860	220,670	382,009	393,422
Sweden ...	...	11,648	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,357
Total ...	3,747,869	3,633,333	3,280,232	5,171,412	5,162,478	6,225,929

77. The Customs revenue was smaller in 1891 than in 1890 by nearly £198,000. The receipts from import duties alone fell off by £201,000, in addition to which there was a decrease of £2,000 in those from excise duty on tobacco, as well as smaller decreases under the heads of wharfage and harbour rates, licences, and tonnage. On the other hand there was an increase of £5,300 under the head of excise duties on spirits, and small increases under fees, fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous receipts. It should be stated that no alterations were made in the tariff during the last two years. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the years referred to :—

GROSS CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1890 AND 1891.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1890.	1891.
	£	£
Import duties ...	2,704,380	2,503,438
Wharfage and harbour rates* ...	45,635	43,948
Excise duties on—		
Spirits ...	102,466	107,785
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff † ...	30,890	28,856
Licences, other than tobacco licences ...	957	907
Tonnage ...	19,969	19,825
Fees ...	7,546	8,400
Fines and forfeitures ...	599	1,519
Miscellaneous ...	12,739	12,794
Total ...	2,925,181	2,727,472

NOTE.—Drawbacks and repayments have not been deducted from the above figures; they amounted to £126,353 in 1890, and £129,154 in 1891.

* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £41,407 in 1890, and £38,914 in 1891.

† Including licences to sell and manufacture tobacco, returning £1,300 in 1890 and £1,374 in 1891.

Taxation on imports.

78. The import duties received in 1890 amounted to 11·8 per cent. and in 1891 to 11·5 per cent. of the total value of imports.*

Pilotage rates.

79. The pilotage rates, payable to the Marine Board, amounted in 1890 to £34,790, and in 1891 to £33,227. These rates, although collected by the Customs, are not included in the Customs revenue.

Revenue from spirits, wine and beer.

80. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duty on spirits, wine, and beer, at various periods during the last 25 years :—

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER,† 1866 TO 1891.

Period.	Annual Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Average Amount per Head.
	Import Duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.		
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1866-70 (5 years)	460,755	37,618	28,381	36,797	...	563,551	0 16 11.
1871-81 (10 „)	500,294	37,023	30,382	37,737	6,256	611,692	0 15 5.
1881-91 (10 „)	560,863	44,390	42,107	70,690	11,021	729,071	0 14 10
1886-7 ...	566,134	41,335	41,126	56,557	...	705,152	0 14 1
1887-8 ...	611,256	44,688	46,047	65,603	...	767,594	0 14 10.
1888-9 ...	664,438	53,147	55,580	88,867	...	862,032	0 16 0.
1889-90 ...	661,129	51,409	56,830	98,712	...	868,080	0 15 9
1890-91 ...	657,700	41,825	52,381	102,201	...	854,107	0 15 1

NOTE.—In 1890-1 the duty on imported spirits was 12s. per gallon ; on wine, 8s. for sparkling, and 6s. for other kinds ; on beer, 9d. per gallon ; and on spirits distilled in Victoria, from 8s. to 10s. per gallon, according to the material from which made.

Total and average receipts from spirits, wine and beer.

81. The total amount received during the 25½ years ended with 1890-1 was £16,225,382, or an annual average of 15s. 3d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the average amounts per head have fallen from 16s. 11d. in the five years 1866-70 to 14s. 10d. in the last ten years ; also that the amount per head received in 1890-91, although much less than in the two preceding years, was 3d. above the average of the last ten years.

Drawbacks.

82. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports.

* See also paragraph 377, Vol. I.
† Exclusive of receipts for publicans' and other licences for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors. These amount to about £110,000 per annum, nearly three-fourths of which is paid over to the municipalities. The approximate revenue from spirits, wine, and beer, in 1891-2 was £890,786. For amounts in each year from 1865, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., page 87.

From 1872 to the end of 1891, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback amounted to £1,798,768. In 1891 the value of the goods was £97,000 more than in 1890, but £76,000 less than in 1889; whilst the amount paid as drawback was larger by £3,006 than in 1890, but smaller by £400 than in 1889. The following are the figures for the last five years :—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1887 TO 1891.*

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£
1887 ...	791,871	115,938
1888 ...	743,394	116,479
1889 ...	845,065	119,404
1890 ...	672,124	116,013
1891 ...	769,021	119,019

83. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1891 goods to the value of £62,017, or 8 per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £7,802, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid :—

Drawbacks
on Victorian
manufac-
tured
goods.

DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA
FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.†
	£	£
Apparel and slops ...	39,433	3,083
Fruits (canned) ...	17,662	4,400‡
Jams and preserves ...	2,280	52
Paints ...	227	...
Paper bags ..	459	62
Rice (Victorian dressed) ...	...	62
Saddles and harness ...	1,574	79
Sugar (Victorian refined) ...	370	61‡
Varnish ...	12	3
Total ...	62,017	7,802

* Particulars for each year from 1872 were given in the last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 81.

† Includes amounts paid on account of 1890.

‡ Approximate.

84. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1891. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, etc., also that the values are not given :—

STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy	3,610 ³ / ₄ hhds., 27,849 cases.
Rum	542 ³ / ₄ hhds., 623 cases.
Geneva	7 ¹ / ₄ hhds., 8,288 cases (4-gal.), 434 cases (2-gal.)
Gin, sweetened	25 ¹ / ₂ hhds., 5,715 cases.
Whisky	3,144 ¹ / ₄ hhds., 63,628 cases.
Cordials	1,795 cases.
Spirits of wine	52 ¹ / ₂ casks.
Other spirits	19 ¹ / ₂ hhds., 16,114 cases.
Wine	2,322 ¹ / ₂ hhds., 19,805 cases.
Beer	501 ¹ / ₄ hhds., 49,448 cases and casks.
Tobacco, manufactured ...	20 half-tierces, 7 qr.-tierces, 690 ³ / ₄ -boxes and boxes, 2,369 cases.
„ unmanufactured ...	520 tierces, hhds., and casks, 1,011 cases, 943 bales, 576 boxes.
Cigars	1,139 cases.
Candles	130 chests and cases, 3,465 boxes.
Cocoa and chocolate ...	359 packages.
Coffee	761 cases.
Chicory	568 packages.
Opium	77 packages.
Oats	3,141 bags.
Hops	56 packages.
Rice	17,660 bags, 69 ³ / ₄ tons.
Salt	77,680 bags.
Vinegar	1,353 casks, 2,184 cases.
Tea	10,599 chests, 86,427 half-chests, 53,776 boxes.
Sugar, Mauritius	14,182 bags, 76 pockets.
„ other	20,296 bags, 969 mats.
„ refinery	1,692 ¹ / ₄ tons.
„ Java	10,692 bags, 60,554 baskets.
„ cases and casks ...	2,787 No.
Milk, preserved	2,922 cases.
Woolpacks	1,609 bales.
Dynamite	1,897 cases.

85. The number of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports in 1891 was larger by 158 than in 1890, smaller by 650 than in 1889, and by 263 than in 1888, but larger than in any other former years; the tonnage in 1891 was more by 351,768 than in 1890, about 100,000 more than 1889, and considerably larger than in any other year. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and

crews of vessels inwards and outwards, in 1870 and 1880, also during each of the last five years :—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1870 TO 1891.*

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1887 ...	2,435	1,920,180	80,918	2,418	1,938,063	79,888	4,853	3,858,243
1888 ...	2,724	2,182,071	85,879	2,630	2,125,812	84,233	5,354	4,307,883
1889 ...	2,855	2,270,827	89,187	2,886	2,328,351	89,489	5,741	4,599,178
1890 ...	2,474	2,178,551	85,818	2,459	2,184,790	85,163	4,933	4,363,341
1891 ...	2,531	2,338,864	92,861	2,560	2,376,245	93,179	5,091	4,715,109

86. Some idea of the extension of Victorian commerce may be formed from the circumstance that, although the population of the colony increased by 56 per cent. during the twenty years ended with 1890, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the last as compared with the first year of that period increased more than threefold; also, that whilst the population in the ten years ended with 1890 increased only 32 per cent., the amount of tonnage in 1890 was twice as large as that in 1880. Increase in shipping.

87. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1891, 77 per cent., embracing 53 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 16 per cent., embracing 35 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 7 per cent., embracing 12 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 54 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 35 per cent. to British, and 11 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived :— Nationality of vessels.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1891.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,958	1,248,615	50,415	1,977	1,268,860	50,732
British ...	394	804,729	31,981	400	821,679	32,124
Foreign ...	179	285,520	10,465	183	285,706	10,323
Total ...	2,531	2,338,864	92,861	2,560	2,376,245	93,179

* For particulars of the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared for each year since 1836, see first folding sheet at commencement of this volume.

Foreign
vessels.

88. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in the last five years, the greatest number have been German; in 1891, the next largest was Norwegian, and the next French and American in equal numbers. The following are the nationalities of such vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1891 being shown:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1891.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany	79	81	160
Norway	28	28	56
France	27	27	54
United States	27	27	54
Sweden	7	8	15
Belgium	2	2	4
Denmark	2	2	4
Japan	2	2	4
Chile	1	2	3
Hawaii	2	1	3
Italy	1	1	2
Nicaragua	1	1	2
Austria ... ..	...	1	1
Total	179	183	362

Crews, and
proportion
to tonnage.

89. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. It will be generally found that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels usually the worst; although in 1887, 1888, and 1889 there was in this respect either no difference, or only a slight difference, between British and Foreign vessels. With reference to the comparatively smaller number of hands in British and Foreign than in Colonial vessels, it will be remembered that, whilst most of the Colonial vessels are steamers, a larger proportion of British and Foreign vessels are sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to	23 tons	24 tons	25 tons	25 tons	25 tons
British " "	25 "	27 "	27 "	25½ "	25⅓ "
Foreign " "	25 "	27 "	28 "	28 "	27½ "
All " "	24 tons	25 tons	26 tons	25½ tons	25⅓ tons

90. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1891, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1891.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	2,093	2,031,559	87,059
Sailing vessels	438	307,305	5,802
Total	2,531	2,338,864	92,861
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	2,109	2,059,498	87,400
Sailing vessels	451	316,747	5,779
Total	2,560	2,376,245	93,179

91. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 23 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 54 tons.

92. Over ninety-six per cent. of the vessels, embracing 99 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1891, arrived with cargoes. In the same year 77 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 81 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. Although the latter proportion was higher in 1891 than in 1890 (when it was 73 per cent.) or than in 1889 (when it was 68½ per cent.), the figures still show a falling-off as compared with 1884, when as many as 81 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 85 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentages of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year :—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1891.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes	2,436	96·25	2,310,187	98·77
In ballast	95	3·75	28,677	1·23
Total	2,531	100·00	2,338,864	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,963	76·68	1,913,881	80·54
In ballast	597	23·32	462,364	19·46
Total	2,560	100·00	2,376,245	100·00

Vessels at
each port.

93. In the same year, 80 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 95 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 78 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 90 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Swan Hill, Echuca, and Mildura—all on the River Murray—but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1891.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	2,034	2,222,805	1,988	2,139,333
Geelong	41	38,712	115	152,220
Portland	3	2,064	7	11,751
Port Fairy	1	240	1	240
Warrnambool	19	5,506	11	3,398
Bairnsdale	3	358	5	465
Port Albert	1	23	...	...
Murray ports—				
Mildura	100	14,621	98	14,136
Echuca	154	31,071	160	31,238
Swan Hill	175	23,464	175	23,464
Total	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245

Shipping at
Murray
ports.

94. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 862 vessels, or more than a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 137,994 tons, or a thirty-fourth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

95. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the years named* :—

* For later information, and information respecting other years, see Appendix A. *post*, and third folding sheet *ante*.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1882	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791	4,168	2,690,884
	1886	2,307	1,848,058	2,324	1,887,329	4,631	3,735,387
	1888	2,724	2,182,071	2,630	2,125,812	5,354	4,307,883
	1889	2,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351	5,741	4,599,178
	1890	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790	4,933	4,363,341
New South Wales*	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1882	2,437	1,686,620	2,340	1,610,045	4,777	3,296,665
	1886	2,684	2,114,618	2,755	2,143,986	5,439	4,258,604
	1888	2,955	2,414,750	2,972	2,350,669	5,927	4,765,419
	1889	3,254	2,632,081	3,229	2,689,098	6,483	5,321,179
	1890	2,889	2,413,247	2,777	2,348,625	5,666	4,761,872
Queensland†	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1882	1,492	962,600	1,467	917,991	2,959	1,880,591
	1886	918	557,026	977	563,453	1,895	1,120,479
	1888	928	478,517	936	517,712	1,864	996,229
	1889	760	506,780	773	494,229	1,533	1,001,009
	1890	616	468,607	606	442,172	1,222	910,779
South Australia ...	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1882	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	2,212	1,337,218
	1886	859	770,922	878	787,554	1,737	1,558,476
	1888	969	973,479	1,019	1,000,172	1,988	1,973,651
	1889	1,036	978,532	1,046	980,810	2,082	1,959,342
	1890	1,041	1,075,133	1,081	1,115,309	2,122	2,190,442
Western Australia	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1882	202	172,698	201	171,549	403	344,247
	1886	287	260,286	255	237,222	542	497,508
	1888	263	402,807	266	409,586	529	812,393
	1889	349	497,232	345	507,586	694	1,004,818
	1890	281	484,534	267	420,327	548	904,861
Tasmania	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1882	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
	1886	690	343,656	715	348,773	1,405	692,429
	1888	770	385,650	795	390,628	1,565	776,278
	1889	842	458,247	819	453,999	1,661	912,246
	1890	746	475,618	763	475,629	1,509	951,247

* In consequence of vessels with cargoes on board which call at Sydney and Newcastle being counted at both ports, the earlier figures for New South Wales somewhat overstate the truth. It is understood that this practice has been discontinued since 1884.

† The figures of Queensland since 1882 are not comparable with those for that and previous years, inasmuch as since that year the ships arriving from abroad and calling at several ports of the colony have been counted at one port, viz., the final port of arrival and departure, instead of at each port, as previously.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Zealand	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836
	1886	725	502,572	707	488,331	1,432	990,903
	1888	683	526,435	701	531,478	1,384	1,057,913
	1889	781	602,634	762	593,252	1,543	1,195,886
	1890	744	662,769	745	649,705	1,489	1,312,474

96. It will be noticed that in only three colonies, viz., South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, was the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards greater in the last than in any other year named—the increase being especially noticeable in the case of New Zealand—but a falling-off, as compared with some previous years, took place in all the other colonies. Owing to the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the number of vessels, however, in every one of the colonies was exceeded in one or more of the previous years shown.

97. The vessels trading to New South Wales exceed those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, but, with this exception, Victoria is in advance of all the Australasian colonies. The excess in favour of New South Wales is chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of that colony, and it would be still greater were it not that the mail and many other large steamers trading between Australia and Europe make Sydney the terminus of their route, and consequently are entered and cleared only once in New South Wales, whereas most of them are entered twice—viz., on their outward and homeward voyage—in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table The ships stand in the same order in regard to their numbers as they do in regard to their tonnage, except that in the former case Tasmania and New Zealand change places:—

Shipping in colonies in 1890 and former years.

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TONNAGE OF SHIPPING
ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1890.

1. New South Wales.	5. Tasmania.
2. Victoria.	6. Queensland.
3. South Australia.	7. Western Australia.
4. New Zealand.	

98. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for the years named :—

Shipping in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874 ...	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1878 ...	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552
1882 ...	14,519	9,549,605	17,534	10,866,859
1886 ...	14,244	11,170,454	17,081	12,853,786
1888 ...	15,662	12,855,575	18,611	14,689,766
1889 ...	16,533	13,885,526	19,737	15,993,658
1890 ...	14,491	13,131,295	17,489	15,395,016

99. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year. Both as regards the Australian continent and that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, however, the tonnage of vessels in 1890 was not so large as in 1889, although larger than in any of the other years named. The number of vessels in 1890, however, was exceeded in the two previous years and in 1882.

Increase in
tonnage
and vessels
to Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

100. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1890. The information is derived entirely from official documents :—

Shipping in
British
possessions.

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1890.
(Exclusive of Coasting Trade.)

Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.	Tons.	AMERICA— <i>continued</i> .	Tons.
United Kingdom* ...	74,283,869	British Guiana ...	686,621
Gibraltar ...	11,488,693	West Indies—	
Malta ...	9,162,094	Bahamas ...	270,874
		Turk's Island ...	215,428
ASIA.		Jamaica ...	1,230,506
India ...	7,315,586	St. Lucia ...	878,316
Ceylon ...	5,117,902	St. Vincent ...	300,222
Straits Settlements ...	8,641,911	Barbados ...	1,246,262
Labuan ...	56,894	Grenada ...	477,028
Hong Kong ...	9,771,741	Tobago ...	69,237
		Virgin Islands ...	8,902
AFRICA.		St. Christopher ...	} 488,262
Mauritius ...	679,375	Nevis ...	
Natal ...	1,035,999	Dominica ...	332,448
Cape of Good Hope ...	2,957,377	Montserrat ...	240,594
St. Helena ...	79,366	Antigua ...	420,614
Lagos ...	555,862	Trinidad ...	1,364,107
Gold Coast ...	643,015		
Sierra Leone ...	679,509	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH	
Gambia ...	221,686	SEAS.	
AMERICA.		Australia, Tasmania, and	15,395,016
Canada ...	10,328,285	New Zealand†	
Newfoundland ...	634,147	Fiji ...	117,355
Bermuda ...	307,506	Falkland Islands ...	61,575
Honduras ...	364,067	Total ...	168,128,251

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

101. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia far exceeds that of any other British possession, being nearly half as much again as that to Canada, and more than twice as much as that to India.

Shipping in Foreign countries.

102. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries, by means of which and the previous table it will be seen that in the United States, France, Germany, Spain, and Austria the tonnage is greater than in Australasia. The information has been derived from the most reliable sources available :—

* The coasting trade, not included, amounts to nearly 90,000,000 tons.
† Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 95 *ante*.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1890.

Country.			Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation	...	...	6,340,955	5,506,469	11,847,424
Austria*	...	...	8,254,364	8,192,149	16,446,513
Belgium	...	...	5,785,980	5,803,168	11,589,148
Chile†	...	...	2,667,497	2,630,784	5,298,281
China	...	...	2,944,092	2,971,428	5,915,520
Denmark	...	...	4,023,486	4,008,594	8,032,080
France	...	...	14,284,176	14,683,672	28,967,848
Germany	...	...	10,520,344	10,586,636	21,106,980
Holland	...	...	5,446,156	5,390,981	10,837,137
Italy	...	...	7,453,531	6,793,193	14,246,724
Japan‡	...	...	1,640,866	1,525,538	3,166,404
Portugal	...	...	5,287,882	5,276,841	10,564,723
Russia in Europe	...	...	6,064,622	6,008,366	12,072,988
Spain	...	...	12,102,431	11,808,467	23,910,898
Sweden	...	...	5,373,142	5,393,569	10,766,711
Norway	...	...	2,648,618	2,701,874	5,350,492
United States (30th June)§	...	...	15,365,604	15,429,049	30,794,653
Uruguay	...	...	1,812,361	1,779,277	3,591,638
Total	...	...	118,016,107	116,490,055	234,506,162

103. Five vessels were built in Victoria during the year 1891. These were small, the aggregate burden being only 319 tons. The vessels registered numbered 27 of an average burden of 130 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

Vessels built and registered.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1891.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Steamers ...	2	62	Steamers ...	7	1,560	105
Sailing vessels ...	3	257	Barges ...	2	244	2
			Brigs ...	2	318	4
			Schooners ...	4	529	16
			Ketches ...	3	66	7
			Hopper Barges ...	2	734	2
			Cutters ...	2	11	4
			Steam Launches...	5	58	13
Total ...	5	319	Total ...	27	3,520	153

104. The vessels on the Victorian register, and, therefore, presumably Victorian owned, were as follow on the 31st December, 1891, the ports of their registration being distinguished :—

Vessels on Victorian register.

* Including coasting trade, but exclusive of Hungary.
 † Figures for 1889.
 ‡ The tonnage of Japanese vessels is that of vessels of foreign type only.
 § Exclusive of the Lake trade between the United States and Canada.

VESSELS OWNED IN VICTORIA, 1891.

Port.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Melbourne	146	43,050	269	44,364	415	87,414
Geelong ... ..	...	...	4	358	4	358
Port Fairy	2	293	3	72	5	365
Portland	1	328	1	22	2	350
Total	149	43,671	277	44,816	426	88,487

Vessels on registers of Australasian colonies.

105. The following is a statement of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australasian colonies and Fiji on the 30th June, 1892* :—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1892.

Colony.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria	153	45,375	289	45,652	442	91,027
New South Wales ...	468	52,372	510	60,584	978	112,956
Queensland	91	12,902	111	9,970	202	22,872
South Australia ...	96	14,995	231	25,910	327	40,905
Western Australia ...	8	710	127	5,208	135	5,918
Tasmania	56	7,990	173	11,461	229	19,451
New Zealand	179	39,133	331	34,915	510	74,048
Total	1,051	173,477	1,772	193,700	2,823	367,177
Fiji ... ..	...	...	7	332	7	332

Lighters and boats.

106. The licences issued in 1891 to lighters numbered 80, and to boats 461. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Harbor Trust improvements.

107. During the year 1891, it is reported, dredging of the Bay and River was carried on by the Melbourne Harbor Trust with good practical results. In the River there is now a depth of 22 feet at low water from the Falls Bridge to the Coode Island Canal, and of 21 feet through the Canal itself, whilst thence to the river mouth a mean depth of 23 feet has been dredged. In the Bay the berthage at the

* Figures kindly furnished by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria Limited. A table showing the number of vessels owned in various countries was published in the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*, Volume II., paragraph 105.

Port Melbourne Railway Pier has been deepened to 30 feet, and a channel 700 feet wide has been made therefrom extending to the Trust boundary beyond the Breakwater Pier at Williamstown, so that the largest vessels entering the port may there berth and discharge with ease and facility; whilst at Williamstown and at the Port Melbourne Town Pier the berthage has been dredged to 28 feet.* The excavation for the West Melbourne Dock was continued during the year, and the water was admitted on the 27th March, 1892, so that all that then remained to be done was to dredge the entrance and deepen the dock in order that the wharves already constructed may be made available for shipping.

108. In the same year the Trust possessed thirteen dredges, having Dredges. an aggregate lifting capacity of 4,600 tons per hour under ordinary circumstances, but varying according to the character of material dredged, whether silt, sand, clay, rotten rock, etc. Of the above dredges four are centre-ladder, three end-cutting, two side-cutting, and three grab dredges or silt cranes. One of the principal is a hopper dredge, and this vessel can, when required, take her own dredging to sea. One side-cutting dredge was added to the Trust's plant during the year, and will lift 400 tons per hour. This dredge was built by the Melbourne Coal, Shipping, and Engineering Company Limited, at a cost of £31,280.

109. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1891 Silt raised. amounted to 2,827,904 cubic yards, viz., 1,865,714 cubic yards from the Bay, and 962,190 cubic yards from the River. Since the establishment of the Trust the River dredgings have amounted to 10,794,913 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 7,577,680 cubic yards, making a total of 18,372,593 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 10,707,336 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 7,665,257 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1891 was 3·75d. per cubic yard, and the average cost of landing silt was 13·59d. per cubic yard. The whole cost of getting the material and placing it on the ground was thus 17·34d. (about 1s. 5¼d.) per cubic yard.

110. The number of post offices in Victoria in 1891 was 1,729, as Postal
returns. compared with 1,671 in the previous year. The number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them were not returned for 1891, but for the previous year they were as follow:—

* For particulars relating to the constitution of the Trust, and of the works proposed to be carried out, see the last edition of this work, Vol. II., paragraphs 108 to 110. For revenue and expenditure of the Trust and loans raised, see tables following paragraphs 386 and 463 in Vol. I.

POSTAL RETURNS, 1890.

			Number despatched and received.
Letters	...	...	62,526,448*
Newspapers	...	...	22,729,005
Packets and parcels	...	...	7,491,316
Total			92,746,769

Letters per head.

111. The letters despatched and received in proportion to each head of population were 56 in 1890.

Dead letters, etc.

112. The dead and irregularly-posted letters numbered, in 1890, 464,637, or about 1 in every 134 of the total number posted; and in 1891, 450,965. In the former year 6,033, and in the latter year 7,503, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, etc, included, in 1890, was £10,304, and in 1891, £9,735; for £9,548 of which, or 93 per cent., in the former, and £8,892, or 91 per cent., in the latter year, owners were found. In 1890, 10,330, or one in every 6,053 letters posted, and in 1891, 10,128, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Cash, cheques, etc., to the value of over £1,800 in 1890, and £3,000 in 1891, were enclosed in envelopes without correspondence. Seven letters in 1890, and five in 1891, bore obscene or libellous addresses, and were detained for that reason. In 1890, 3,197 letters, and in 1891, 2,305 letters were refused by the persons to whom addressed, on account of postal charges. Letters returned unclaimed at hotels to which they were addressed numbered 1,351 in 1890, and 3,640 in 1891. Nine letters in 1890, and 34 in 1891, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, 26,910 packets and 119,346 newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1891; most of the letters and packets were returned or delivered, but the newspapers were generally destroyed.

Disposal of dead letters.

113. The dead and irregularly-posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years :—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS, 1890 AND 1891.

			1890.	1891.
Returned, delivered, etc.	...	...	425,048	403,311
Destroyed or on hand	...	...	39,589	47,654
Total	...	...	464,637	450,965

Parcel post.

114. The following information relating to the Parcel Post has been furnished for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General. The Victorian share of the postage for British, Colonial, and Foreign Parcel Posts for 1891 was £1,886, and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was £4,327 :—

* Including 1,530,180 post cards.

THE INLAND PARCEL POST.

An increase of business of about 7 per cent. took place in the year 1891. The number of Inland Parcels posted was 179,582, and the postage paid on them amounted to £8,610, as against 167,348 parcels and £8,238 for postage for the year 1890.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POSTS.

A Parcel Post Exchange has now been established with all the colonies except New South Wales, that with Queensland, however, having commenced only from the 1st January, 1892. Parcels to these colonies are limited to 11lbs. weight. The number of intercolonial parcels received in 1891 was 2,915, and the number despatched 7,649. The charges for Intercolonial Parcel Post are 8d. for 1lb. or under, and 6d. for each additional lb. up to limit of weight.

As soon as the necessary legal authority has been given by the Legislature of New South Wales, the system will come into operation between it and Victoria.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN PARCEL POSTS.

In 1891 the total number of parcels received was 16,087, and the number despatched was 4,372, or 20,459 in all, as compared with a total of 18,317 parcels in 1890. At first the business was almost solely confined to presents, now it is being used for mercantile purposes, and is made the medium for the consignment of watches, diamonds, jewellery, works of art, etc. The charge between Victoria and the United Kingdom is now 1s. 6d. for a 2lb. parcel and 9d. for each extra lb.

A direct Parcel Post exchange with Germany has been established since June, 1888, and parcels are now forwarded by each German mail steamer up to 11lbs. weight. A direct exchange with Egypt was inaugurated during the year.

PARCEL POST WITH INDIA AND THE EAST.

The parcels exchanged between India and the East and Victoria increased from 638 for 1890 to 659 for 1891.

115. The postal returns of the various Australasian colonies have not hitherto been compiled on a uniform basis. In the following table, for the year 1890, however, the figures are as comparative as possible; those relating to letters and newspapers representing the numbers posted in the colony (counted once) added to those received from abroad:—

POSTAL RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.*

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Letters Despatched and Received.		Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria ...	1,671	62,526,448	55·90	22,729,005	20·32
New South Wales ..	1,338	57,707,900	52·37	40,597,200	36·84
Queensland ...	892	14,709,504	38·13	11,463,726	29·71
South Australia ...	609	16,794,679	53·92	9,460,075	30·37
Western Australia ...	186	3,175,651	66·23	2,135,906	44·54
Total ...	4,696	154,914,182	52·12	86,385,912	29·13
Tasmania ...	315	5,172,824	35·99	4,941,571	34·38
New Zealand ...	1,058	22,877,320	36·85	11,137,846	17·94
Grand Total ...	6,069	182,964,326	48·92	102,465,329	27·47

* For later information, see Appendix A. *post*:

Post offices
per square
mile in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

116. It will be observed that the post offices in Victoria exceeded those in New South Wales by 333, or over a fourth; and the letters by nearly 5 millions, or by over 8 per cent.; but the newspapers in the latter were nearly twice as numerous as in the former. So far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, Victoria appears to afford much greater facilities to correspondents than any other colony in the group. This is made plain by the following figures :

Victoria has a post office to every 53 square miles.			
Tasmania	„	84	„
New Zealand	„	99	„
New South Wales	„	231	„
Queensland	„	749	„
South Australia	„	1,483	„
Western Australia	„	5,246	„

Order of
colonies in
respect to
corre-
spondence
per head.

117. In regard to the number of letters per head, Victoria stands above all the other colonies except Western Australia; whilst in regard to newspapers per head, Victoria is very much below any of the other colonies except New Zealand. The following is the position of the colonies in these respects :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE POPULATION.

Order according to Letters per Head.	Order according to Newspapers per Head.
1. Western Australia.	1. Western Australia.
2. Victoria.	2. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.	3. Tasmania.
4. New South Wales.	4. South Australia.
5. Queensland.	5. Queensland.
6. New Zealand.	6. Victoria.
7. Tasmania.	7. New Zealand.

Small
number of
newspapers
posted in
Victoria.

118. The low position Victoria occupies in regard to the number of newspapers per head is partly that, in consequence of the facilities existing in Victoria for communication with the interior by means of railways, newspapers are to a large extent transmitted by rail in parcels, in preference to being posted; and partly to the circumstance that in that colony there is a postage fee on newspapers, whereas, subject to certain exceptions and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, for places within the Australasian colonies, and in Western Australia for places within its own boundaries, were carried free.* The fact of a fee being charged no doubt acts as a check on the posting of newspapers, and is probably the chief reason why the number here compares unfavourably with the numbers in those colonies in which they are carried free of charge.

* This has now been changed. In accordance with a resolution passed at the Australasian Postal Convention held in Hobart in March, 1892, newspapers going from any one colony to another must now bear a halfpenny stamp.

119. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1890-91*:
Postal returns of United Kingdom.

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1890-91.

Country.	Millions delivered in 1890-91 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,463	536	1,999
Scotland	143	61	204
Ireland	99	41	140
Total United Kingdom	1,705†	638	2,343

120. Per head of population, 51 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 36 in Scotland, and 21 in Ireland, during 1890-91. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 45 to each inhabitant, or with post cards in the proportion of 51 to each inhabitant.
Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

121. As stated in the last issue of this work, the Australasian colonies, with Fiji and New Guinea, entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st October, 1891, arrangements having been made that they should do so at once, although the convention adopted by the Congress at Vienna, under which they officially joined, was not to come into force until the 1st July, 1892. On that date the frontiers of all countries and continents throughout the inhabited globe (in the words of Dr. von Stephan, the founder of the Union) were effaced, and entire liberty of communication established, since Australia, the last division of the globe that was still outside the Postal Union, joined this alliance at the Congress of Vienna. Although Australasia comprises nine different postal administrations, it ranks by the terms of the Convention as a single Postal Union country of the first class, having one vote at the meetings of the Postal Congress, although each colony has the right to send a separate delegate. As each of these administrations has its own postal department independently of all the others, it can well be understood that numerous differences of practice must necessarily exist among them, and for some time past it has been their aim to assimilate their respective regulations by the adoption of an Australasian Postal Convention. Since the advent of the colonies into the Postal Union, these regulations have as far as possible been brought into accordance with the Universal Postal Union practice.‡
Admission of Australasia to Universal Postal Union

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1890, and ended with the first quarter of 1891.
† Exclusive of 229½ millions of post cards.
‡ See Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for 1891; also, for a description of the Postal Union, paragraph 132 in Vol. II. of the last edition of this work.

The following are the uniform rates of postage now chargeable on correspondence addressed to all countries outside Australasia:—

POSTAL UNION CHARGES.				
Letters—For every ½oz. or under	...	...	...	2½d.
Post Cards	...	...	each	1½d.
Reply Post Cards	...	...	„	3d.
Newspapers (excepting those addressed to places in the United Kingdom), for 4oz. or under	...	...	...	1d.
Each additional 2oz. or fraction thereof	...	...	...	½d.
Newspapers addressed to places in the United Kingdom, irrespective of weight	...	...	each	1d.
(a) Commercial Papers, 5oz. or under	...	...	...	2½d.
„ „ each additional 2oz. or under	...	...	...	1d.
(b) Printed Papers (other than Newspapers), for every 2oz. or under	...	...	...	1d.
(c) Patterns and Samples, for every 2oz. or under	...	...	...	1d.
Registration Fee	...	...	...	3d.
Acknowledgment of delivery of a Registered Article	...	...	...	2½d.

Postal
conference.

122. As a number of subjects connected with the Australasian Postal Convention and with the adoption by the colonies of the provisions of the Vienna revision of the Universal Postal Union Convention required to be settled on a uniform basis among the Australasian colonies, it was decided to hold a conference at Hobart, which accordingly met on the 16th March, 1892. Representatives from all the Australian colonies except New Zealand were present, and the following resolutions were carried, viz.:—

RELATING TO POSTAL SERVICE.

1. That the rates of commission on intercolonial money orders, as recommended by the Sydney conference of 1891, be adopted from the 1st July, 1892, as follow:—

Not exceeding	£2	..	...	Os.	6d.
„	£5	...	...	1s.	0d.
„	£7	...	...	1s.	6d.
„	£10	...	...	2s.	0d.
„	£12	...	...	2s.	6d.
„	£15	...	...	3s.	0d.
„	£17	...	...	3s.	6d.
„	£20	...	...	4s.	0d.
2. That the intercolonial postage on newspapers should be uniform.
3. That the Government of South Australia be requested to permit the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company to discharge cargo into lighters off Port Adelaide on Sundays, in order to facilitate postal communication.
4. That the system of dealing with letters relating to racing sweeps and betting transactions should be uniform throughout Australasia.
5. The draft of an Australasian Postal Convention, as submitted by heads of departments, was considered in detail, and after some alterations, adopted.
6. An opinion was expressed by resolution that the carriage of mails over South Australian railway lines should be expedited.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

1. A resolution was passed that Western Australia should be guaranteed against loss consequent on the reduction of charges on cable traffic passing through her territory similarly with South Australia.
2. The system of urgent telegrams intercolonially at double rates was adopted, New South Wales dissenting, but agreeing to pass urgent messages between other colonies over her lines to take precedence of other business on usual terms of interchange, viz., double rates.

ELECTRICAL.

1. It was recommended that a Committee of Experts be appointed to draft a report upon the systems proposed for the erection of electric light and power wires, and for the control of the same; also, as to a system of underground wires.

123. The following information respecting the various lines conveying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by Mr. James Smibert, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria:—

Ocean mail services.

- (a.) The weekly service conducted, since the 1st February, 1888, by means of alternate fortnightly trips made by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies respectively between Adelaide and Italy. These companies are subsidized to the extent of £170,000 per annum, towards which £95,000 is contributed by the Imperial Government, and the balance by Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia according to population, the amount payable by Victoria in 1891-2 being £26,369. The contracts will continue until the 31st January, 1895.
- (b.) The monthly service *via* Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, which receives a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from Queensland, but is required—in consideration of the subsidy—to carry immigrants for £16 per head.
- (c.) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local company. The amount paid by New Zealand in subsidies to this company in 1891 was £21,565.
- (d.) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government; the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports.
- (e.) In addition to the foregoing, a four-weekly service, subsidized by the German Government, runs between Brindisi and Australia.

124. The subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies is paid by the different colonies according to the terms of the contract.* All the Australasian colonies now contribute except New Zealand. Fiji joined in contribution from the 1st October, 1890, the proportion paid by it (about £47 annually) being divided amongst the other contributing colonies. Omitting Fiji, the amounts of subsidy due for the two years ended 31st January, 1893, by each contributing colony are as follow:—

Subsidy payable by each colony.

* For an account of the terms of the mail contract, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 276, *et seq.*

MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH CONTRIBUTING COLONY,
1891 AND 1892.

Colony.	Amount of Contribution Payable.	
	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£
Victoria	26,369	26,595
New South Wales	26,679	26,767
Queensland	9,711	9,425
South Australia	7,580	7,483
Western Australia	1,063	1,224
Tasmania	3,598	3,506
Total	75,000	75,000

125. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versâ*, by means of various routes during 1891, were as follow :—

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA,
1891.

Service.	London to Australia.		Australia to London.	
	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Ceylon (P. and O. steamers)	33 3 $\frac{1}{5}$	30 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 20 $\frac{1}{5}$	32 3 $\frac{7}{30}$
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	32 22 $\frac{3}{60}$	32 12 $\frac{1}{12}$	33 0 $\frac{3}{60}$	31 1 $\frac{1}{12}$
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Suez (French steamers)	33 0	31 0	32 0 $\frac{13}{15}$	29 13 $\frac{1}{30}$
Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	40 1 $\frac{5}{6}$	37 0	37 18 $\frac{9}{20}$	37 0
Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers)	44 3 $\frac{7}{30}$	40 13 $\frac{4}{60}$	...	...

126. It will be remarked that the mails *en route* to Australia were, on the average, delivered in quicker time by the Orient than by the P. and O. steamers, and those *en route* to London were on the average delivered in quicker time by the former than by the latter. The quickest time occupied in the conveyance of mails to Melbourne, in 1891, was by a P. and O. steamer, in 30 $\frac{1}{6}$ days, and the quickest time to London was by an Orient steamer in 31 days 2 hours.

Time occupied by mail services.

Comparative speed of Orient and P. & O. mails.

127. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. steamers with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from London the average was shorter by 1 hour 35 minutes, and to London shorter by 22 hours 14 minutes, in 1891 than in 1890; whilst the average time occupied in the delivery of mails carried by the Orient steamers was shorter between London and Melbourne by $17\frac{1}{4}$ hours, and between Melbourne and London by 1 day $9\frac{1}{3}$ hours in 1891 than in 1890.

Time
occupied
1890 and
1891 com-
pared.

128. The average time in 1891 occupied in transit of mails from London to Melbourne by the German line of steamers was 33 days, and the quickest time was 30 days. During the same year the average time of the mails between Melbourne and London was 38 days 1 hour 50 minutes, and the quickest time was 34 days.

Time
occupied
by German
mail
service.

129. According to arrangements under the present Australian mail contract the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London averages 35 days $19\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the time allowed from London to Melbourne averages 35 days $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The following is a statement of the times allowed each way for the two lines of mail steamers :—

Contract
time of
mail
steamers.

TIME ALLOWED FOR MAILS BETWEEN LONDON AND MELBOURNE.

Section.	Time Allowed.			
	Outwards (London towards Melbourne).		Homewards (Melbourne towards London).	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
Between London and Brindisi or Naples—by rail ...	2	$7\frac{3}{4}$	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$
„ Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide—by sea ...	32	0	32	0
„ Adelaide and Melbourne—by rail ...	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Total Orient Steamers ...	35	$13\frac{1}{2}$	35	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Extra allowance to P. and O. Steamers ...	0	12	0	12
Total P. and O. Steamers ...	36	$1\frac{1}{2}$	35	$21\frac{1}{2}$

130. A comparison of the cost of the Victorian subsidized mail service with the United Kingdom under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879; under the fortnightly contract which expired in January, 1888, during the last year of its existence; and the cost in the last two years, under the weekly contract, is shown in the following table :—

Cost of
Victorian
mail ser-
vices with
Italy, 1879
to 1891.

COST TO VICTORIA OF CONTRACT MAIL SERVICES AT
THREE PERIODS.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	Four-weekly. 1879.	Fort-nightly.	Weekly.	
		1887.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£
PAYMENTS.				
Total amount of subsidy	90,000	85,000	26,543	26,383
Premiums for early arrival of mails	2,050	2,950	...	..
Cost of landing and shipping mails	242	23	93	129
Amount due to Great Britain... ..	...	230	187	73
Transit, Italy and France ... ..	...	...	5,522	6,366
„ Colonial ... ..	...	...	1,544	3,488
Total	92,292	88,203	33,889	36,439
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria	15,261	17,986	33,912	24,274
Amount chargeable to Great Britain	14,741	...	2,929	3,224
„ „ New South Wales	13,236	16,793		
„ „ South Australia	18,321	7,115		
„ „ Tasmania	3,866	3,377		
„ „ Western Australia	2,336	4,226		
„ „ Queensland	1,602	6,410		
„ „ New Zealand	9,094	1,876		
„ „ Fiji	80	82	253	381
„ „ Non-contributing colonies—	...	...
„ „ New contracts ... ..	...	...	...	...
„ „ France	1,100	...	...	...
„ „ Italy ... ..	...	515	...	...
Balance on Parcel Post Accounts ... ..	...	...	686	707
Total	79,637	58,380	37,780	28,586
Net Deficit	12,655	29,823	...	7,853
„ Surplus ... ..	...	...	3,891	...

NOTE.—Since 1887 Victoria and several of the other colonies have become parties to a joint contract; previously Victoria had a separate contract on her own account.

131. The four-weekly service in the last complete year of its existence (1879) cost Victoria somewhat less than £13,000; the fortnightly service cost at first only about £20,000, but eventually about £30,000 per annum. The existing weekly service was in 1890, it will be observed, not only self-supporting, but carried on at a profit of nearly £4,000; but the general reduction in the postal rates to the United Kingdom and other countries outside Australasia has had the effect of again creating a deficit, amounting in 1891 to not quite £8,000, which will continue for some years to come.

Diminished
cost of con-
tract mail
service.

132. The net cost to Victoria in 1891 of the minor mail services, viz., those *viâ* San Francisco and the Torres Straits, was £199, which added to the net cost of the Federal service, £7,853, as shown in the last table, makes a total net cost for all the ocean mail services of £8,052. The net cost for the last two years and for 1887 and 1883 was distributed as follows over the various mail services:—

NET COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Lines of Steamers.	Net Cost to Victoria.			
	1883.	1887.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£
P. and O. Service } Under joint Australian {	20,256	29,823	Cr. 3,891	7,853
Orient „ } subsidy since 1887 {	...	4,457		
San Francisco Service ...	2,500	3,000	4,552	171
Torres Straits „ ...	44	30	40	28
French Service (Messageries Maritimes) ...	...	143	...	...
Total ...	22,800	37,453	701	8,052

133. Since the postage stamp has been made available for payment, not only of postage and the transmission of telegraphic messages, but of fees, stamp duty, and any other charges for which payment is required to be made in stamps, it has been found impossible to ascertain the true postal revenue as apart from amounts unconnected with postal business also collected by the Post Office, and the Postal authorities express themselves as consequently unable to determine whether the alterations made from time to time in the rates have proved a financial success or otherwise. The following is a statement of the amounts collected by the Post Office during the last two years:—

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE, 1890 AND 1891.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
	£	£	£	£
Stamps sold for—				
Telegrams ...	138,969	135,312	...	3,657
Parcels Post ...	8,238	8,610	372	...
Postage, duties, fees, etc.* ...	584,717	538,550	...	46,167
Total Stamps ...	731,924	682,472	...	49,452†

* The amounts in this line are collected by the Post Office, but a considerable proportion of the stamps sold are used for other than postal purposes, *e.g.*, stamp duty, fees for registration, electoral purposes, etc. Collections in the Registrar-General's Department, formerly paid in stamps, but now taken in cash, are not included. For numbers of stamps issued, see table following paragraph 138 *post*.
 † Net figures.

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE, 1890 AND 1891
—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
	£	£	£	£
Private boxes, etc.	6,754	7,734	980	...
Commission on money orders... ..	14,263	15,276	1,013	...
Telephone Exchange subscriptions and private wires	36,808	38,384	1,576	...
Grand Total	789,749	743,866	...	45,883*

Government
corre-
spondence,
etc.,
trans-
mitted
free.

134. It should be pointed out that no credit is taken by the Post Office for the value of Government correspondence, on which postage is not charged. In 1891 the value of Government telegrams transmitted was £5,808; and the amount which would have been derived from official correspondence, if charged for, was some years ago estimated at about £60,000. This information has not been furnished for any late year.

Stamp
revenue
affected by
reduced
postage.

135. The reduction in the rate of letter postage within the colony from 2d. to 1d., which came into force on the 1st January, 1890, was estimated to have resulted, so far as can be judged from the sale of stamps chiefly affected by the reduction, in an actual falling-off of £79,600 for 1890, and about £68,000 for 1891, the increase of business not being so great as was anticipated, in consequence of the general depression in trade. It should be stated that on account of the increased work consequent upon the introduction of the penny post, it was found necessary to add to the Post Office staff 90 persons, at an annual cost of £9,150.

Postal ex-
penditure.

136. In 1891 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £670,254,† whilst the capital expenditure—which, however, is known to be understated—during the same year amounted to £92,920, which includes cost of extension of the General Post Office, Melbourne, etc. The ordinary expenditure, which shows an increase of about £43,300 over the corresponding amount in the previous year, includes all the annual charges—paid either by the Postal Department itself or by other Government Departments—in connexion with the maintenance of the postal and telegraphic services, with the exception of rent, or interest on capital

* Net figures.

† For estimated proportion of expenditure on account of the telegraph branch only, see paragraph 156 *post*.

expended on works and buildings. The ordinary and the capital expenditure in 1890 and 1891 were made up of the following items:—

**EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POST AND TELEGRAPHS,
1890 AND 1891.**

Heads of Expenditure.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	302,158	325,030	22,872	...
Contingencies	121,312	131,377	10,065	...
Mail service, inland	123,912	136,023	12,111	...
„ „ British and foreign ...	49,722	40,707	...	9,015
Gratuities to masters of vessels ...	1,857	3,161	1,304	...
Cable subsidy, duplicate service ...	13,885	13,799	...	86
„ guarantee,* proportion of ...	...	8,000	8,000	...
Cost of printing, books, forms, stamps, etc.†	14,138	12,157	...	1,981
Total	626,984	670,254	43,270‡	...
CAPITAL.				
Telegraph and telephone lines§ ...	24,938	32,022	7,084	...
Erection and extension of offices||	84,821	60,898	...	23,923
Total	109,759	92,920	...	16,839‡
Grand Total	736,743	763,174	26,431‡	...

137. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1891 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £136,024, of which £61,410 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,558,071 by road, and 4,547,193 by rail, or 9,105,264 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was a little over 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and by rail a little over 3d., the average being nearly 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The total length of the inland mail service is about 19,477 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles is the length of new services opened in 1891. Cost of inland mail service.

138. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and duty, also—since the 1st July, 1884—for telegrams. An accurate account is kept of the value of paid telegrams transmitted; but in other respects it is impossible to say what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated. Some idea, however, may be formed of the general tendency of the various branches of the stamp revenue from Stamps issued.

* Commencing 1st May, 1891.

† Figures furnished by the Government printer.

‡ Net figures.

§ Chiefly cost of construction, but repairs also included.

|| Expenditure defrayed by Public Works Department. The amounts, which relate to the financial years, are incomplete, as the Post Offices often form part of buildings erected for general public purposes.

year to year by arranging the stamps issued from the General Post Office, with their value, according to their denomination, and the purposes for which they were probably required. Such a statement affords an indication that the revenue from stamps used for postal purposes increased by about 6 per cent.; but that after allowing for stamps used for telegrams—the value of which is known to have fallen off by $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.,* the revenue from stamps required for duty and fees decreased by about 25 per cent. The following are the numbers and nominal values of postal and duty stamps issued from the General Post Office, in the last two years:—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1890 AND 1891.

Denomination.	Number in—		Value in—	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
			£	£
<i>Adhesive.</i>				
One penny†	57,923,069	60,579,082	241,346	252,413
Others, up to fivepenny	16,798,679	19,550,918	79,590	87,971
Total (for postage and receipts chiefly)	74,721,748	80,130,000	320,936	340,384
Sixpenny to one shilling (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly)	4,344,000	3,623,572	126,800	107,150
Others (do.)	807,080	448,980	255,525	179,182
<i>Impressed.</i>				
One penny (duty on cheques, etc.) ...	10,838,712	10,579,136	45,161	44,080
Sixpenny and one shilling (duty chiefly)	91,976	284,232	3,421	9,933
Others	62,784	132,212	12,929	23,547
Total (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly)	16,144,552	15,068,132	443,836	363,892
Grand total	90,866,300	95,198,132	764,772	704,276

NOTE.—No similar return is available of the stamps actually sold, the value of which was £731,924 in 1890, and £682,472 in 1891, there being a falling-off in the last twelve months of about $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

139. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £8,984 in 1890, and £8,706 in 1891.

140. Complete particulars of the finances of the Postal Department of New South Wales are found in the Report of the Postmaster

* See table following paragraph 133 ante. † Including wrappers and stamped envelopes.

Commission on sale of stamps.

Deficit in postal department of New South Wales.

General of that colony for 1891, and the result on the year's working of the Postal, Telegraphic, and Money Order Branches is a deficit of £56,700, exclusive of interest on cost of construction of telegraph lines and on cost of buildings owned by the Government, which would increase the deficit to £115,000. In comparing with Victoria, it should be borne in mind that Government correspondence and telegrams are charged for in New South Wales, but not in Victoria. The following are the figures:—

ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH
DEPARTMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

REVENUE—						
Postal Branch	...	...	...	...	£443,878	
Money Order do....	...	...	...	...	19,198	
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	198,531	
Total	...	...	...	...	—	£661,607
EXPENDITURE—						
Postal Branch	...	...	...	...	£424,377	
Money Order do....	...	...	...	...	21,443	
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	241,406	
By other Government Departments*	...	...	...	...	31,097	
Total	...	...	...	...	—	718,323
Loss	...	...	...	...	...	£56,716
Add Interest on Cost of Construction of Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	30,715
„ „ „ Buildings owned by Government	...	...	...	...	...	27,728
TOTAL DEFICIT	...	...	...	...	...	£115,159

141. The following are the numbers of male and female officers Postal staff. employed under the Victorian Postal Department in 1891. The figures do not include mail contractors, etc.:—

POST OFFICE STAFF, 1891.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	2,582
Females	...	...	...	...	...	403
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,985

142. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 443 places up to the end of 1891. Money orders. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid not only in Great Britain and Ireland, and the various Australasian colonies, but in most of the other principal countries of the world.

* Exclusive of furniture and repairs and additions to buildings.

The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years :—

MONEY ORDERS,* 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1890 ...	421	251,267	£ 778,313	229,745	£ 720,189
1891 ...	443	258,776	767,757	244,453	761,120
Increase ...	22	7,509	...	14,708	40,931
Decrease ...	...	...	10,556	...	...

143. The commission on money orders is sixpence for sums not exceeding £5 to places in Victoria, and for sums not exceeding £2 to places in the other Australasian colonies ; whilst an extra sixpence is charged for every additional £5 in the former, and for every additional £3 and £2 alternately in the latter case. To the United Kingdom and most other countries outside of Australasia, the scale is as follows :—Not exceeding £2, one shilling ; from £2 to £5, two shillings and sixpence ; from £5 to £7, three shillings and sixpence ; from £7 to £10, five shillings. Money orders may be made payable by telegraph either in the colony or to any of the other Australasian colonies (except New Zealand) on payment, in addition to the above rates, for a message of ten† words. Money orders are granted for sums not exceeding £20 to any of the Australasian colonies, China, India, or the United States, and for sums not exceeding £10 to other countries.

144. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom ; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means in 1891 was more than two-fifths as large again as in 1881, and slightly larger than in 1886 ; but the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies has fallen off to less than two-thirds of the amount received in 1881, and was a little less than in 1886. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1891 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia :—

* Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraphs 150 and 151 *post*.
† Six words in the case of Victoria.

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Year.	Money Orders sent to, in excess of those received from, the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from, in excess of those sent to, the Neighbouring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1881	14,409	46,670	32,439	120,487
1886	19,465	64,274	19,869	76,130
1891	22,680	67,180	11,766	75,091

145. In New South Wales the money orders issued in 1891 numbered 488,326, and were of a total value of £1,577,744 ; those paid numbered 507,849, and were of a total value of £1,518,987. Comparing these figures with those of Victoria, it appears that in the same year the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales exceeded those in this colony by 98 per cent. in number, and by 103 per cent. in value. It should be pointed out, however, that if, in Victoria, postal notes were included with money orders, the number would be nearly trebled, and the value increased by more than one-fourth.

Money orders in New South Wales.

146. The average value of money orders (exclusive of postal notes) issued in Victoria was £3 1s. 11d. in 1890, and £2 19s. 4d. in 1891. The average value of those issued in New South Wales was £2 16s. 7d. in 1890, and £3 4s. 7d. in 1891, the latter being 5s. 3d. above the average value of those in Victoria during the same year.

Average value of money orders.

147. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1890 were of the following number and amount:—

Money orders in United Kingdom

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1890.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	7,268,248	20,044,082
Scotland	1,045,048	2,546,719
Ireland	551,187	1,306,966
Total United Kingdom ...	8,864,483	23,897,767

148. The average value of each money order issued during 1890 in England was £2 15s. 2d., in Scotland £2 8s. 9d., and in Ireland £2 7s. 5d., or in the United Kingdom £2 13s. 11d. By reference to

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom.

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 374,522, of the value of £1,035,696.

a previous paragraph,* it will be found that during 1890 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 10s. 8d. in New South Wales, and by 5s. 5d. in Victoria, the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Proportion
of money
orders to
populaton.

149. To every 100 of the population nearly 23 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1891, which proportion is the same as that in the previous year. To every 100 of the population, 43 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1891; whilst, in 1890, 25 were issued in England, 26 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland.

Postal notes.

150. Postal notes were first issued in Victoria on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are of various amounts up to a maximum of £1; and the poundage therefor varies from ½d. for notes of the value of 1s. or 1s. 6d. to 3d. for notes of from 10s. to 20s.† Victorian postal notes are payable at all money order offices in South Australia and Tasmania, and postal notes issued in the latter colonies are payable in Victoria, a further charge being paid by the payee, equal to the commission first paid. The total number of notes paid in 1891 (including intercolonial notes issued and paid) was 492,921, valued at £201,783; showing an increase of about 79,700 in the number and £30,500 in the value, or of more than one-sixth as compared with 1890.‡ The following were the numbers and amounts of Victorian and intercolonial notes paid in the last two years:—

POSTAL NOTES, 1890 AND 1891.

Where Issued or Paid.	Number.		Value.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Victorian Notes paid in Victoria ...	395,322	468,775	£ 164,439	£ 192,667
" " " other Colonies	5,875	7,257	2,824	3,376
Notes of other Colonies paid in Victoria	11,976	16,889	3,967	5,740
Total	413,173	492,921	171,230	201,783§

Denomina-
tions of
postal
notes.

151. The following are the denominations, numbers, and nominal values of the *Victorian* postal notes paid during the year 1891:—

* See paragraph 146 *ante*.
† For a description of postal notes, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 160.
‡ It should be pointed out that, if postal notes were reckoned in the same manner as money orders, the numbers in 1891 would be:—Notes issued—number 476,032, value £196,043; notes paid—number 485,664, value £198,427.
§ Exclusive of £332 for stamps affixed to notes paid in Victoria—viz., £237 on Victorian, and £95 on notes of other colonies.

VICTORIAN POSTAL NOTES PAID, 1891.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	0	16,359	817	19	0
1	6	10,405	780	7	6
2	0	24,035	2,403	10	0
2	6	26,801	3,350	2	6
3	0	35,465	5,319	15	0
3	6	21,673	3,792	15	6
4	0	37,916	7,583	4	0
4	6	22,335	5,025	7	6
5	0	59,031	14,757	15	0
7	6	25,668	9,625	10	0
10	0	76,413	38,206	10	0
10	6	15,148	7,952	14	0
15	0	33,419	25,064	5	0
20	0	71,364	71,364	0	0
Total ...		476,032	196,043	15	0

NOTE.—Including 7,257 notes, valued at £3,356, paid in neighbouring colonies.

152. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 787 stations (including 411 railway telegraph stations) within her borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and the submarine cable to New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. Over two-fifths of the line and nearly one-third of the wire are worked in connexion with the Government railways, but are for the most part also available for the use of the public; the remainder are under the postal and telegraph department. In 1891, as compared with the previous year, the number of stations increased by 39, and the miles of wire in operation by 490. The following are the particulars for the two years :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1890 AND 1891.

Under the control of the		Number of Stations.	Miles Open.	
			Line (poles).	Wire.
Postal Department ...	...	376	4,153	9,115
Railway Department	...	411	3,017	4,874*
Total, 1891 ...	...	787	7,170	13,989
„ 1890 ...	...	748	6,958	13,499
Increase ..	...	39	212	490

NOTE.—Telephone lines are not included.

* Of this extent, about 3,900 miles is available for use of the public.

Telegrams
and cost to
senders,
1890 and
1891.

153. The number of telegrams transmitted in 1891 exceeded 3,000,000, at a cost to senders of about £201,000. As compared with the previous year, the former decreased by over 49,000, or by about 1½ per cent., and the latter by about £6,150, or by 3 per cent. Of the total number of messages, nearly five-sixths were inland telegrams, and rather more than one-eighth were to the neighbouring colonies. The returns for the two years are shown in the following table :—

TELEGRAMS AND COST TO SENDERS, 1890 AND 1891.

Whence Transmitted.	Number of Telegrams Transmitted.		Increase+ Decrease—	Cost to Senders.		Increase+ Decrease—
	1890.	1891.		1890.	1891.	
Paid—Inland	2,594,565	2,550,672	—43,893	£ 88,467	£ 87,006	—1,461
„ To neighbouring colonies	427,019	411,028	—15,991	52,875	50,555	—2,320
„ To Europe and East	11,308	13,682	+ 2,374	59,946	57,656	—2,290
Unpaid—O.H.M. Service	81,891	89,969	+ 8,078	5,891	5,808	—83
Total ...	3,114,783	3,065,351	—49,432*	207,179	201,025	—6,154

NOTE.—The numbers received from abroad are not included.

Telegraph
revenue.

154. The actual revenue derived from telegrams in 1891 was exceeded by that in 1890 by £3,657, the amounts in the two years being as follow† :—

TELEGRAPH REVENUE, 1890 AND 1891.

1890	...	...	..	...	...	£138,969
1891	...	...	...	...	...	135,312
Decrease ...						£3,657

Telegraph
revenue and
expenditure
compared.

155. For the financial year ended 30th June, 1890, it was estimated by the postal authorities that the sum which should be fairly charged to the Telegraph Branch of the Department, exclusive of the cost of construction of telegraph lines, the cable subsidies, and the interest on the capital cost of works and buildings, was £184,923.

* Net figures.
† For particulars of the Telegraph charges in Victoria, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 166.

Deducting from this amount the revenue for the year, viz., £131,013, a net deficiency is shown of £53,910.* This deficiency would be increased to £68,465 if the amount paid on account of cable subsidies were added.

156. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open, with their proportion to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1891 :—

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.	
	Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	7,170	13,989	81·6	619
New South Wales ...	13,879	24,780	44·9	1,191
Queensland ...	9,973	17,622	14·9	2,430
South Australia ...	5,640	10,432	6·2	1,731
Western Australia ...	2,921	3,546	3·0	5,482
Total ...	39,583	70,369	13·4	1,272
Tasmania† ...	2,082	3,543	78·9	1,364
New Zealand‡ ...	5,349	13,235	51·2	844
Grand Total ...	47,014	87,147	15·3	1,206

NOTE.—Including railway telegraphs in all the colonies except New Zealand ; but telephone lines and wire are excluded, except in the case of New South Wales.

157. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1891 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
telegraphs

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1891.

1. New South Wales.	4. South Australia.	6. Western Australia.
2. Queensland.	5. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.
3. Victoria.		

158. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1891, a somewhat larger extent of telegraph line than Tasmania, and a much larger extent than

Order of
colonies in
respect to
ratio of
telegraphs
to area and
population.

* See Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for 1890, page 38.
† Including 365 miles of submarine cable.
‡ Including 196 knots of submarine cable. Railway telegraphs not included.

any other colony; but in proportion to population, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1891.

Proportion to Area.	Proportion to Population.
1. Victoria.	1. Western Australia.
2. Tasmania.	2. Queensland.
3. New Zealand.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. Tasmania.
5. Queensland.	5. New South Wales.
6. South Australia.	6. New Zealand.
7. Western Australia.	7. Victoria.

Telephone wire in Australasian colonies.

159. In addition to the telegraph wire, the following lengths of telephone wire were in use in 1891 in the five colonies named:—Victoria 8,731 miles, New Zealand 2,603 miles, South Australia 2,275 miles, Western Australia 591 miles, and Tasmania 496 miles. In New South Wales telephone is not distinguished from telegraph wire, whilst in Queensland there were, in 1891, 639 telephones in use. The Telephone Exchanges in Victoria had 2,439 subscribers.

Messages in Australasian colonies.

160. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the various colonies, it would appear that in 1891 most messages were transmitted* in New South Wales, the next largest number in Victoria, and the next in New Zealand:—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Number of Messages Transmitted.		Number of Messages Transmitted.	
New South Wales ...	3,578,807	South Australia ...	917,633
Victoria ...	3,065,351	Tasmania ...	387,802
New Zealand ...	1,968,264	Western Australia	199,140
Queensland ...	1,076,673	Total ...	<u>11,261,670</u>

Cost of construction and revenue of Australasian telegraphs.

161. According to returns presented to the Intercolonial Postal and Telegraphic Conference of 1892, the following was the cost of construction of telegraphs in the colonies named, also the revenue

* Exclusive of messages received from other colonies or countries. The figures for South Australia include only her own proportion of the international traffic; if the whole were included, it would increase the number of messages for that colony to 985,633—the messages passing through the colony in both directions being taken into account.

derived therefrom. As, however, few, if any, of the colonies keep a regular capital account, and the postal and telegraph departments are generally carried on in the same buildings and under the same management, it is probable the cost is based in part on estimates, and cannot implicitly be relied on. The cost of buildings and instruments is, moreover, probably not included in the amount, except in the case of South Australia, and, perhaps, New South Wales :—

COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND REVENUE OF TELEGRAPHS IN
THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colonies.	Miles Open.		Cost of Construction.		Revenue.	
	Line.	Wire.	Total.	Average per Mile of Line.	Total.	Average per Mile of Wire.
			£	£	£	£
Victoria	4,153	9,115	*345,297	87*	135,312	15·0
New South Wales ...	11,697	24,780	767,872	66	198,531	8·0
Queensland	9,973	17,622	835,764	84	93,300	5·3
South Australia ...	5,633	8,420	1,182,058	210	95,636	11·4
Tasmania	1,722	2,994	64,765	38	22,419	7·5
New Zealand	5,349	13,235	*578,154	114*	87,545†	6·6

NOTE.—The above figures relate solely to lines under the control of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, and are therefore exclusive of those managed by the Railway Departments. Telephone line and wire are not included in the figures for Victoria or New Zealand, but are included in those of the other colonies. The calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist of Victoria.

162. During 1891 the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to countries outside Australasia was 13,682, at a cost to senders of £57,657 ; and the number received from such countries was 14,547, at a cost to senders of £49,775. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted was 39,903, at a cost to senders of £146,311 ; and the number received was 39,575, at a cost of £139,205. Comparing 1891 with the previous year, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted increased by 22 per cent., and the number received by 15 per cent. ; the value of the former, however, owing to the reduced rates from the 1st May, decreased by nearly 12 per cent., and that of the latter by 16 per cent. The following are the numbers transmitted from and received in each colony in 1891, the increase in that year being also shown :—

Telegrams to and from Europe and other countries.

* These figures relate to the year 1890.
† Exclusive of the value of Government telegrams (£26,071 in 1890).

CABLEGRAMS BETWEEN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND EUROPE AND ASIA, 1891.

Colony.	Transmitted.		Received.	
	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.
Victoria ...	13,682	£ 57,657	14,547	£ 49,775
New South Wales ...	13,990	46,106	11,587	37,094
Queensland ...	1,859	8,305	1,569	6,668
South Australia ...	4,697	12,922	6,781	26,198
Western Australia ...	1,426	3,246	962	2,518
Tasmania ...	710	1,805	591	1,431
New Zealand ...	3,539	16,270	3,538	15,521
Total 1891 ...	39,903	146,311	39,575	139,205
„ 1890 ...	32,737	165,488	34,329	165,979
Increase ...	7,166	...	5,246	...
Decrease ...	...	19,177	...	26,774

Reduced
cable rates
to Europe,
etc.

163. In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co. Limited, the charge for ordinary telegrams from South Australia to Europe was reduced on the 1st May, 1891, from 9s. 4d. to 4s. per word, similar reductions being made to other countries, on condition that one moiety of the deficiency, arising from the reduction, in the joint revenue—equal to three-fourths of the whole receipts—of the Company and the Cis-Indian Administration below that of 1889, should be paid by the contracting colonies, which embrace all those on the Australian continent (excepting Queensland) and Tasmania. The joint revenue in 1889 being £237,736, the deficiency at the reduced rate, without any increase of traffic, would amount to £131,810, of which £65,905 would be borne by the companies, and a like amount by the five colonies referred to in proportion to population. It was also agreed that any deficiency in the revenue of South Australia arising from the reduction in the rate over her lines from 1s. 2d. to 5d.—which without any increase of traffic would amount to £22,200—should be defrayed by the contracting colonies in proportion to their populations. The result of the first twelve months' business under the reduced rates showed a deficiency in the joint revenue above

referred to of £55,040, of which £27,520 was payable by the contracting colonies; and a deficiency in the South Australian revenue of £10,415, or a subsidy of £37,935 in all—of which £15,508 was payable by Victoria.*

164. A telegram from Melbourne to London has to travel along 13,695 miles of wire, of which 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance, is in Australia.† At the same time, Australia receives 5d. out of every 4s. per word, or about one-tenth received for telegrams transmitted.

165. Comparing the returns for the Australasian colonies, which have recently come to hand, for the first ten months under the new rates (*i.e.*, ten months ended February, 1892), with those for the corresponding period of 1889-90, it appears that the messages increased from 52,885 to 70,940, or 34 per cent.; and the words from 666,684 to 1,040,076, or 56 per cent.; whilst the gross receipts fell off from £273,144 to £212,946, or by 22 per cent. In the Victorian business alone there was an increase of 43 per cent. in regard to the number of telegrams, or of 72 per cent. in regard to the number of words—the former having increased from 18,188 in the ten months of 1889-90 to 26,118 in the corresponding period of 1891-2, and the latter from 248,542 to 428,242.

166. Including the guarantees just referred to, the following are the particulars of telegraph subsidies payable annually by Victoria:—

TELEGRAPH SUBSIDIES PAYABLE BY VICTORIA.

	£
Towards duplicate telegraph cable (Port Darwin to Penang) ...	13,800
To Eastern Extension Co. on account of reduced cable rates—Proportion payable by Victoria, based on actual returns of first twelve months' experience (54 per cent.) ...	11,250†
To South Australia, do. ...	4,258†
Total ...	29,308

* For further particulars relating to the reduction see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 176. The rate is to be raised from 4s. to 4s. 9d. per word from 1st January, 1893. This will probably reduce the total subsidy to about £12,000, of which less than £5,000 will be payable by Victoria.

† For particulars of the route and distances between the various points of connexion and repetition, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., table following paragraph 167.

‡ See also note (*) *supra*.

Telegraphs
in British
dominions.

167. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1890.
(Exclusive of Telephones.)

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom	31,824	194,312	66,409,
Australasia (1891)	47,014	87,147	11,262,
Bechuanaland Protectorate	290	...	...
Bermuda	32*	...	21,
British Guiana	260*	...	...
British Bechuanaland	250	...	...
Canada	30,014*	66,453	4,232,
Cape of Good Hope	4,640	...	1,292,
Ceylon	784	...	...
Cyprus	240	...	...
Gold Coast	177	...	...
Gibraltar	3	...	...
India	35,279*	106,140	3,133,
Malta	65	...	...
Mauritius	155	...	...
Natal	615	...	...
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,167	...	...
Protected Malay States	410	...	...
Straits Settlements	255	...	...
St. Helena	13	...	...
West Indies—			
Antigua	30	...	...
Grenada	40	..	...
Jamaica	664	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	63	...	...
Zululand	30	...	...

NOTE.—The following particulars relate to telephone lines which are not included in the table :— United Kingdom, 28 exchanges with 1,370 subscribers ; Bermuda, 300 miles ; Canada, 5,015 miles ; British Guiana, 182 ; Mauritius, telephone exchange with 64 subscribers ; Straits Settlements, 235 miles ; Barbados, 58 miles (but no telegraph lines) ; Jamaica, 87 miles ; Trinidad, 600 miles ; Australasia, about 13,000 miles.

Telegraphs
in Foreign
countries.

168. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open, and the number of messages sent, in some of the principal Foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources :—

* Excluding cable, viz., 15 miles in Bermuda, 15½ in British Guiana, 215 in Canada, and 230 miles in India.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted)
		Line.	Wire.	
Algeria	1890	4,310	10,000	...
Argentine Confederation	1888-90	19,000	28,550	3,511,*
Austria-Hungary	1890	39,354	117,087	13,546,
Belgium	1890	4,265	20,315	5,312,
Bolivia	1889	1,300	290	16,†
Bosnia	1883	1,730	2,995	297,
Brazil	1890	7,765	12,467	751,
Bulgaria	1890	2,800	4,100	765,
Chile	1889	13,730	18,500	603,
Cochin-China... ..	1888	1,840	...	...
Columbia	1889-90	5,000	3,500	505,
Costa Rica	1890	630	700	164,*
Cuba	1890	2,176	3,280	...
Denmark	1890	2,794	7,593	1,503,
Egypt	1890	3,160	5,430	820,
France	1890	60,008	189,691	35,400,
Germany	1889-90	62,007	218,087	27,728,
Greece	1890	4,658	5,538	962,
Guatemala	1890	2,176	4,200	603,
Hawaii	1890	250	890	...
Holland	1890	3,257	11,354	4,285,
Honduras	1890	1,840	2,680	...
Italy	1890	22,523	83,403	8,175,
Japan	1890	6,995	19,788	3,306,*
Java	1889	4,248	...	476,
Luxemburg	1890	1,650	1,942	...
Mexico	1891	28,750	49,000	...
Nicaragua	1890	1,710	2,220	...
Orange Free State	1891	1,540	2,400	...
Paraguay	1888	95	190	28,†
Persia	1890-91	4,150	6,450	120,
Peru	1890	1,650	2,100	...
Portugal	1889	3,210	7,468	1,730,
Roumania	1890	3,409	8,238	1,358,
Russia	1890	88,280	172,360	11,072,*
Servia	1889	1,830	3,080	458,
Spain	1890	15,000	34,450	4,240,
Sweden	1890	5,456	14,211	1,755,
Norway	1890	4,710	9,023	1,454,
Switzerland	1889	4,441	11,099	3,612,
Transvaal	1891	3,685	7,300	...
Turkey	1891	15,000	22,000	...
United States	1891	258,174	844,183	55,888,
Uruguay	1890	2,352	5,300	189,*
Venezuela	1890	3,528	5,800	419,

169. In *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,§ the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents

Telegraphs in each continent.

* Figures for 1889.

† Figures for 1886.

‡ Figures for 1890.

§ Page 1,061. The lengths have been reduced from kilomètres to miles, on the assumption that a kilomètre is equal to .621 of a mile.

of the world are set down as follow. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1891 have been added :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

Continent.	Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia	47,014	11,262,
Europe	326,709	138,634,
Asia	42,148	5,029,
Africa	17,981	1,221,
America	245,215	50,212,
Cables	103,096	...
The World ...	782,163	206,358,

Telegraphs
of the
world.

170. According to Mr. McCarty* (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1890-91 throughout the principal countries of the world was 899,024 miles, and that of telegraph wire was 2,523,603 miles. It will be observed that the former exceeds the total length of line given in the table by 117,000 miles.

Telephones.

171. Including aerial and underground cables, there were 1,200 miles of telephone line and 8,731 miles of telephone wire in the colony at the end of 1891. Some of these lines, however, are exclusively used by the Railway Department and are not available for public use, the wires being, where possible, carried on the same poles as telegraph wires. The telephone wires erected by the Postal Department are carried along 441 miles of special poles, and are for the most part connected with the Telephone Exchanges. The length of lines and wire, and number of instruments in use, under the control of each Department are shown in the following table :—

TELEPHONES, 1891.

Under the control of	Miles open.		Sets of Telephones in use.
	Line (poles and cable).	Wire.	
Postal Department ...	537†	7,921	3,729
Railway Department ...	663	810	684
Total ...	1,200	8,731	4,413

Telephone
exchanges.

172. Until September, 1887, the Telephone Exchanges in Victoria were worked by a private company, but in that month the business, together with buildings and plant, was purchased by the Government.

* *Annual Statistician*, San Francisco, 1892, page 362.
† Consisting of 441½ miles of poles, 85½ of aerial cable, and 10 of underground cable.

The price paid was £40,000, but a considerable amount had to be expended to place the Exchanges in thorough repair. There are now eleven Telephone Exchanges in the colony—two of which were opened during the year 1891, viz., at Footscray and Brunswick. The switch-board accommodation was increased during the year to admit of the operators having only 50 subscribers each to attend to, instead of 100 as previously, and by this means more prompt attention is secured. In the Central Exchange there are now 26 sections of switch-board employed with a capacity to accommodate 2,400 subscribers; 80 female switch-hands are employed during the day, and six male hands at night. The receipts for 1891, exclusive of £2,284 from private lines, amounted to £35,498; the total number of subscribers, exclusive of 209 who used private lines, at the end of the year was 2,439, and the amount of subscriptions payable during the year was £37,226. At present only subscribers are supposed to use the lines. The establishment of public telephone offices is still under consideration. The number of subscribers at the various Exchanges in the colony at the end of each of the last three years, together with the amount of subscriptions payable each year, was as follows*:

SUBSCRIBERS TO TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, 1889 TO 1891.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Melbourne ...	1,608	1,769	1,818
Ballarat ...	137	126	119
Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	100	70	56
Geelong† ...	81	143	171‡
Warrnambool ...	...	54	57
Footscray ...	...	...	12
Brunswick ...	...	...	13
Windsor† ...	26	53	60
Malvern† ...	36	45	46
Brighton† ...	...	34	34
Hawthorn† ...	...	13	18
New subscribers not entered in register ...	...	...	35
Total ...	1,988	2,307	2,439
Subscriptions payable } during year ... }	£29,203	£34,580	£37,226

173. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1891, was $2,764\frac{1}{4}$ §, consisting of $2,468\frac{1}{4}$ miles of single and 278 miles of double line; and by the 30th June, 1892, the total length open increased to $2,904\frac{1}{4}$ § miles. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the year ended 30th June, 1891:—

* For an account of the Victorian Telephone system, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. II., paragraph 978.

† These Exchanges are also connected by means of trunk lines with the Melbourne Exchange.

‡ Including 7 Geelong Trunk Line, and 2 Cattle Yards.

§ Including $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile on disputed territory near the South Australian border.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1891.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Melbourne to Bendigo (ex- clusive of Melb. Terminus)	100 $\frac{3}{4}$...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,798,156†	47,624	2,750,866
Bendigo to Echuca (includ- ing bridge over Murray at Echuca)	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	683,056‡	12,363	
Lancefield Junc. to Lancefield	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	64,144	4,424	
Carlsruhe to Creswick ...	...	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	330,992	7,157
Kyneton to Redesdale ...	...	16	16	86,471	5,404
Castlemaine to Dunolly ...	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	354,003	7,453
Dunolly to Donald ...	...	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	257,832	4,543
Castlemaine to Maldon ...	...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	61,311	5,982
Ballarat to Maryborough ...	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	274,269	6,453
Ballarat Racecourse Branch Line	...	2	2	7,361	3,681	
Maryborough to Avoca ...	...	15	15	61,904	4,127
Bendigo to Wycheproof ...	...	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	420,378	4,710
Toolamba to Echuca ...	...	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	181,968	4,359
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,870	3,762	
Korong Vale to Boort ...	...	18	18	73,155	4,064
Eaglehawk to Swan Hill ...	...	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	449,760	4,136
Ballarat Racecourse to Waubra ...	...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	68,960	5,015
Inglewood to Dunolly ...	...	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	95,070	3,841
Wandong, Heathcote, and Bendigo	...	68	68	387,980	5,706	
Maldon to Shelbourne ...	...	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	56,840	...
Total ...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	684 $\frac{3}{4}$	785 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,731,480	11,116	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Wil- liamstown (including Piers and Breakwater)	6	...	6	490,851§	81,808	¶
Newport to Geelong (includ- ing line to Geelong Wharf and Williamstown Race- course Line)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,153,379||	29,199	
North Geelong to Ballarat...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,891,669	35,358
Geelong to Queenscliff— (Queenscliff Junction to Queenscliff)	...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	111,704	5,383	
Geelong to Warrnambool (including Geelong Race- course Branch Line)	...	123	123	783,840	6,373	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (¶) on page 130 *post*.

† Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £1,225,893.

‡ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria to 30th June, 1884, being £49,282.

§ Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £179,549.

|| Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

¶ For distance travelled see next page.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1891.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>Western System—contd.</i>						
Mt. Moriac to Wensleydale	...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	38,964	3,463	3,244,225
Birregurra to Forrest	...	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	134,326	6,801	
Irrewarra to Beeac	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,190	5,393	
Terang to Mortlake	...	13	13	55,175	4,244	
Koroit to Warrnambool	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,604	8,589	
Koroit to Port Fairy	...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	89,836	7,985	
Lal Lal Racecourse	...	2	2	11,335	5,668	
Ballarat East to Buninyong	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,006	8,401	
Ballarat to Ararat	3	54	57	399,511	7,009	
Ararat to S.A. Border	1	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	†157 $\frac{1}{4}$	940,795	5,983	
Ballarat Cattle Yards	...	3	3	12,383	4,128	
Ballarat to Lintons	...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	128,099	6,028	
Ararat to Portland	...	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	599,846	4,978	
Dunkeld to Koroit	...	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	163,818	3,326	
Hamilton to Coleraine	...	23	23	108,291	4,708	
Hamilton to Penshurst	...	19	19	73,441	3,865	
Branxholme to Casterton	...	32	32	175,977	5,499	
Ararat to Avoca	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	164,219	4,158	
Lubeck to Rupanyup	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,013	4,633	
Murtoa to Warracknabeal	...	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	137,422	4,398	
Horsham to Noradjuha	...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	79,970	3,949	
Footscray to Warrenheip	...	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	702,416	11,284	
Bacchus Marsh Junction to Newport	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,499	5,578	
Total	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	910 $\frac{1}{4}$	975 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,709,579	8,928	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Junction to Essen- don (including Racecourse Line)	5	...	5	154,792	30,958	2,716,323
Essendon to Wodonga	61	121	182	2,059,312	11,314	
Wodonga to Murray River	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	36,047	16,021	
North Melbourne to Somer- ton <i>via</i> Coburg	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	257,928	20,634	
Royal Park Junction to Clif- ton Hill	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	152,982	55,630	
Fitzroy Branch	...	1	1	76,787	76,787	
Fitzroy to Whittlesea	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	233,725	10,624	
Tallarook to Yea	...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	151,117	6,363	
Mangalore to Numurkah	...	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	331,186	5,056	
Murchison to Rushworth	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	70,846	5,347	
Benalla to Yarrawonga	...	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	170,221	4,229	
Wangaratta to Beechworth	...	23	23	159,434	6,932	
Everton to Bright	...	35	35	185,001	5,286	
Springs to Wahgunyah	...	14	14	68,500	4,893	
Numurkah to Nathalia	...	14	14	51,448	3,675	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (¶) on next page.

† Includes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile constructed on disputed territory on the border of South Australia.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1891.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>North-Eastern System—con.</i>						
Numurkah to Cobram	21½	21½	80,078	3,725	}
Shepparton to Dookie ...	...	15	15	53,240	3,549
Yea to Maindample and Alexandra Road ...	...	47	47	261,436†	...
Wodonga to Bolga ...	...	20¾	20¾	146,004†	...
Total ...	70¾	489¾	560½	4,700,084	8,386	
<i>Eastern and South Suburban Systems.</i>						
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	¾	¾	90,206	120,275	}
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6½	...	6½	274,326	40,641	
Oakleigh to Sale ...	...	119	119	1,025,303	8,616
Caulfield to Frankston ...	10¼	9¾	20	173,859	8,693	
Warragul to Jindivick ...	...	8¼	8¼	71,819	...
Moe to Thorpdale ...	...	10¾	10¾	114,395	10,641
Morwell to Mirboo ...	...	20	20	152,954	7,648
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	23¼	23¼	120,757	5,194
Heyfield to Bairnsdale ...	...	50¾	50¾	254,060	5,006
Sale to Stratford ...	...	9¼	9¼	42,629	4,609
Maffra to Briagolong ...	...	12¼	12¼	51,685	4,219
Hawthorn to Healesville ...	5¾	29¾	35½	535,955	15,097	
Hawthorn to Kew ...	...	1¼	1¼	72,715	58,172
Brighton to Picnic Point ...	2	...	2	71,770	35,885	
Frankston to Stony Point ...	...	18½	18½	99,483	5,377
Mornington Junction to Mornington ...	...	7¾	7¾	57,499	7,419
Ringwood to Upper Fern Tree Gully ...	...	7½	7½	58,169	7,756
Dandenong to Korumburra (portion of Dandenong to Leongatha Line) ...	...	49½	49½	331,213†	...
Fairfield to Waverley Road	10¾	10¾	284,732	26,487	}
Burnley to Oakleigh ...	...	7¼	7¼	159,907	22,056
Collingwood to Heidelberg... ..	...	5¼	5¼	187,712‡	35,755
Hobson's Bay Lines (including the Port Melbourne Pier) ...	16½	...	16½	1,877,835§	113,808	
Total ...	41¼	401½	442¾	6,108,983	13,798	
Grand Total|| ...	278	2,486¼	2,764¼	28,250,126	10,220	12,249,747

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (¶) *infra*. † Approximate figures. ‡ Including junction station, Alphington, about £50,000.

§ Including expenditure on works, etc., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £243,178.

|| In addition to the Government lines of railway, a line five miles in length has been constructed between Rosstown and Elsternwick, suburbs of Melbourne. This line has not yet been worked.

¶ The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1891, was £35,765,968, viz., £28,250,126 as shown above, £4,802,569 on rolling-stock, £1,225,893 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £1,240,283 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, etc.), and £247,097 cost of floating loans. To the 30th June, 1892, the total cost was (exclusive of cost of floating loans) £37,048,300. See paragraphs 186 and 187 *post*.

174. Under the *Railway Construction Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 821), which came into operation on the 12th December, 1884, 62 new lines, of an aggregate length of about 1,200 (1,196) miles, were authorized, at a total estimated cost of nearly 6 millions sterling. Of these lines, 54, of a total length of about 1,172 miles, were country, and 8, of a total length of 28 miles, were suburban lines. The expenditure authorized for country lines, including stations, but not including permanent-way materials or rolling-stock, was £3,960 per mile; and for suburban lines, including stations and permanent-way material, but not including rolling-stock, £14,294 per mile. The gross additional amount authorized for rolling-stock is £178,000, and for permanent-way material (on country lines only), £415,000. Of the 1,200 miles authorized under the Act, about 1,056 had been completed and opened for traffic on the 30th June, 1891, whilst 140 miles were in progress, and 1 mile had not been commenced. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress at the 30th June, 1891:—

Railways in progress.

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Names of Lines.						Approximate Length.
COUNTRY LINES.						Miles.
Camperdown and Curdie's River	...	...	...	...	...	22½
Dandenong and Leongatha (section Korumburra to Leongatha)	...	...	...	...	...	20¾
Lancefield and Kilmore	...	...	...	...	...	17¾
Leongatha and Port Albert	...	...	...	...	...	47¼
Warragul and Neerim (section Rokeby to Neerim South)	...	...	...	...	...	5¼
Wodonga and Tallangatta (section Bolga to Tallangatta)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Yackandandah and Beechworth	...	...	...	...	...	13
Yea and Mansfield (section Maindample to Mansfield)	...	...	...	...	...	8½
Total	...	...	...	...	...	140

NOTE.—The expenditure on lines in progress was approximately £822,755.

175. The only line authorized, but not commenced, on the 30th June, 1891, was the Frankston Cemetery line, three-quarters of a mile in length.

Railways authorized but not commenced.

176. An Act* of the Victorian Legislature, passed on the 9th October, 1890, provides for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Railways, consisting of 13 members of Parliament, 5 to be members of and appointed by the Legislative Council, and 8 to be members of and appointed by the Legislative Assembly, to hold office only during the existence and continuance of the Assembly in session at the time of their appointment. The functions of the Committee are

Railways Standing Committee Act 1890.

* *Railways Standing Committee Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1177).

to consider and report on all railways (except those previously authorized or authorized in the then current session) to be thereafter executed in all cases where the estimated cost of completing any work should exceed £20,000, having regard mainly to (a) the stated purpose of such work; (b) the necessity or advisability of carrying it out; (c) the amount of revenue expected to be derived therefrom; and (d) its present and prospective value. Before being considered by the Committee, any proposed works must first be considered and explained to the Legislative Assembly by a Minister of the Crown, and then by motion, in the usual manner, be referred to the Committee, who, as soon as practicable, are to report to the Assembly the result of their inquiries, and after the receipt of such report the Assembly may decide whether it is expedient to carry out the proposed work or any portion thereof, or may, instead of so deciding, refer the report back to the Committee for further consideration.*

Rolling-stock.

177. According to the following table a considerable increase took place in 1891 as compared with the previous year in all descriptions of rolling-stock, and especially in the number of sheep, cattle, and goods trucks, waggons, and guard vans, etc. The increased expenditure on rolling-stock was £566,400 :—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended 30th June.	Number constructed of—						Total Expenditure on Rolling-Stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, etc.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1890	430	460	415	550	6,600	430	£ 4,236,166
1891	455	495	456	688	7,398	520	4,802,569
Increase ...	25	35	41	138	798	90	566,403

Passenger rates.

178. The passenger rates are somewhat higher on country lines than on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs, which are now defined to be those within a radius of 15 miles from the heart of the city. The following are the usual rates per mile, which, however, during 1892, were temporarily increased by 7½ per cent :—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE.

First class, country lines ...	2d.	Second class, country lines ...	1½d.
„ suburban lines ...	1d.	„ suburban lines ...	0¾d.

* For particulars of first meeting of the Committee, and recommendations contained in their first Report, see paragraph 189 of Vol. II., last issue of this work.

179. By the following statement of the number of miles open and the number of train miles travelled, and of the passengers and goods carried, during the financial years 1889-90 and 1890-91, it is shown that, although an increase of 14 per cent. took place in the mileage open, the passenger traffic increased by only $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, and the goods traffic by 6 per cent. At the same time, by reason of economy exercised, the increase in the train mileage was restricted to 4 per cent.:—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1889-90 AND 1890-91.*

Year.	Extent Open.		Train Mileage.	Passengers. †	Goods and Live Stock.
	At end of Year.	Average for Year.			
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1889-90 ...	2,471	2,330	11,773,152	71,058,940	4,170,436
1890-91 ...	2,764	2,650	12,249,747	71,970,885	4,425,609
Increase ...	293	320	476,595	911,945	255,173

180. The following lines or sections of lines were opened for traffic during the year 1890-91 at the dates named:—

RAILWAYS OPENED IN VICTORIA DURING 1890-91.

Date of Opening.	Line or Section.	Length in Miles.	Date of Opening.	Line or Section.	Length in Miles.
1890.			1890.		
18th July	Huon Lane to Bolga ...	6½	11th Nov.	Tooradin to Loch ...	23½
22nd Aug.	Koroit to Dunkeld	49¼	18th „	Avoca to Ararat ...	39½
„ „	Kilmore to Tooborac ...	20¼	1891.		
„ „	Hamilton to Penshurst	19	15th Jan.	Kyneton to Redesdale	16
1st Sept.	Murchison to Rushworth	13¼	24th Mar.	Fairfield to Riversdale	5½
16th „	Cathkin to Alexandra Road	4¼	„ „	Maldon to Shelbourne	9¾
28th „	Sale to Canal ...	¾	7th May	Merton to Maindample	13¾
10th Oct.	Scarsdale to Linton ...	8	2nd June	Loch to Korumburra	10
17th „	Myrtleford to Bright...	18½	5th „	Birregurra to Forrest	19¾
10th Nov.	Cathkin to Merton ...	15½	Total 293		

181. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during the financial years 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

* During the year 1891-2, the train mileage was 11,807,677; the passengers carried numbered 69,546,921; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 3,654,967 tons.

† In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, and 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single, ticket issued to adults and youths; and half these proportions for tickets issued to boys and girls. Tickets available for two or more systems, however, are reckoned twice or oftener accordingly; the addition made in 1890-91 for travelling over more than one system being 13,974,846. No addition has been made for free passes.

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES,
1889-90 AND 1890-91.*

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			Per cent.
1890 ...	£ 1,455,129	£ 1,450,683	£ 226,054	£ 3,131,866	£ 2,132,158	£ 999,708	68·08
1891 ...	1,463,720	1,591,764	243,083†	3,298,567	2,310,645	987,922	70·05
Increase	8,591	141,081	17,029	166,701	178,487	...	1·97
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	11,786	...

182. It will be observed that, although the average extent of lines open for traffic in 1890-91 was 14 per cent. above that in 1889-90, the net income fell off by £11,786,—resulting from an increase of £178,500 in the working expenses, less one of £166,701 in the receipts. It is pointed out by the Railway Commissioners, however, that on the one hand the railway revenue in 1890-91 suffered probably to the extent of about £50,000 in consequence of the stagnation in traffic arising from the maritime strike, whilst on the other hand the exceptional expenditure on fuel arising from the same cause amounted to £71,800.

183. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was 70 per cent. in 1890-91, as compared with 68 per cent. in 1889-90, 62½ per cent. in 1888-9, an average of 60⅔ per cent. during the previous five years, and of 55 per cent. during the five years ended with 1882. An explanation of this increase is partly to be found in the rapid extension of new and consequently unremunerative lines of railway, and partly in the reduction of passengers' fares and merchandize rates some years previously, when the net revenue was more than sufficient to meet the interest on the railway loans. The Railway Commissioners estimate that the aggregate value of concessions so made during the last seven years was not less than £1,000,000, and that the present annual loss arising therefrom amounts to £200,000. Moreover, the metropolitan tramways have, during the same period, subjected the railways to a competition which has led to a reduction in the aggregate receipts of £100,000.

* During the year 1891-2, the Railway receipts amounted to £3,095,122, and the working expenses to £2,138,139. The net income was thus £956,983; and the proportion of working expenses to receipts 69·08 per cent.

† This amount is made up of parcels, etc., £101,730; horses, carriages, and dogs, £22,249; mails, £61,180; rents, £37,969; miscellaneous, £19,955.

184. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last eighteen years :—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1890-91.*

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4 ...	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5 ...	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6 ...	608	1,636	821	815
1877 ...	787	1,443	753	690
1878 ...	967	1,258	647	611
1879 ...	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880 ...	1,194	1,250	682	568†
1881 ...	1,215	1,371	752	619†
1882 ...	1,300	1,370	845	525
1883 ...	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)	1,598	701	425	276
1884-5 ...	1,655	1,318	772	546
1885-6 ...	1,691	1,377	775	602
1886-7 ...	1,791	1,370	797	573
1887-8 ...	1,947	1,415	900‡	515
1888-9 ...	2,144	1,451	908	543
1889-90 ...	2,330	1,344	915	429
1890-91 ...	2,650	1,247	872	373

185. It will be observed that in 1873-4, when only 400 miles were open, the net profits averaged over £1,100 per mile, but they fell off, as the lines were extended, to £611 in 1878, when 1,000 miles were open. Since then the profits have ranged between £500 and £600 per mile, except in 1883 and 1889-90 when they were below £500, and in 1890-91 when they were below £400 per mile. The maximum profits, amounting to rather over £600 per mile, were reached in 1881 and 1885-6. The smallest profits realised were in the last two years, and especially in the last year, the falling being attributable partly to the rapid extension of railways, and partly to commercial and financial depression.

186. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1891, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, but exclusive of loans paid off from the consolidated revenue—viz., £344,200 prior to 1890-91, was £33,949,606, of which £1,976,087 was raised during the year 1890-91. Whilst, however, the gross proceeds exceeded the nominal amount by £477,952, on the other hand

* During the year 1891-2, the average number of miles open was 2,829; the gross earnings averaged £1,094 per mile; the expenses per mile £756; and the net profit per mile £338.

† The increases in these years were in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines—on which the net profits per mile are naturally larger than on the country lines—being included for the first time in those years.

‡ Including expenses of the Windsor accident.

the expense of floating the loans amounted to £725,049,* and thus the net amount available for railway construction was only £33,702,509.

Capital
account of
railways.

187. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £3,299,074, have also been made available for railway construction, viz., £2,654,874 derived from the alienation of Crown lands† and £644,200 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted at the end of June, 1891, to £36,588,723, and at the same period the balance at credit of the capital account was £781,777. The following is a statement of that account to date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1891.

RECEIPTS.			
Amount of loans outstanding	...	...	£33,949,606
Capital derived from the consolidated revenue—			
Per railway loan liquidation and construction account†	...	...	2,225,000
Per railway construction account†	...	...	551,694
Direct contributions	...	...	644,200‡
Total receipts	...	...	£37,370,500
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines—			
Permanent way§	...	...	£28,250,126
Rolling-stock, general construction, etc.¶			7,515,842
Construction of lines in progress, and rolling-stock	...	...	822,755§
Preliminary surveys	...	...
Total expenditure	...	...	36,588,723
Balance available	...	...	£781,777

Net income
and cost of
railways
compared.

188. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £35,765,968, represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1890-91, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £34,233,200. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1890-91 has already been stated¶ to have been £987,922. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 2·886 per cent., equal to £2 17s. 9d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of 3·234, or £3 4s. 8d. per £100, in 1889-90; and of 4·180, or £4 3s. 7d. per £100, in 1888-9.** On the 30th June,

* Including £12,193 increase of debt on conversion of debentures into stock at a lower rate of interest.

† See footnote (†) on page 210 in Vol. I.

‡ Viz., £344,200 from the consolidated revenue towards repayment of loans, and £300,000 under Act 879 for rolling-stock.

§ For the particulars of the expenditure, see table following paragraph 173 *ante*.

¶ Includes net cost of floating the loans, etc., £247,097; and cost Melbourne station, £1,240,283. See also footnote (¶) on page 130 *ante*. For cost of rolling-stock only, see paragraph 177 *ante*.

¶ See table following paragraph 181 *ante*.

** During the year 1891-2, the net income, which amounted to £956,983, was equivalent to 2·617 per cent. on the mean capital cost (£36,534,560) of the lines opened for traffic.

1891, the nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital averaged 4·01 per cent.; or £4 0s. 2d. per £100.* At the end of 1883 the average rate was as high as 5 per cent., but owing to the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the issue during subsequent years of 4 and 3½ per cent. debentures in lieu thereof, a reduction of £180,194,† upon a total of £527,833, was effected in the annual interest payable.‡

189. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net earnings of the railways have borne to their capital cost during each of the last ten financial years :—

PROPORTION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF RAILWAYS, 1881 TO 1891.§

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1881	4·083	1886-7	4·196
1882	3·512	1887-8	3·888
1883	2·958	1888-9	4·180
1884-5	4·081	1889-90	3·234
1885-6	4·373	1890-91	2·886

190. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of 6¾ miles of single and 9¾ miles of double line—or 16½ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after the purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines are now double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1891, including rolling-stock, was £2,206,835. This amount includes expenditure on rolling-stock in course of construction, also £243,178 for additions and improvements to the permanent way, a portion of which is properly chargeable to other lines.

191. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £281,400 were redeemed prior to 1890-91. The debentures now outstanding, bearing 5 per cent. interest, represent a total value of £183,900.

192. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been until the end of 1883 a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom, whilst in one year (1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by nearly £72,000. After the railways were placed under the control of Commissioners there was a marked improvement, and in four of the last six financial years the percentage of the net gain to the capital cost was apparently even higher than it was before the railways were

* See table on page 279 of Vol. I. † Excluding interest on £276,100 paid off out of revenue.

‡ For a comparison of the net earnings with the interest paid, see page 193, Vol. I.

§ Figures for 1891-2 are given in footnote (**) on previous page.

purchased from the company. In the year 1890-91 the net gain was about £52,462, being equivalent to nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the capital, which proportion, although considerably lower than in the two preceding years, and also somewhat lower than in 1885-6 and 1886-7, was higher than in any other year since the purchase of the lines. In 1887-8 there was a net loss—in consequence of the large amount paid on account of the Windsor accident—of £60,000, or 3 per cent. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines:—

HOBSON'S BAY LINES BEFORE AND AFTER PURCHASE BY THE STATE.

Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.*	Interest payable on Capital Cost.		Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net Gain (+) or Loss (–) on working Lines after payment of Interest.	
		Amount.	Average annual rate per cent.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.‡	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.‡
	£	£		£		£	
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	1,000,000	56,500†	5·65	82,627	8·26	+ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877-8 ...	1,015,011	57,348†	5·65	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878-9 ...	1,337,128	65,093	4·87	43,728	3·27	– 21,365	– 1·60
1879 (6 months) ...	1,337,128	32,546	4·87	34,700	5·18	+ 2,154	+ ·31
1880 ...	1,362,316	65,476	4·81	61,317	4·50	– 4,159	– ·31
1881 ...	1,392,975	65,660	4·71	19,414	1·39	– 46,246	– 3·32
1882 ...	1,460,195	68,085	4·66	–71,828§	–4·92§	–139,913	– 9·58
1883 ...	1,576,520	72,413	4·59	23,579	1·50	– 48,834	– 3·09
1884 (6 months) ...	1,647,150	37,380	4·54	45,995	5·59	+ 8,615	+ 1·05
1884-5 ...	1,715,460	77,490	4·52	113,731	6·63	+ 36,241	+ 2·11
1885-6 ...	1,808,450	81,015	4·48	129,709	7·17	+ 48,694	+ 2·69
1886-7 ...	1,886,200	83,736	4·44	141,748	7·52	+ 58,012	+ 3·08
1887-8 ...	1,957,890	86,410	4·41	26,505||	1·35	– 59,905	– 3·06
1888-9 ...	2,020,273	88,910	4·40	212,719	10·53	+ 123,809	+ 6·13
1889-90 ...	2,092,704	91,578	4·36	174,260	8·33	+ 82,682	+ 3·95
1890-91 ...	2,172,132	94,000	4·33	146,462	6·74	+ 52,462	+ 2·41

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878. During the year 1891-2, the gross receipts amounted to £351,367, and the working expenses to £221,448. The net proceeds were thus £129,919, or 5·86 per cent. of the mean capital cost (£2,218,700).

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1890, the capital cost was £2,137,430, and on the 30th June, 1891, £2,206,835, as stated in paragraph 190 *ante*.

† Rate during periods of six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

‡ These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital.

§ The minus sign (–) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.

|| Small net increase accounted for by the Windsor accident, on account of which £128,988 was paid as compensation during the year.

193. It will be observed that since their purchase by the State there has been an actual loss on the lines during six of the years shown, but a gain in the remaining seven years. During the most recent financial year the net income was equivalent to $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained, after providing for interest, was £52,462. The falling-off in the net revenue, as compared with the previous year, was £27,800, and as compared with 1888-9, £66,250, which has partly been attributed to the competition of cable trams—worked by a private company—which were largely extended during the two years ended with 1889-90.

Profit and
loss on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines.

194. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that, during the 13 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1891, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £1,102,039; and the figures in the last column but one show that there was a net gain upon working the lines in the same period amounting, after paying interest on capital, to £92,247.

Gain on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines
in 13 years.

195. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1887-8, was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881, 1882, and 1886-7. During the last $12\frac{1}{2}$ years the amount of compensation so paid was no less than £323,504, equal to about 9 per cent. of the gross receipts (£3,558,034), and was almost twice as much as on all the other lines of the colony put together. The following table shows the amount payable during that period, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems:—

Compensa-
tion for
railway
accidents.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
1879	936	5,310	6,246
1880	76	3,010	3,086
1881	45,160	19,835	64,995
1882	114,587†	17,141	131,728
1883	25,802	27,737	53,539

* Compensation payable on account of goods damaged, lost, etc., is included prior to 1884-5, up to which date no separate account was kept, but in 1884-5, and subsequent years, the amount paid for personal damage only is included.

† This represents the amount set down as estimated to be payable when the accounts of the year were closed. It was subsequently found, however, that the liability had been under-estimated by about £25,000, which amount is therefore included in the accounts for the succeeding year.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.*—continued.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
1884 (first 6 months)	1,630	30,098	31,728
1884-5	1,042	4,774	5,816
1885-6	647	4,875	5,522
1886-7	784	5,871	6,655
1887-8	129,305	10,854	140,159
1888-9	1,537	17,492	19,029
1889-90	1,401	20,344	21,745
1890-91	597	9,579	10,176
Total	323,504	176,920	500,424

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

196. The revenue returned in 1890-91 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the Hobson's Bay lines, and $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on those of the North-Eastern system (which carries the Sydney traffic), but was less than 3 per cent. on the other lines. The results on all the lines compare unfavourably with those in the three preceding years; whilst on the eastern system the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the four financial years ended with 1890-91, as calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1887-8 TO 1890-91.†

	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Northern system... ..	3·39	2·70	2·81	2·69
Western system	4·04	4·08	3·24	2·88
North-Eastern system	6·71	6·30	4·57	4·59
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines)	2·53	1·75	·28	—·15
Hobson's Bay lines	1·35‡	10·53	8·33	6·74
All lines	3·89	4·18	3·23	2·89

Gross income and expenditure of railways, 1853 to 1891-2.

197. According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in July, 1892, the aggregate income from the State railways from the earliest time to the 30th June, 1892, was £43,972,163, and the aggregate expenditure on construction, maintenance, and working (including expenditure from loans and interest thereon), was £87,814,845, thus leaving a debtor balance over the

* See footnote (*) on page 139.
† According to the Report of the Commissioners for 1891-2, recently published, the results for the five systems for that year were respectively as follow:—2·55, 2·64, 4·14, loss, and 5·82.
‡ Low proportion due to Windsor accident.

whole period of $39\frac{1}{2}$ years, during which the railways have been in existence, of £43,842,682. Of this account, however, £37,025,947 still appears in the railway account as capital expenditure, and the balance—£6,816,735—represents the deficiency which has been finally charged to the revenue of the colony. The following is a summary of the figures given in the statement referred to :—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURY,
1853 to 1891-2.

Income in $39\frac{1}{2}$ years	...	...	...	...	£43,972,163
Expenditure from—					
Loans (construction only)	...	...	£34,206,153		
Revenue—Construction	...	...	2,819,794*		
„ Interest and expenses	...	...	24,332,898		
„ All other (chiefly working expenses)	...	...	26,456,000		
Aggregate expenditure	...	...	...	87,814,845	
Dr. balance	...	...	...	£43,842,682	

NOTE.—Advances from the revenue on account of loans have been included with loans.

198. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1885, and for the three years ended with 1890 :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open.†		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria	1870	274	31	38
	1875	617	70	78
	1880	1,199	136	139
	1885	1,676	191	175
	1888	2,018	230	191
	1889	2,199	250	202
	1890	2,471	281	221
New South Wales	1870	335	11	67
	1875	437	14	74
	1880	850	28	115
	1885	1,777	57	186
	1888	2,206	71	210
	1889	2,252	73	208
	1890	2,263	73	205

* Derived from the alienation of Crown Lands.

† The figures for Victoria for the last three years, and those for New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia for the last year, relate to the 30th June of the years named ; whilst those for New Zealand for the last year relate to the 31st March of the ensuing year. In other cases the figures relate to the 31st December.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open.*		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Queensland ...	1870	206	3	178
	1875	265	4	146
	1880	633	9	280
	1885	1,434	21	455
	1888	1,931	29	525
	1889	2,064	31	542
	1890	2,112	32	547
South Australia ...	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
	1880	667	7	249
	1885	1,063	12	339
	1888	1,518	17	488
	1889	1,774	20	562
	1890	1,774†	20	561
Western Australia ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142
	1880	72	...	248
	1885	184	2	523
	1888	272	3	646
	1889	497	5	1,137
	1890	524	5	1,065
Tasmania ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	57	145
	1880	172	65	150
	1885	257	97	192
	1888	327	124	237
	1889	374	142	263
	1890	399	151	275
New Zealand ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	52	144
	1880	1,258	121	259
	1885	1,654	159	288
	1888	1,865	179	307
	1889	1,912	183	310
	1890	1,956	187	313

NOTE.—Private lines are included with Government lines in this table. The following are the lengths of private lines so included :—81 miles in New South Wales, 18 miles in South Australia, 326 miles in Western Australia, 48 miles in Tasmania, and 114 miles in New Zealand. Tramways are not included. For miles of railway open in each colony in 1891, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also Appendix A. *post*.

Gauges of
lines in
Austral-
asia.

199. All Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national guage in South Australia,

* See footnote (†) on page 141.
† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory.

but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 1,271 out of 1,774 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales, a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches.

200. During ten years Victoria added nearly 1,300 miles to the length of her lines of railway, as compared with 1,400 in New South Wales, 1,500 in Queensland, 1,100 in South Australia, and 700 in New Zealand. In 1890 the lines of Victoria extended over 359 miles more than those of Queensland, and 208 miles more than those of New South Wales. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1890, in regard to the length of their lines of railway:—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

1. Victoria.	5. South Australia.
2. New South Wales.	6. Western Australia.
3. Queensland.	7. Tasmania.
4. New Zealand.	

201. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies; but in proportion to population, she occupied the lowest position but one on the list. The following is the order of the colonies in 1890 in these respects:—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railway to area and population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

To Area.	To Population.
1. Victoria.	1. Western Australia.
2. New Zealand.	2. South Australia.
3. Tasmania.	3. Queensland.
4. New South Wales.	4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.	5. Tasmania.
6. South Australia.	6. Victoria.
7. Western Australia.	7. New South Wales.

202. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, between 1870 and 1890, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in 1890, in Australia was nearly ten times, and in Australasia over twelve times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period:—

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open.*	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870	948	948
1875	1,631	2,323
1880	3,421	4,851
1885	6,134	8,045
1888	7,945	10,137
1889	8,786	11,072
1890	9,144†	11,499

Railways in Australasia in proportion to area and population.

203. In 1890, there were on the continent of Australia an average of 3·1 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or somewhat more than 300 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants; and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 3·7 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or rather more than 300 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Australasian and European railways in proportion to population and area.

204. In proportion to population, all the Australasian colonies would appear to be better provided with railway accommodation than any one of the European countries named below; but in proportion to area, Victoria is better provided than Portugal, New Zealand and Tasmania better than Russia, although the other Australasian colonies were worse provided than any European country:—

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.
Western Australia...	1890	90	Germany ...	1888-9	1,886
South Australia ...	1889-90	178	United Kingdom ...	1889	1,928
Queensland ...	„	183	Belgium ...	„	2,195
New Zealand ...	1890-91	320	Austria-Hungary	1888	2,624
Tasmania ...	1890	364	Spain ...	„	2,949
Victoria ...	1889-90	453	Italy ...	1887	4,300
New South Wales ...	„	487	Portugal ...	1886	4,531
Switzerland ...	1888	1,570	Russia in Europe	1887	5,724
France ...	1889	1,870			

* See footnote to table following paragraph 198 *ante*.
† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 146 miles.

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO AREA IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.
Belgium ...	1889	4·1	Portugal ...	1886	36·4
United Kingdom ...	"	6·2	New Zealand ...	1890-1	53·4
Germany ...	1888-9	8·4	Tasmania ...	1890	66·1
Switzerland ...	1888	8·5	Russia in Europe	1887	124·0
France ...	1889	10·0	New South Wales	1889-90	136·6
Italy ...	1887	15·9	Queensland ...	"	316·4
Austria-Hungary ...	1888	16·9	South Australia ...	"	509·3
Spain ...	"	33·2	Western Australia	1890	1,862·4
Victoria ...	1889-90	35·6			

205. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the Government railways in each Australasian colony during the financial year 1890 or 1889-90 :—

Length, cost, and revenue of Government railways in each colony.

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890 OR 1889-90.*

Colony.	At end of Financial Year.		During the Financial Year.		
	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	999,708
New South Wales ...	2,182	30,555,123	2,633,086	1,665,835	967,251
Queensland ...	2,112	13,926,685	849,868	618,798	231,070
South Australia† ...	1,610	10,302,472	1,043,878	529,005	514,873
Western Australia ...	198	901,498	45,814	60,244	— 14,430‡
Total ...	8,573	88,274,153	7,704,512	5,006,040	2,698,472
Tasmania ...	351	2,900,362	106,232	86,220	20,012
New Zealand ...	1,842	14,278,586	1,121,701	700,703	420,998
Grand Total ...	10,766	105,453,101	8,932,445	5,792,963	3,139,482

* The figures for Western Australia and Tasmania are for the year ended 31st December, 1890 ; for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1891 ; and those for the other colonies for the year ended 30th June, 1890. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix A. *post*.

† Exclusive of Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 146 miles, opened for traffic on the 1st October, 1889. The returns for the nine months were as follow :—Cost (including interest during construction and expenses of floating loans), £1,081,480 ; working expenses, £14,880, or £1,943 in excess of gross receipts.

‡ Excess of working expenses over receipts.

Actual and theoretical cost of Australasian railways.

206. Some engineers contend that the first cost of a railway should not exceed ten times its annual gross receipts, the latter being termed its "theoretical cost." The following figures show that in all the Australasian colonies, except South Australia, the theoretical cost was greatly exceeded by the actual cost. This, however, is to be expected in new and thinly peopled countries, and upon recently constructed lines where the railway traffic is not yet fully developed:—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten Times the Gross Receipts in 1890).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£
Victoria	32,588,375	31,318,660	1,269,715
New South Wales	30,555,123	26,330,860	4,224,263
Queensland	13,926,685	8,498,680	5,428,005
South Australia	10,302,472	10,438,780	−136,308*
Western Australia	901,498	458,140	443,358
Total	88,274,153	77,045,120	11,229,033†
Tasmania	2,900,362	1,062,320	1,838,042
New Zealand	14,278,586	11,217,010	3,061,576
Grand Total	105,453,101	89,324,450	16,128,651

Victorian railways unremunerative in 1889-90.

207. The Standing Committee on Railways stated in their report that, under present conditions, the gross earnings of railways in Victoria must be equal to at least 10 per cent. of their capital cost to pay working expenses and interest. These conditions were not quite fulfilled in 1889-90, a calculation based on the figures in the table showing that the gross earnings of Victorian railways in that year was equivalent to 9½ per cent. of their capital cost.

Actual and theoretical cost of railways in various countries.

208. The actual has been less than the theoretical cost of constructing the railways in Cape Colony, British India, Germany, Russia, and the United States ; but the reverse has been the case in the rest of the following countries :—

* Actual less than theoretical cost by this amount. † Net figures.

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF CONSTRUCTING RAILWAYS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten times the Annual Receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.	Actual Less than Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	876,595,166	770,250,170	106,344,996	...
Scotland ...	115,983,977	83,078,500	32,905,477	...
Ireland ...	37,037,391	30,411,980	6,625,411	...
Australasia (1889) ...	100,782,365	87,385,530	13,396,835	...
Cape Colony ...	14,318,502	17,598,320	...	3,279,818
India and Burma* ...	144,931,384	145,163,450	...	232,066
Canada ...	158,453,426	87,811,700	70,641,726	...
Germany ...	503,771,000	584,480,000	...	80,709,000
France ...	562,105,000	463,750,000	98,355,000	...
Italy ...	121,583,000	94,510,000	27,073,000	...
Belgium ...	72,131,000	70,860,000	1,271,000	...
Russia ...	277,860,000	282,950,000	...	5,090,000
United States ...	1,791,267,000	2,068,450,000	...	277,183,000

209. The average cost of Government railways per mile ranges from £14,003 in New South Wales, and £13,188 in Victoria, to £4,553 in Western Australia. These comparisons are defective, owing to the difference in gauges and the proportion of double lines not being taken into account. It is estimated that the cost in Victoria is equivalent to about £10,900 per single line on a 3·6 in. gauge. The following are the figures for each colony :—

Cost per
mile of
railways in
each
colony.

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN EACH
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1890.†

	£		£
1. New South Wales ...	14,003	5. Queensland ...	6,594
2. Victoria ...	13,188	6. South Australia ...	6,399
3. Tasmania ...	8,263	7. Western Australia ...	4,553
4. New Zealand ...	7,752		

210. Comparing the figures just quoted with the following, it will be found that the capital cost of railways per mile has not been so high in Victoria and New South Wales as in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Holland, or Italy. In Tasmania the capital cost has been less than in any of the countries named except Sweden, Norway, and Cape Colony; whilst in the other Australasian colonies, together with Norway and Sweden, it has been lower than in any other countries :—

Cost of rail-
ways per
mile in
various
countries.

* Including Feudatory Native States.

† See note (*) page 145.

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Cost per Mile. £		Cost per Mile. £
England and Wales ...	51,559	Italy ...	16,894
United Kingdom ...	43,955	Ireland ...	13,270
Scotland ...	37,198	Canada ...	11,416
France ...	27,500	United States ...	11,157
Belgium ...	22,381	Australasia ...	9,795
British Dominions ...	20,751	India and Burma ...	8,997
Germany ...	20,282	Cape Colony ...	8,022
Austria ...	19,833	Norway ...	7,291
Switzerland ...	19,523	Sweden ...	6,083
Holland ...	18,566		

Receipts per
mile open
in various
countries.

211. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railway receipts to be higher in New South Wales than in Italy; whilst in Victoria, which stands next, it is higher than in Ireland, the Cape Colony, or India; whilst all the other Australasian colonies, as well as Canada, are below India:—

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

	Annual Receipts per mile open. £		Annual Receipts per mile open. £
England and Wales ...	£4,680	Ireland ...	£1,090
United Kingdom ...	3,872	Cape Colony... ..	986
Scotland ...	2,664	Australia ...	961
Belgium ...	2,552	India and Burma ...	901
Germany ...	2,353	Australasia ...	884
France ...	2,269	South Australia (1890-91)	747
British Dominions ...	1,799	Canada ...	695
Austria-Hungary ...	1,565	New Zealand (1891-2)	601
Russia ...	1,503	Tasmania (1891) ...	458
New South Wales (1890-91)	1,363	Queensland (1890-91)...	424
Italy ...	1,313	Western Australia (1891)	334
Victoria (1890-91) ...	1,245		

Daily
receipts
per mile on
Victorian
and British
railways.

212. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £3 13s. 8d. in 1889-90, and £3 8s. 2d. in 1890-91.* The former proportion was 7s. 5d. higher than in New South Wales during the same year, and much larger than the average receipts upon any of the other Australasian railways, or than any of the British railways, except the Metropolitan, as shown by the following figures:—

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS PER MILE CONSTRUCTED.

AUSTRALASIAN RAILWAYS, 1889-90.					Average Receipts per Mile per Day.		
					£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	3	13	8*
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	1	16	0
New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	1	13	8
Tasmania... ..	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7

* These calculations are based upon a comparison of 365 days with the total receipts, but except on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs—where a limited traffic is carried on—the Victorian lines do not run on Sundays. If Sundays be excluded from the computation, the average daily receipts would be £4 5s. 11d. in 1889-90, and £3 19s. 6d. in 1890-91.

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS PER MILE CONSTRUCTED—continued.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.*				Average Receipts per Mile per Day.		
				£	s.	d.
Metropolitan	...	...	...	11	9	1
London and Yorkshire	...	...	...	2	19	7
London, Chatham, and Dover	...	...	...	2	13	9
London and North-Western	...	...	...	2	4	6
London, Brighton, and South Coast	...	...	...	2	1	6
Midland	...	...	...	2	1	5
Great Northern	...	...	...	1	15	5
London and South-Western	...	...	...	1	12	11
North-Eastern	...	...	...	1	12	4
Great Eastern	...	...	...	1	7	1
Great Western	...	...	...	1	6	7
Caledonian	...	...	...	1	6	7
North British	...	...	...	1	0	1
Average				1	14	6

213. The receipts per train mile ranged from 46d. in Tasmania to 93d. in New Zealand, the proportion being 64d. in Victoria, and averaging 70d. for the whole of Australasia. On the other hand the working expenses varied from 37d. in Tasmania to 58d. in New Zealand, the proportion for Victoria being 43d., or somewhat lower than the average for Australasia, viz., 45½d. The following are the averages for the different colonies:—

Railway receipts and working expenses per train mile, 1890.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES PER TRAIN MILE
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.†

				Average per train mile of—			
				Receipts.		Working Expenses.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
Victoria	...	...	...	5	4	3	7
New South Wales	...	...	...	6	7	4	2
Queensland	...	...	...	4	7	3	4
South Australia	...	...	...	6	4	3	2
Total				5	9	3	9
Tasmania				3	10	3	1
New Zealand				7	9	4	10
Grand Total				5	10	3	9

214. Comparing the foregoing with the following figures it would appear that the gross receipts of the railways per train mile are lower in Victoria by 2s. 5d. than in New Zealand, by 1s. 3d. than in New South Wales, and by 1s. than in South Australia, but are higher than those in Queensland or Tasmania, or in any of the European countries named:—

Receipts per train mile in European countries.

* See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 122.
† Exclusive of Western Australasia. See also footnote (*) on page 145 ante.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PER
TRAIN MILE.*

				Receipts per Train Mile.	
				s.	d.
Austria-Hungary—Companies' lines...	...	...	...	5	1
Russia—Companies' lines	...	...	...	4	7
France—Companies' lines	...	...	...	4	3
Austria-Hungary—Private lines worked by the State	...	...	...	4	3
Italy—State lines	...	...	...	4	2
Russia—State lines	...	...	...	3	9
Austria-Hungary—State lines	...	...	...	3	6
Germany—Private lines worked by the State	...	...	...	3	6
„ Companies' lines	...	...	...	3	0
Belgium—Companies' lines	...	...	...	2	9
„ State lines	...	...	...	2	3
France—State lines	...	...	...	2	2

Receipts
from coach-
ing and
goods
traffic.

215. Nearly two-thirds of the railway receipts of Tasmania, and more than half in Victoria, were derived from the coaching traffic, but less than half in the other colonies, which derived from 60 to 70 per cent. of their revenue from goods and live stock traffic. The following are the figures for 1890 :—

PROPORTION OF RECEIPTS FROM COACHING AND GOODS TRAFFIC
ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890.†

Colony.			Percentage of gross receipts from—	
			Coaching.‡	Goods and live stock.
Victoria	...	...	53·68	46·32
New South Wales	...	...	40·25	59·75
Queensland	...	...	38·53	61·47
South Australia	...	...	30·31	69·69
Total	...	...	44·20§	55·80§
Tasmania	...	...	63·38	36·62
New Zealand	...	...	35·00	65·00
Grand total	...	...	43·26§	56·74§

Working
expenses
in various
branches
of Austral-
asian
railways.

216. In the Australasian colonies as a whole about 30 per cent. of the working expenses of railways is absorbed by the traffic expenses, and a similar proportion by locomotive power, whilst 27½ per cent. is

* These figures have been taken from a paper entitled “The Economics of European Railways,” by J. S. Jeans, *Bulletin de l’Institut International de Statistique*, tome I., 3ème et 4ème livraisons, page 117, there given in francs per kilomètre.
† See footnote (*) on page 145 ante.
‡ Including passengers, parcels, horses, carriages, and dogs, mails, rents, and miscellaneous.
§ Exclusive of Western Australia, for which the figures were not available.

devoted to the maintenance of way and works. The cleaning and repairs, etc., of carriages and waggons take 8 per cent., and general expenses only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The proportions, however, differ in the various colonies. Thus the traffic branch absorbs as much as $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum required for working expenses in Western Australia, but only 20 or 21 per cent. in Tasmania and Queensland; only 22 per cent. is required for locomotive power in Queensland and Western Australia; Victoria can manage with 6 per cent. for carriages and waggons, but New South Wales, with two other colonies, require $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and whilst as much as 46 per cent. in Queensland and 41 per cent. in Tasmania are spent on maintenance of way and works, the proportions in Western Australia and Victoria are only 18 and 20 per cent. respectively. The following are the figures for all the colonies:—

PROPORTION OF WORKING EXPENSES IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890.*

Colony.	Percentage of Working Expenses expended on—				
	Traffic.	Locomotive Power.	Carriages and Waggon.	Maintenance of Way and Works.	General Expenses.
Victoria ...	35·82	32·64	6·04	20·32	5·18
New South Wales ...	27·32	31·95	9·52	26·53	4·68
Queensland ...	21·68	21·93	8·50	45·92	1·97
South Australia ...	26·27	35·02	6·80	27·53	4·38
Western Australia ...	48·54	21·75	8·44	18·23	3·04
Total ...	30·39	31·21	7·61	26·29	4·50
Tasmania ...	20·31	24·40	9·46	40·83	5·00
New Zealand ...	27·61	24·56	9·45	34·44	3·94
Grand Total ...	29·90	30·30	7·86	27·49	4·45

217. The proportion of receipts to working expenses averaged 65 per cent. in the Australasian colonies as a whole. The proportion was as low as 50 per cent. in South Australia, and as high as 81 per cent. in Tasmania, whilst in Western Australia the working expenses exceeded the receipts. In Victoria the proportion was 68 per cent., New South Wales and two other colonies having a lower proportion. The following are the proportions:—

Proportion of railway working expenses to receipts in Australasian colonies, 1890.

* See footnote (*) on page 145 *ante*.

PROPORTION OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENSES TO RECEIPTS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.*

Percentage
of Receipts.

1. South Australia	...	...	...	...	50·68
2. New Zealand	...	...	...	...	62·47
3. New South Wales	...	...	...	...	63·27
4. Victoria	...	...	...	...	68·08
5. Queensland	...	...	...	...	72·81
6. Tasmania	...	...	...	...	81·16
7. Western Australia	...	...	...	...	131·50

218. In 1890 the net railway revenue bore a higher proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies, except South Australia; the latter derive a large profit from the traffic to the Broken Hill silver mines, situated just outside her frontier, which placed her above Victoria. New South Wales stood next, the proportion of revenue to capital cost being slightly less than in Victoria. New Zealand and Queensland followed, the proportions respectively being 3 and $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The proportion of revenue to cost in Tasmania was 1 per cent., whilst in Western Australia the railways were worked at an apparent loss of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF STATE
RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY, 1890.†

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia	... 5·03	5. Queensland	... 1·71
2. Victoria	... 3·24	6. Tasmania	... 1·04
3. New South Wales	... 3·20	7. Western Australia	... -1·60‡
4. New Zealand	... 2·99		

219. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of Government railways averaged £10,297 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·15 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,795 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·09 per cent.

220. The following figures, with which are embodied the averages relating to the Australasian colonies during a period of five years, show the proportion of net revenue to capital cost to have been about the same in South Australia and Victoria as in France, but lower than in nine of the countries named; whilst in Australasia as a whole the proportion was lower than in any of the countries outside its limits, except Italy, Norway, and Canada. It must be remembered,

* See footnote (*) on page 145 ante.
† For later information see Appendix A. post.
‡ The minus sign indicates a net loss.

however, that, unlike those in the older countries, the Australasian railways are being rapidly extended, and the traffic is undeveloped:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Cape Colony ...	5·74	Ireland ...	3·75
Germany ...	5·40	Scotland ...	3·68
India and Burma ...	4·96	Sweden ...	3·24
Belgium ...	4·55	Holland ...	3·18
Argentine Confederation ...	4·35	New South Wales (1886-90) ...	3·17
England and Wales ...	4·32	Australasia (1886-90) ...	3·12
Switzerland ...	4·21	New Zealand (1886-90) ...	2·66
United Kingdom ...	4·21	Italy ...	2·62
Austria-Hungary ...	4·10	Queensland (1886-90) ...	1·83
South Australia (1886-90) ...	4·00	Norway ...	1·78
France ...	3·99	Canada ...	1·46
Victoria (1886-90) ...	3·95	Tasmania (1886-90) ...	·54
British Dominions ...	3·93	Western Australia (1886-90) ...	— 1·12*

221. The following figures show the comparative traffic on railways in the various Australasian colonies during their respective financial years ended during 1890. In regard to the number of passengers, the numbers do not agree with those given in the railway reports, an attempt having been made to show the number of journeys made by periodical as well as daily ticket holders:—

Railway
traffic in
Austral-
asian
colonies
1890.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Passenger Journeys.			Goods and Live Stock.			Train Mileage (000's omitted)
	Number† (000's omitted).	Average per		Tons Carried (000's omitted).	Average Tonnage per		
		Mile Open.	Train Mile.		Mile Open.	Train Mile.	
Victoria ...	58,952,	25,313	5·01	4,170,	1,790	·35	11,773,
New South Wales ...	16,505,	7,582	2·06	3,789,	1,740	·47	8,009,
Queensland ...	4,051,	1,966	1·08	855,‡	415	·23	3,738,
South Australia ...	5,070,	3,195	1·53	1,230,	775	·37	3,304,
Total§ ...	84,578,	10,374	3·15	10,044,	1,232	·37	26,824,
Tasmania ...	500,	1,998	·90	142,‡	565	·26	553,
New Zealand ...	4,664,	2,554	1·61	2,134,	1,169	·74	2,895,
Grand Total§ ...	89,742,	8,774	2·97	12,320,	1,204	·41	30,272,

* Proportion of net loss to capital cost.

† These figures have been compiled on a uniform basis. See last edition of this work, Vol. II., page 475. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 533,790 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly contract tickets available for all lines. From the Victorian figures 12,107,144—added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system—have been deducted.

‡ Exclusive of live stock.

§ Exclusive of Western Australia, for which the figures were not available.

Railway
passengers
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

222. It will be observed that there were in Victoria 25,000 passengers per mile open, or more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as in New South Wales, and a still larger proportion than in the other colonies, where there were 3,000 or less; whilst there were 5 passengers per train mile in Victoria, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as in New South Wales, and more than three times as many as in any other colony. This preponderance of passenger traffic in Victoria is largely due to the exceptionally large suburban traffic of its metropolis, which amounts to one-half of that of the whole colony. Even the tramway traffic will not account for the difference between Victoria and New South Wales, for 48 million passengers were carried on tramways during the year in the former, as compared with only 22 millions in the latter colony. In New South Wales, however, there is besides an extensive traffic in omnibuses and steamboats, of which no returns are available.

Goods traffic
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

223. In proportion to the mileage open, the tonnage of goods and live stock carried in Victoria was only slightly larger than in New South Wales, but considerably larger than in the other colonies; but in proportion to the train mileage New Zealand and New South Wales carried much more, and South Australia rather more, goods than Victoria. In the Australasian colonies, as a whole, the average weight carried was 1,204 tons per mile open, and about 8 cwt. per train mile.

Receipts per
ton on Aus-
tralasian
and
European
railways.

224. The Victorian railways received on the average about 6s. 6d. in 1888-9, and about 6s. 11d. in 1889-90, per ton of goods and live stock carried. According to the following figures, these tonnage rates are 5s. or 6s. lower than those prevailing in Queensland, South Australia, or Russia, and also lower than in New South Wales, Roumania, or Italy, but higher than those prevailing in any of the other undermentioned countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that the distances travelled with goods in the Australasian colonies named are greater than those in Victoria; and it may be mentioned in reference to the high position of South Australia that more than one-half of the goods traffic of that colony is with the Broken Hill silver mines :—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT RECEIVED ON RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED.

	Receipts per Ton Carried.			Receipts per Ton Carried.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Queensland (1889-90) ...	12	3	Austria-Hungary ...	6	1
Russia ...	11	11	Tasmania ...	5	6
South Australia (1889-90) ...	11	10	Denmark ...	4	7
New South Wales (1889-90) ...	8	4	Switzerland ...	4	7
Roumania ...	8	2	Norway ...	3	6
Italy ...	7	6	Germany ...	3	3
Victoria (1889-90) ...	6	11	Holland ...	3	1
New Zealand (1890-91) ...	6	10	Belgium ...	2	8
France ...	6	3	Luxemburg ...	0	11

225. The rolling stock on railways in the various colonies has been returned as follow :—

Rolling stock on Australasian railways.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Locomotives.	Coaching Vehicles.	Goods and Live Stock Vehicles.	Total.	
				Number.	Average per Mile Open.
Victoria ...	430	1,119	7,336	8,885	3·60
New South Wales ...	439	1,064	9,304	10,807	4·96
Queensland ..	230	376	3,565	4,171	1·97
South Australia ...	202	300	5,160	5,662	3·52
Total* ...	1,301	2,859	25,365	29,525	3·44
Tasmania ...	42	179	820	1,041	2·97
New Zealand ...	270	614	8,068	8,952	4·86
Grand total* ...	1,613	3,652	34,253	39,518	3·67

226. In 1891 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was 2,538 miles less than the length open on the Australian continent; whilst the length open in England and Wales was about 3,000 miles greater than that upon the Australian continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses were in the proportion of 55 per cent. of the receipts; whilst the net receipts amounted to over 4 per cent. of the capital cost. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year :—

Railways in United Kingdom.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December	Paid up Capital (Shares, Loans, etc.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales ...	14,156	759,118,506	746,555,822	69,836,382	38,764,123
Scotland ...	3,172	122,530,011	76,705,588	8,814,623	4,634,017
Ireland ...	2,863	37,776,604	22,202,258	3,209,602	1,746,638
Total United Kingdom	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	81,860,607	45,144,778

227. Except as regards the United Kingdom and Australasia, the figures in the following table, showing the statistics of railways in

Railways in British possessions.

* Exclusive of Western Australia, for which the figures were not available.

the various British possessions during 1890, have been extracted and re-arranged from a return given in the *Colonial Office List*, 1892 :—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1890.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom* ...	20,191	£ 919,425,121	£ 81,860,607	£ 45,144,778	£ 36,715,829
Malta ...	7½	90,000	...	...	...
ASIA.					
India and Burma } Indian Feudatory States	16,404	150,754,129	14,641,332	7,302,150	7,339,182
Ceylon ...	191½	2,811,371	273,580	122,028	151,552
Protected Malay States	53½	233,961	55,515	19,874	35,641
AFRICA.					
Cape Colony ...	2,067	16,261,846	1,896,545	1,047,420	849,125
Natal ...	339½	3,650,950	555,790	386,727	169,063
Mauritius ...	92	800,000	111,625	78,363	33,262
AMERICA.					
Canada ...	13,356	163,843,284	9,759,130	6,856,948	2,902,182
Newfoundland ...	111	1,260,417	16,503	17,598	—1,095†
British Guiana ...	20	280,000	39,450	21,973	17,477
West Indies—					
Barbados ...	24	201,647	12,864	11,672	1,192
Jamaica ...	64	775,000	60,000	35,000	25,000
Trinidad and Tobago	54¼	602,638	52,072	37,068	15,004
Australasia† ...	10,766	105,453,101	8,932,445	5,792,963	3,139,482
Total ...	63,741¼	1,366,443,465	118,267,458	66,874,562	51,392,896§

Railways in India.

228. On the Indian Railways (including those in the Native States), the number of passengers carried during the year 1890 was 114,082,246, and the weight of goods carried was 22,612,718 tons. The net earnings of the year 1890 were at the rate of £4 17s. per £100 invested.

Railways in Foreign countries.

229. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany, France, and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

* For railway statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, see table following paragraph 226 *ante*.

† The length of private lines in Australasia (587 miles) is included in the first figure column, but the figures in the subsequent columns relate to Government lines only (10,179 miles). For railway statistics of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 198 *et seq. ante*.

‡ Excess of expenses over receipts.

§ Net figures.

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction (000's omitted).	Annual Number of Passengers Carried (000's omitted).	Annual Receipts (000's omitted).	Annual Expenses (000's omitted).
EUROPE.						
			£		£	£
Austria-Hungary ...	1889	15,854	305,042,*	68,639,*	24,440,*	11,928,*
Belgium ...	1890	2,810	73,230,	82,389,	7,289,	4,188,
Denmark ...	1889-90	1,048	...	9,329,	860,	710,
France ...	1890	20,666	569,080,	241,119,	46,145,	24,239,
German Empire ...	1889-90	25,411	512,951,	376,825,	63,355,	35,071,
Greece ...	1891	374	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1889	1,715	31,840,	19,449,	2,291,*	1,277,*
Italy ...	1888	7,619	121,583,	49,333,	10,000,	6,615,
Portugal ...	1886	950	...	2,920,	937,	369,
Russia in Europe ...	1887	16,774	...	36,843,	25,217,	14,453,
Spain ...	1889	6,043	...	...	...	...
Norway ...	1889-90	970	7,121,	4,125,	501,	329,
Sweden ...	1889	4,899	29,391,	11,109,	2,548,	1,470,
Switzerland ...	1889	1,951	37,252,	29,485,	3,544,	1,837,
Turkey in Europe...	1891	904	...	...	...	...
ASIA.						
China ...	1888	86	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	1890-91	1,122	...	20,598,	1,351,	619,
Persia ...	1888	6	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	1891	608	...	...	...	...
AFRICA.						
Algeria ...	1891	1,910	...	...	876,	...
Tunis ...	1890	260	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confede- ration	1891	6,855	69,299,	...	8,231,	4,662,
Brazil ...	1890	5,900	61,019,*	7,315,†	4,391,†	29,247,†
Chile ...	1890	1,700	8,041,	...	...	...
Colombia ...	1890	218	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1891	231	...	...	...	...
Cuba ...	1890	1,000	...	...	...	...
Guatemala ...	1890	99	...	...	...	...
Hawaii ...	1890	56	...	...	...	...
Honduras ...	1890	69	...	...	...	...
Mexico ...	1891	6,266	...	12,978,‡	1,152,‡	...
Nicaragua ...	1891	99	540,	...	...	...
Paraguay ...	1890	127	...	404,‡	24,†	17,†
Peru ...	1889	1,625	...	...	...	...
San Domingo ...	1890	72	...	...	...	...
San Salvador ...	1890	53	...	...	...	...
United States ...	1891	170,601§	1,876,675,||	495,125,||	237,088,	162,874,
Uruguay ...	1891	707	...	...	...	...
Venezuela ...	1891	282	...	...	...	...

* Figures for 1888.

† Figures for 1887.

‡ Figures for 1889.

§ The length at the end of the fiscal years, to which the figures in the subsequent columns relate, was 167,909.

|| Figures for 1890.

Railways in
the United
States.

230. The length of railways in the United States on the 31st December, 1891, was 170,601 miles, of which 4,471 miles were constructed within the last twelve months. To the close of their respective financial years in 1891, the total mileage constructed by companies was 167,909, of which the cost of construction and equipment was £1,876,675,460, or an average of £11,177 per mile. The gross earnings during the year amounted to £237,088,429, the working expenses to £162,874,287, and the net earnings to £74,214,142. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was 68·83 per cent.; whilst 26 per cent. of the gross receipts were from passengers, 67 per cent. from goods, and 7 per cent. from other sources. The gross earnings per mile were £1,443, and the net earnings £452. The average distance per passenger was 24 miles, and the average hauls per ton 115·3 miles. The proportion of net earnings to capital cost was 3·943 per cent.; whilst the interest and dividends payable on the capital stock, bonds, and debt averaged only 3·06 per cent.*

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1891.

231. The following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of decennial or quinquennial periods, from 1830 to 1885,† and also for the latest years; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one:—

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1890-91.

Year.			Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
			Miles.	Miles.
1830	...	...	206	...
1840	...	...	5,335	513
1850	...	...	23,612	1,828
1855	...	...	42,320	3,742
1860	...	...	66,376	4,812
1865	...	...	90,116	4,748
1870	...	...	137,850	9,547
1875	...	...	183,681	9,166
1880	...	...	221,718	7,607
1885	...	...	302,778	16,212
1887-8	...	...	354,706	21,000‡
1888-9	...	...	370,259	15,553
1889-90	...	...	371,877	1,618
1890-91	...	...	376,964	5,087

* See *Weekly Official Intelligence*, 27th August, 1892, page 98.

† The figures for 1885 and previous years have been derived from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, and those for subsequent years from McCarty's *Annual Statistician*. When the length was given in kilomètres it has been reduced to English miles on the assumption that a kilomètre is equivalent to ·621 of a mile.

‡ Approximate.

232. By the *Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act* Tramways. 1883 (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company were authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs unless the twelve municipalities interested,* who had the prior right, elected to do so. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the power conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal property and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the Amending Act (51 Vict. No. 952), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1890, and to grant a 32 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commenced), and expiring on the 1st July, 1916. The company, on their part, are required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay to the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent.; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to the 31st December, 1892, are to be defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is to be shared rateably amongst the different municipalities, according to the cost of the tramways within their municipal limits.† The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000,‡ of which £1,630,000 has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.§ The premiums received amounted to £54,809, making a total of £1,684,809. The expenditure of the Trust up to the 30th April, 1892, amounted to £1,673,584. The following particulars

* Their names are as follow:—The cities of Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, Fitzroy, Collingwood, South Melbourne, Hawthorn, and St. Kilda; the towns of North Melbourne and Brunswick; and the boroughs of Port Melbourne and Kew.

† Owing to the machinery provided in the original Act for floating the loan being defective, the *Tramways Trust Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 788) was subsequently passed, making the Trust's debentures a joint and several charge on the revenues of the various municipalities represented on the Trust.

‡ Including £150,000 authorized on 22nd September, 1890, under Act 54 Vict. No. 1173.

§ For further information respecting the Tramways Trust loans, see paragraphs 463 in Vol. I.

have been kindly furnished by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust* :—

The total length of tramways constructed to the 30th June, 1892, amounts to 47 miles 0½ furlong, of which 43 miles 2½ furlongs are worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 3 miles 6 furlongs by horses. The last line, along the St. Kilda Esplanade, 1¾ mile long, on the cable system, was opened on the 27th October, 1891, thus completing the present authorized system.

The cable lines form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted combined all the best features and latest improvements of lines constructed both in America and Europe.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince’s-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7 and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of three half-pence per journey. All fares will be, by Act No. 765, Section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of 10 years from the date of the first 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, viz., on the 31st December, 1897.

The extent of lines completed to the 30th June, 1892, and the dates at which the respective lengths were opened for traffic were as follow :—

LENGTH OF TRAM LINES AND DATES OF OPENING.

Tram Lines. (c) cable ; (h) horse.	Length.				Date of Opening.
	M.	F.	CHS.	FT.	
1. Richmond (c)	3	4	9	10	11th November, 1885
2. Collins-street and Fitzroy (c)	3	5	4	58	2nd October, 1886
3. Victoria-street East (c)	2	0	5	59	22nd November, 1886
4. Collingwood and Clifton Hill (c)	2	1	9	33	10th August, 1887
5. Bourke-street and Nicholson-street (c)	3	2	4	53	26th August, 1887
6. Brunswick (c)	4	3	3	19	1st October, 1887
7. Carlton (c)	3	0	0	13	21st December, 1887
8. Kew (h)	1	5	0	0	28th December, 1887
9. St. Kilda (c)	5	0	1	20	11th October, 1888
10. Prahran (c)	3	4	7	23	26th October, 1888
11. North Carlton (c)	1	2	0	0	9th February, 1889
12. Toorak (c)	1	2	8	23	15th February, 1889
13. Hawthorn (h)	2	1	0	0	20th January, 1890
14. North Melbourne (c)	3	5	0	0	25th February, 1890
15. North and West Melbourne (c)					18th April, 1890
16. Port and South Melbourne (c)	4	3	0	0	17th June, 1890
17. St. Kilda Esplanade (c)	1	6	0	0	27th October, 1891

233. From information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Co., it appears that the number of passengers carried on tramways during the year 1891-2 was about 44 millions, whilst the total receipts amounted to nearly £512,000. The number of persons employed by the company in September, 1892, was about 1,700. The following are the traffic returns for the last seven years, placed side by side with figures showing the average length open :—

* For a description of the method of constructing the tramways and working them, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., page 163.

Tramway
passengers
and
receipts.

TRAFFIC OF MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS, 1885-6 TO 1891-2.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Extent Open (Double Track).	Train Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Total Receipts.
	Miles.		No.	£
1886	2·29	497,631*	16,353,250	188,531
1887	7·60	1,508,516†	17,992,047	207,329
1888	19·85	4,036,253	31,133,444	362,581
1889	30·99	6,396,874	45,000,364	526,588
1890	37·21	7,453,667	45,273,578	527,342
1891	45·31	9,169,912	48,044,826	562,541
1892	46·50	8,592,962	43,825,439	511,915

NOTE.—The first line was opened for traffic on the 11th November, 1885. The following rates of wages are paid by the Company :—First-class, Gripmen, 47s. ; Conductors, 45s. per week. Second class, an average of three-fourths of these amounts, except on special occasions when the men do more work and often earn first-class rates.

234. During the first eighteen months the Melbourne street Tramway accidents. tramways were open, viz., from December, 1885, to June, 1887, 30 tramway accidents were recorded, resulting in the death of 7 persons, and the more or less serious injury of 23 others. In 1888 the number of persons fatally injured was also 7; whilst there were 3 in 1889, 10 in 1890, and 5 in 1891. Of the last named, 4 were struck or passed over by tramcars, and 1 was killed in a collision between a tramcar and a cart. No information has been furnished respecting non-fatal cases. The company have caused a protector, made of iron, extending round the front and sides, to be fastened to the dummy cars, so as to minimize the number of serious accidents.

235. Besides the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Other suburban tramways. Company, there is a cable tramway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, between Clifton Hill and Preston ; a horse tramway, 7 miles in length, between Sandringham and Cheltenham ; and a horse tramway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, between Brunswick and Coburg. All these lines are the property of, and are worked by, limited liability companies. On the Beaumaris tramway the number of double journeys in 1891 was 39,040, and the total receipts were £2,928.

236. The number of vehicles licensed in Melbourne, and for a Licensed vehicles in Melbourne. distance of eight miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1891, was 2,041 for the conveyance of passengers, of which 825 were tramcars and dummies ; whilst the number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,196. The following are the particulars :—

* For ten months only.

† For nine months only.

NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS IN 1891.*

FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	Number.
Cabs (4 wheels)	866
Hansoms	311
Omnibuses	39
Tram cars	427
„ dummies	398
Total	2,041

FOR CONVEYANCE OF GOODS.

Drivers licensed in 1891-2	1,196
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Wages.

237. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne, in 1891, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognized working day for artizans and general labourers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Description of Labour.	1881.	1886.	1891.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.			
<i>Males.</i>			
Coachmen, footmen, } per week, with board grooms, gardeners } and lodging	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 30s.
Butlers ... ..	...	20s. to 40s.	20s. to 40s.
<i>Females.</i>			
Cooks per annum, with board and lodging	£35 to £60	£40 to £75	£40 to £75
Laundresses	£35	£35 to £52	£40 to £52
Housemaids	£30 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Nursemaids	£25 to £30	£20 to £40	£30 to £40
General servants	£30 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Girls per week,	...	5s. to 8s.	8s. to 10s.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS.			
<i>Males.</i>			
Barmen per week, with board and lodging	20s. to 40s.	30s. to 45s.	30s. to 45s.
Waiters	25s. to 35s.	20s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Boots	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.
Ostlers	17s. 6d. to 20s.	17s. 6d. to 20s.	20s. to 25s.
Cooks	20s. to 60s.	20s. to 65s.	20s. to 65s.

* Extending for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits of the city.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—*continued.*

Description of Labour.				1881.	1886.	1891.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS— <i>continued.</i>						
<i>Females.</i>						
Barmaids ...	... per week, with board and lodging			15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
Waitresses ...	... „ „			12s. 6d. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids ...	... per annum, „			£30 to £35	£30 to £40	£30 to £40
Cooks ...	... „ „			£50 to £80	£50 to £100	£50 to £100
3.—FARM SERVANTS.						
<i>Males.</i>						
Ploughmen ...	... per week, and found ...			20s.	20s. to 25s.	20s. to 25s.
Farm labourers ...	... „ „ ...			15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Milkmen for dairies ...	... „ „ ...			20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers ...	... „ „ ...			...	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Reapers* ...	... per acre, „ ...			7s. 6d. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers* ...	... „ „ ...			4s. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers* ...	... per bushel, „ ...			5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.
Cooks ...	... per annum, „ ...			£50	£50 to £60	£50 to £60
<i>Females.</i>						
Dairymaids ...	... per annum, with board and lodging			£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Cooks ...	... „ „			£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
General servants ...	... „ „			£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Hop-pickers ...	... per bushel ...			...	3½d. to 4½d.	3½d. to 4½d.
Maize-pickers ...	... per bag ...			...	6d.	6d.
Married couples } (generally useful) }	... per annum, with board and lodging			£60 to £70	£60 to £90	£60 to £80
4.—STATION SERVANTS.						
<i>Males.</i>						
Boundary riders ...	... per annum, with rations			£40 to £60	£40 to £60	£40 to £60
Shepherds ...	... „ „			£36 to £52	£36 to £52	£36 to £52
Stockmen... ..	... „ „			£60 to £75	£50 to £75	£50 to £75
Hutkeepers ...	... „ „			£26 to £40	£26 to £40	£30 to £40
Cooks ...	... „ „			£45 to £55	£50 to £60	£60 to £70
Labourers ...	... per week, „			15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Drovers ...	... „ „			25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Sheepwashers ...	... „ „			15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ...	... per 100 sheep shorn, with rations			12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.	15s. to 16s.
<i>Females.</i>						
Cooks ...	... per annum, with board and lodging			£45 to £55	£30 to £50	£30 to £50
General servants ...	... „ „			£20 to £40	£20 to £40	£30 to £45
Married couples ...	... per annum, with rations			£70 to £90	£60 to £90	£70 to £90
5.—WORKERS IN BOOKS, ETC.						
Printers—						
Compositors ...	... per 1,000 ...			1s.	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.
Machinists ...	... per week ...			£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £4	£3 to £4
Lithographers ...	... „ ...			£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 5s. to £3 15s.
Binders ...	... „ ...			£2 to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£3 to £3 10s.
Paper rulers ...	... „ ...			£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £3 10s.
Sewers and folders ...	... „ ...			15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
(females)						

* Of late years the greater portion of the reaping, mowing, and threshing has been done by machinery.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—continued.

Description of Labour.					1881.	1886.	1891.
6.—IN WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS METALS.							
Watchmakers	... per week	...	...	...	£3 10s. to £5	£3 to £4	£2 to £4 10s.
Manufacturing jew- ellers	...	...	...	...	£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £4	£2 to £5
Enamellers	...	...	...	...	£6 to £8	£3 to £4	£3 to £4
7.—IN METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.							
Blacksmiths	... per day	...	...	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 12s.
Farriers—Firemen	... per week	...	...	...	£2 15s.	£2 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
„ Floormen	...	...	...	...	30s. to 40s.	35s. to 40s.	30s. to 50s.
Hammermen	... per day	...	...	...	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.	6s. to 8s.
Fitters	...	...	...	...	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 13s.	8s. to 12s.
Turners	...	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 13s.	9s. to 13s.
Boilermakers and platers	...	...	...	...	11s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Riveters	...	...	...	...	9s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.
Moulders	...	...	...	...	10s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Brassfinishers, cop- persmiths	...	...	...	...	9s. to 12s.	8s. to 11s.	10s. to 12s.
Tinsmiths...	... per week	...	...	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 8s. to £2 14s.
Ironworkers	...	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 2s. to £3	£2 to £3 10s.
Galvanizers	...	...	...	...	£3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 to £3 10s.
Plumbers, gasfitters	...	...	...	...	£3	£3	£3
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.							
Smiths	... per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 5s.	£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Bodymakers	...	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Wheelers	...	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Painters	... per day	...	...	...	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	6s. 6d. to 11s.
Trimmers	... per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Vycemen	...	...	...	...	25s. to 30s.	30s. to 50s.	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	£2 15s.	£2 to £3	£2 to £5
9.—WORKERS IN SHIPS AND BOATS.							
Sailors—							
Sailing vessels	... per month, and found	...	...	...	£4 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £5
Steamships	...	...	...	...	£6	£7	£7
Ship carpenters, ship- wrights	per day	...	...	...	13s.	13s.	13s.
Stevedores' men, lumpers	per hour	...	...	...	1s.	1s.	1s. 3d.
10.—IN HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.							
Masons	... per day	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Plasterers	...	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Bricklayers	...	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Slaters	...	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Labourers	...	...	...	...	6s. 6d. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.
Painters and glaziers	...	...	...	...	9s.	8s. to 10s.	7s. to 9s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—*continued*.

Description of Labour.				1881.	1886.	1891.
11.—IN FURNITURE, ETC.						
Cabinetmakers	... per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3	£2 to £3 10s.
Upholsterers	... „	...	...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 5s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3 3s.
Polishers	... „	...	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £2 10s.
Coopers	... per day	...	...	10s.	9s. to 10s.	9s. to 10s.
12.—IN DRESS.						
Tailors	... per hour	...	...	10d.	10d.	10d. to 1s.
„	... per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 15s. to £3 15s.
„	in factories	„	...	£2	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £3
Mantlemakers	... „	...	...	15s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.	13s. to 30s.
Milliners—						
First class	... „	...	...	£3 10s.	£3 to £4	£3 to £4
Second class	... „	...	...	35s.	£1 to £2	15s. to £2 5s.
Dressmakers	... „	...	...	15s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Needlewomen	... „	...	...	15s. to 20s.	10s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.
Bootmakers	... riveting children's boots,			6d.	6d.	5d.
	per pair					
„	... riveting boys' boots, per			10d.	10d.	9d.
	pair					
„	... riveting women's boots,			1s.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.
	per pair					
„	... riveting men's boots, per			1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 9d.
	pair					
„	... making wellingtons to			10s.	10s.	10s.
	order					
„	... making elastics to order...			7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	6s. to 8s.
„	Machinists per week	...	...	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 25s.
Hatters—						
Bodymakers	... per dozen	...	...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 22s.	10s. to 22s.
Finishers	... „	...	...	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.
Shapers	... per dozen	...	...	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers	... „	...	...	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 4s.
Trimmers	... „	...	...	6s.	6s. to 9s.	6s. to 9s.
Clothing Factories—						
Tailoresses	... per week	...	...	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 30s.
Pressers	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 15s.	£2 to £2 15s.	£1 15s. to £2 15s.
Shirtmakers	... „	...	...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Machinists	... „	...	...	15s. to 30s.	20s. to 35s.	15s. to 30s.
Drapers' assistants,						
carpet salesmen	„	...	...	£2 10s. to £4	£3 to £5	£2 10s. to £5 10s.
13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK.						
Bakers—						
Foremen	... per week	...	...	£3	£3	£3
Second hands	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 2s.	£2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Butchers—						
Shopmen	... per week	...	...	35s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	30s. to £3
Slaughtermen	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Boys	... „	with board	...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 30s.
Small-goods men	... „	„	...	£1 10s. to £2	£1 10s. to £2	£2 to £3
Maltsters	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 5s.	£2 2s. to £2 5s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—continued.

Description of Labour.					1881.	1886.	1891.
14.—IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.							
Curriers	...	per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Tanners	...	"	...	...	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 40s.	38s. to 40s.
Beamsmen	...	"	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 45s.
Shedsmen	...	"	...	...	£2 2s. to £2 5s.	38s. to 50s.	38s. to 50s.
Fellmongers	...	"	...	...	£1 16s. to £3	£1 16s. to £3	£1 16s. to £2 10s.
15.—IN STONE, CLAY, ETC.							
Brickmakers	...	per 1,000	...	...	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	14s. to 15s.
Navvies	...	per day	...	...	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Quarrymen	...	"	...	...	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.
Labourers	...	"	...	...	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	6s. to 8s.
Stonebreakers	...	per cubic yard	...	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 4s.
16.—IN MINES.							
General managers	...	per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £12	£2 10s. to £12	£2 10s. to £10
Legal	"	"	...	...	10s. to £5	10s. to £5	10s. to £7
Mining	"	"	...	...	£2 5s. to £8	£2 10s. to £7	£2 10s. to £10
Engineers	...	"	...	...	£2 to £6	£2 to £5	£2 10s. to £5
Engine-drivers	...	"	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Pitmen	...	"	...	...	£1 16s. to £4	£2 to £4	£2 to £4 10s.
Blacksmiths	...	"	...	...	£2 to £4	£1 15s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Carpenters	...	"	...	...	£2 2s. to £4	£2 to £3 10s.	£1 16s. to £3 6s.
Foremen of shift	...	"	...	...	£2 2s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3	£2 5s. to £3
Miners	...	"	...	...	£2 to £2 5s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 2s. to £3
Surfacemen (labourers)	"	"	...	...	£1 to £2 10s.	£1 10s. to £2 10s.	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Boys	...	"	...	...	10s. to £2	15s. to £1 16s.	15s. to £1 15s.
Chinese	...	"	...	...	10s. to £2	12s. to £2	£1 to 16s.

Prices: 238. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow at the same three periods. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, etc., is naturally somewhat higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, etc., naturally somewhat lower, than in Melbourne :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Articles.		1881.	1886.	1891.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.				
Wheat	... per bushel	4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 10d. to 5s. 5d.	3s. 4d. to 4s. 9d.
Barley	{ Malting } { Cape } ... "	2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	2s. 7d. to 4s. {	{ 3s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. 2s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.
Oats	... "	2s. to 3s. 7d.	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 4s. 3d.
Maize	... "	3s. 9d. to 5s. 10d.	4s. 3d. to 4s. 7d.	3s. to 4s. 10d.
Bran	... "	8½d. to 1s. 3d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.	8d. to 1s. 3d.
Hay	... per ton	£2 10s. to £6	£3 10s. to £6	£3 to £4 10s.
Flour, first quality	... "	£9 to £11 15s.	£8 to £11 15s.	£8 to £10 10s.
Bread	... per 4lb. loaf	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.	4½d. to 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—*continued.*

Articles.	1881.	1886.	1891.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught ... each	£15 to £46	£23 to £49	£12 to £40
Saddle and harness „	£8 to £50	£10 to £25	£8 to £20
Cattle—			
Fat ... each	£3 10s. to £14	£5 to £19	£5 to £14
Milch cows ... „	£4 15s. to £10	£6 to £15	£3 10s. to £15
Sheep, fat ... „	3s. 6d. to 21s.	5s. 6d. to 22s.	6s. to 18s. 6d.
Lambs, fat ... „	3s. to 12s.	4s. to 10s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
Butchers' Meat—			
Beef, retail ... per lb.	1½d. to 6d.	4d. to 10d.	3d. to 9d.
Mutton „ ... „	1½d. to 4d.	1½d. to 5d.	2d. to 6d.
Veal „ ... „	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 8d.	5d. to 8d.
Pork „ ... „	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 9d.	7d. to 10d.
Lamb „ ... per quarter	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter ... per lb.	6d. to 2s.	1s. to 2s. 6d.	10d. to 2s.
Cheese ... „	5d. to 1s.	5d. to 1s.	7d. to 1s. 6d.
Milk ... per quart	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 5d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese ... per couple	6s. to 10s.	7s. to 12s.	4s. to 8s. 6d.
Ducks ... „	4s. 6d. to 7s.	5s. to 8s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.
Fowls ... „	4s. to 7s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.	3s. to 5s. 6d.
Rabbits ... „	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s. 4d.
Pigeons ... „	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 6d.
Turkeys ... each	4s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	5s. to 15s.
Sucking pigs ... „	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s.	5s. to 15s.
Bacon ... per lb.	6d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s. 4d.
Ham ... „	8d. to 1s. 2d.	10d. to 1s. 1d.	10d. to 1s. 6d.
Eggs ... per doz.	10d. to 2s. 9d.	1s. to 2s. 4d.	10d. to 2s. 6d.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£2 10s. to £7	£2 15s. to £5 7s. 6d.	£2 to £4 10s.
Retail ... per cwt.	3s. to 8s.	2s. 6d. to 6s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.
Onions, dried ... „	2s. 6d. to 18s.	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 7s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	4d. to 8d.	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.
Turnips ... „	2d. to 1s.	4d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s. 6d.
Radishes ... „	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	6d. to 1s.
Cabbages ... per doz.	3d. to 5s.	6d. to 4s.	2s. to 4s. 6d.
Cauliflowers ... „	4d. to 3s.	1s. to 6s.	2s. to 5s.
Lettuces ... „	3d. to 1s.	4d. to 1s.	1s. to 1s. 6d.
Green peas ... per lb.	1d. to 4d.	1d. to 3d.	1½d. to 5d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea ... per lb.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	5¾d. to 2s.
Coffee ... „	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	8d. to 1s. 5d.
Sugar ... „	3d. to 5d.	2½d. to 3d.	2d. to 3d.
Rice ... „	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.
Tobacco ... „	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.	1s. 11d. to 5s.
Soap—Colonial ... „	2d. to 3½d.	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.
Candles—Sperm ... „	9d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s.	5d. to 8½d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1881, 1886, AND 1891—continued.

Articles.	1881.	1886.	1891.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—cont.			
Salt per lb.	1d.	1d.	1d.
Coals per ton	22s. to 40s.	27s. to 38s.	20s. to 26s.
Firewood „	8s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s. 6d.	9s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale per doz.	8s. to 11s.	8s. to 12s.	7s. 6d. to 11s.
Porter „	7s. to 10s. 6d.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy per gall.	21s. to 33s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.
Rum „	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.
Whisky „	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	18s. to 28s.	18s. to 28s.
Geneva ... per case 15 bottles	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.
Port wine ... per doz.	35s. to 70s.	33s. to 72s.	35s. to 80s.
Sherry „	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 75s.	33s. to 80s.
Claret „	30s. to 65s.	32s. 6d. to 70s.	18s. to 95s.
Champagne „	75s. to 100s.	70s. to 100s.	33s. to 115s.
Colonial wine „	12s. to 28s.	12s. to 30s.	12s. to 30s.

Price of gold.

239. The price of gold in 1891 ranged from £3 to £4 3s. 6d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1891 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but the great bulk of the gold was stated to have realized from £3 15s. to as much as £4 3s. 6d. per oz. The highest averages were in the Ballarat and Castlemaine districts, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s. and from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s. 6d. respectively.

Imports of live stock overland.

240. The returns of live stock imported overland, made by the inspectors of stock, always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1891, the former showed larger numbers in regard to cattle and sheep, but smaller numbers in regard to horses and pigs than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1891.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	3,818	128,957	1,737,489	2,138
According to returns of the Customs	3,866	128,562	1,734,162	2,184

Value of live stock overland.

241. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (inclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1891 was £1,461,778. The import duty payable on such stock would be £76,250, equivalent to not quite 5¼ per cent. of the value; the rate of duty is 5s. each for horses and cattle (calves being free), 6d. for sheep, and 2s. for pigs.*

* On the 8th June, 1892, the duty on cattle was increased to £1 10s., on sheep and lambs to 2s., on pigs to 10s., and on horses to £2 10s. per head.

PART VII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

242. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.*

*Transfer of
Land
Statute.*

243. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them by application, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed.

*Lands under
the Statute.*

244. The assurance and indemnity fund, established under the *Transfer of Land Statute* to secure the Government against possible losses, is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to one half-penny in the pound of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th June, 1891, was £90,026,† of which £59,823 was invested in Government stock. Eighteen claims upon the fund, towards which £645 was paid during 1890-91, have been substantiated since its first formation, and sums amounting in the aggregate to £5,953 (including costs) have been paid to claimants.

*Assurance
fund.*

245. In 1891, as compared with 1890, a large decrease took place in the number of applications to bring land under the *Transfer of Land Act* (54 Vict. No. 1,149), and a still larger decrease in the extent of land included in such applications; although an increase occurred in the extent and value of land actually brought thereunder by application, whilst there was a slight decrease in the case of land purchased direct from the Crown. A considerable decrease took place in the number of certificates of title issued, and of miscellaneous transactions, as well as in the fees received, but a large increase in the number of transfers, mortgages, leases, etc. The following were the transactions in the two years:—

*Transac-
tions under
the Land
Statute
1890 and
1891.*

* This system was originated by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, whence it is commonly known as "Torrens's System." He first introduced it into South Australia, but it has since been adopted by all the Australasian colonies.

† Since 1884-5 the Assurance Fund has been reduced by £75,073; that amount having been advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835). On this advance the fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1890 AND 1891.

		1890.	1891.
Applications to bring land under the Act	... number	1,194 ...	891
" Extent of land included in	... acres	111,116 ...	28,387
Land brought under the Act—			
By application	... acres	69,162 ...	78,054
" " " " "	... value	£2,648,750 ...	£2,834,151
By grant and purchase from the Crown	... acres	249,568 ...	234,602
" " " " "	... purchase money	£322,946 ...	£316,593
Certificates of title issued*	... number	15,909 ...	13,268
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, etc.	"	47,239 ...	61,695
Registering proprietors	"	10 ...	5
Other transactions	"	52,042 ...	34,042
Forms and extras	"	459 ...	319
Fees received	... value	£54,173 ...	£48,759

Proportion
of land
under the
Statute.

246. The total quantity of land under the *Transfer of Land Statute* at the end of 1891 was 13,053,688 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £51,398,304. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1891 was 16,326,482 acres, It therefore follows that at that period nearly four-fifths of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Land under
Act by
application
and other-
wise.

247. Of the whole extent of land under the Statute, 1,497,499 acres, valued at above $36\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, were brought thereunder by application, and the remainder, amounting to 11,556,189 acres, valued at about $14\frac{4}{5}$ millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.

Transac-
tions in
Equity.

248. Since the passing of the *Judicature Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 761),† which, with certain exceptions, came into operation on the 1st July, 1884, the business in Equity has almost entirely fallen off. In 1891 the only transactions were 21 orders issued and one report.

Probates
and letters
of adminis-
tration.

249. In 1891, as compared with 1890, there was a falling-off of over 14 per cent. in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, and over 12 per cent. in the value of property bequeathed. The average value of each estate in 1890 was £2,790, and in 1891 £2,797. The following are the figures for those years :—

* Including 1,889 Friendly Societies in 1890, and 1,314 in 1891.

† Since replaced by 54 Vict. No. 1,142.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
		£		£		£
1890 ..	1,801	7,747,899	1,306	919,228	3,107	8,667,127
1891 ...	1,854	6,525,187	857	1,057,491	2,711	7,582,678
Increase	53	...	...	138,263	...	...
Decrease	...	1,222,712	449	...	396	1,084,449

250. During the twenty-seven years ended with 1891, the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to nearly ninety-two and a third millions sterling (£92,302,413). During the same period the total number of deaths in the colony was 358,257, so that the average value of property left by each person who died was £258. The average value in 1886 was £303; in 1887, £325; in 1888, £431; in 1889, £580; in 1890, £481; and in 1891, £406; or an average of £421 in the last six years.

Value of
propert
left at
death.

251. The rates of duty chargeable on the real and personal estates of deceased persons were amended on the 3rd October, 1892, by Act 56 Vict. No. 1,261; they are now levied in Victoria on the net value—i.e., after deducting all debts—of such estates within the colony upon the following scale.† It is provided that all estates of the net value of under £1,000 shall be exempt from duty, and that estates of the net value of under £5,000 shall be exempt from the payment of duty upon £1,000 of such net value; also that half duty only shall be paid by widows, children, or grand-children when the net value of the estate does not exceed £50,000:—

Scale of
probate
etc., du

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Estates up to	£1,000 in value	...	Exempt.
„ exceeding £1,000 up to £5,000	„	...	‡2 per cent.
„ „ £5,000 „ £6,000	„	...	3 „
„ „ £10,000 „ £12,000	„	...	4 „
„ „ £20,000 „ £22,000	„	...	5 „
„ „ £30,000 „ £32,000	„	...	6 „
„ „ £40,000 „ £44,000	„	...	7 „
„ „ £60,000 „ £64,000	„	...	8 „
„ „ £80,000 „ £84,000	„	...	9 „
„ „ £100,000 and upwards	„	...	10 „

NOTE.—On estates valued between the maximum on one line and the minimum on the next specified, the rate of duty is increased by one-fifth per cent. for every fourth part of the difference. Thus, estates of from £6,000 to £7,000, £7,000 to £8,000, £8,000 to £9,000, and £9,000 to £10,000 would pay respectively $3\frac{1}{5}$, $3\frac{2}{5}$, $3\frac{3}{5}$, and $3\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. respectively; an estate valued at £8,500 would pay $3\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.; one valued at £46,000 would pay $7\frac{1}{5}$ per cent., etc.

* Including those granted to the Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons.

† The law relating to estates of deceased persons is contained in Act 54 Vict., No. 1,060, as amended by Act 56 Vict. No. 1,261.

‡ The first £1,000 of the value of these estates is exempted from duty.

Revenue
on
probate,
&c., duties.

252. The amount realized by the State in 1891 from duties on estates of deceased persons was slightly less than in 1887, about £70,000 less than in 1888 or 1890, and as much as £241,000 less than in 1889, but larger than in any other previous year. The amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last twenty-one years :—

DUTY FROM ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1891.

£			£				
1871	17,069	1882	...	...	78,547
1872	37,643	1883	...	...	96,427
1873	39,026	1884	...	...	125,697
1874	67,998	1885	...	...	85,979
1875	50,057	1886	...	...	129,479
1876	33,638	1887	...	...	151,268
1877	82,201	1888	...	...	219,500
1878	45,470	1889	...	...	391,664
1879	47,607	1890	...	...	221,721
1880	48,697	1891	...	...	150,351
1881	78,914				

Intestate
estates.

253. The new intestate estates dealt with by the Curator in 1890 numbered 347 ; those in 1891 numbered 344.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £51,970 in 1890, and £65,009 in 1891. In the twenty-one years ended with 1891, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 5,239. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the twenty-one years was £958,643.

Divorce and
Matrimonial.

254. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were 99 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1891 as against 40 in 1890. No decrees for judicial separation were pronounced in the last two years. The following was the business done in the last eleven years :—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1891.

Year.			Petitions for—		Decrees for—	
			Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1881	...	...	18	10	9	...
1882	...	...	29	9	9	3
1883	...	...	37	7	25	2
1884	...	...	25	11	10	2
1885	...	...	34	9	21	1
1886	...	...	34	10	16	...
1887	...	...	27	7	18	5
1888	...	...	38	4	28	1
1889	...	...	38	7	22	3
1890	...	...	14	4	40	...
1891	...	...	153	1	99	...

* These numbers are included in those given in the table following paragraph 249 ante.

255. Since the Act 25 Vict. No. 125—which first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria jurisdiction in matters matrimonial—came into operation in 1861, 447 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 71 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

Divorces :
thirty
years.

256. It will be observed by the last table that a large increase took place in the number of decrees for dissolution of marriage in the last two years. This was apparently in consequence of the increased facilities offered by an Act to amend the law of divorce* passed in November, 1889, and which received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890. Under this Statute it was provided that, in addition to the causes of divorce under the old law, divorce might be granted to persons who had been domiciled in Victoria for two years or upwards on one or more of the following grounds:—

Divorce Act
1889,
principal
provision

(a) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.

(b) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.

(c) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or being a husband has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.

(d) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.

(e) That the respondent being a husband has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

257. The *Divorce Act* referred to further provides for simplifying and cheapening the mode of procedure in divorce cases; for the hearing and trying of divorce suits in chambers at the discretion of the Court; for forbidding the publication of evidence in divorce cases if, in the opinion of the Court, it would be prejudicial to the public morals for it to be published; and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights.

Further
provision
of new
*Divorce
Act.*

258. To every 100,000 married couples living, the decrees for dissolution of marriage or judicial separation were in the proportion of 57·4 in 1891, of 23·8 in 1890, and an average of 15·0 during the four years ended with 1889, which were those immediately prior to the passing of the Act just referred to.

Divorce
rate.

* *Divorce Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1056), since embodied in the *Consolidated Act* (54 Vict. No. 1166).

259. The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the various Australasian colonies, during each of the five years ended with 1890; also the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living:—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886 TO 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.*
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria	1886	34	10	16	...	11·0
	1887	27	7	18	5	15·2
	1888	38	4	28	1	18·4
	1889	38	7	22	3	15·3
	1890	14	4	40	...	23·8
Mean of 5 years...		30·2	6·4	24·8	1·8	16·9
New South Wales...	1886	45	4	32	4	25·4
	1887	45	3	25	3	19·1
	1888	50	6	28	5	21·8
	1889	60	8	44	8	33·3
	1890	72	9	42	9	31·6
Mean of 5 years...		54·4	6·0	34·2	5·8	26·4
Queensland	1886	7	...	1	...	2·1
	1887	4	4	...	1	2·0
	1888	13	2	6	...	11·5
	1889	9	1	11	...	20·2
	1890	8	1	8	2	17·7
Mean of 5 years...		8·2	1·6	5·2	·6	11·1
South Australia ...	1886	8	2	10	1	22·4
	1887	7	1	3	1	8·4
	1888	7	3	2	...	4·2
	1889	4	1	6	...	12·5
	1890	5	3	2	...	4·1
Mean of 5 years...		6·2	2·0	4·6	·4	10·4
Western Australia†	1886	6	6	2	2	38·8
	1887	2	2	...	...	...
	1888	1	1	2	1	34·4
	1889	1	1	1	1	17·0
	1890	3	3	3	3	47·2
Mean of 5 years...		2·6	2·6	1·6	1·4	27·8

* Based on estimates, founded on the Census returns, of the numbers of married couples in each year.

† As the figures for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation are the same in all cases but one, it is probable that there was some confusion in furnishing the information. The calculations have therefore been based on the numbers shown under the head of "Dissolution of Marriage" only—assuming judicial separations to be included therein.

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1886 TO 1890—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.*
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Tasmania	1886	4	1	4	1	25·6
	1887	1	2	...	...	...
	1888	6	...	4	...	19·5
	1889	2	1	3	1	19·1
	1890	4	1	2	...	9·3
Mean of 5 years...		3·4	1·0	2·6	·4	14·6
New Zealand	1886	31	3	24	...	28·0
	1887	26	6	16	1	19·5
	1888	35	3	32	...	36·2
	1889	26	7	17	1	20·2
	1890	24	8	21	3	26·6
Mean of 5 years...		28·4	5·4	22·0	1·0	26·1

260. It will be observed that, according to the average of the quinquennial period, the proportion of divorces to married persons living has been much lower in Victoria than in New South Wales, Western Australia, or New Zealand, which were about equal in this respect, but higher than in the other colonies. It seems probable, however, that under the operation of the new Act the rate in Victoria will reach the rates prevailing in those colonies.

261. The following are the divorces in some of the principal civilized countries of the world in 1885, also the proportions per 100,000 married couples living in such countries in that year† :—

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1885.

Country.			Number of Divorces.	Divorces per 100,000 Married Couples.
United States	...	...	23,472	203·0†
Switzerland	...	...	920	195·5
Denmark	...	...	635	184·7§
France	...	...	6,245	80·5

Based on estimates, founded on the Census returns, of the numbers of married couples in each year.
† Except in the case of Australasia the numbers have been taken from a pamphlet entitled "A Divorce Problem," by Dr. W. F. Willcox, of Columbia College, U.S. The proportions have been worked in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.
‡ Proportion for 1880 ; that for 1885 was probably much higher.
§ Approximate only.

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1885—continued.

Country.	Number of Divorces.	Divorces per 100,000 Married Couples.
Germany	6,161	77·7
Roumania	541	61·5*
Holland... ..	339	47·7
Austria	1,718	44·0
Belgium	290	31·4
Norway and Sweden	297	27·0
Australasia†	95	19·3
Russia in Europe	1,789	11·1*
Italy	556	10·6
Great Britain and Ireland	508	8·6
Canada	12	1·6

Divorce rates in various countries compared.

262. According to the table, more divorces take place in the United States than in all the other countries combined, there being in that country a proportion of over 200 divorces annually per 100,000 married couples living. This proportion is approached in only two other countries, viz., Switzerland and Denmark. Australasia stands low on the list, being fifth from the bottom, although it has a rate more than twice as high as the United Kingdom. Strange to say, Canada—the adjoining country to the United States—has by far the lowest rate of all.

Fees in Equity, etc

263. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £241 in 1890, and to £248 in 1891; those on Probates amounted to £1,882 in 1890, and to £2,103 in 1891; those in Divorce amounted to £270 in 1890, and to £369 in 1891. The total amount of these fees was thus £2,393 in 1890, and £2,720 in 1891.

Collections in Lunacy.

264. The moneys collected and appropriated in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy on behalf of patients (including “percentage” and fees) increased from £26,698 in 1890 to £28,141 in 1891. It may be mentioned that the total expenditure in 1890-91 on Hospitals for the Insane was £116,697, so that after allowing for the moneys collected from private sources, the net cost to the State on account of lunatic patients in that year was about £88,556.

Insolven-cies.

265. In the twenty-four years ended with 1891, 16,957 insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to over 19 millions sterling, as against which assets were declared amounting to over

* Approximate only.
† Figures for 1886. Judicial separations are included, as they are believed to be included in other cases.

13½ millions sterling. The following is a statement of the number of insolvencies in each year, also of the declared liabilities and assets of the estates, and of the amounts by which the latter were exceeded by the former :—

INSOLVENCIES, 1868 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.*
		£	£	£
1868	863	617,764	167,226	450,538
1869	818	653,614	194,251	459,363
1870	996	479,491	150,170	329,321
1871	631	444,117	217,841	226,276
1872	804	696,868	222,770	474,098
1873	672	330,337	188,351	141,986
1874	776	543,157	269,130	274,027
1875	773	641,390	389,330	252,060
1876	712	551,814	280,962	270,852
1877	715	462,651	272,720	189,931
1878	781	677,364	408,677	268,687
1879	1,007	1,655,485	1,204,051	451,434
1880	768	526,130	298,384	227,746
1881	620	303,892	161,386	142,506
1882	500	536,194	311,186	225,008
1883	603	782,116	423,528	358,588
1884	495	479,700	264,686	215,014
1885	467	591,957	282,502	309,455
1886	559	830,176	570,867	259,309
1887	619	563,894	1,009,385	+ 445,491
1888	479	347,658	185,871	161,787
1889	697	2,389,731	2,627,182	+ 237,451
1890	795	2,301,271	2,041,200	260,071
1891	807	1,824,595	1,432,800	391,795
Total... ..	16,957	19,231,366	13,574,456	5,656,910†

NOTE.—It should be pointed out that the insolvencies represent only a portion of the failures, as there are also large numbers of “liquidations by arrangement,” and “compositions with creditors,” of which no returns are obtained.

266. According to the table, insolvencies in 1891 were more numerous by 12 than in 1890, and were also more numerous than in any other year since 1870, except 1879, when over 1,000 took place. The assets and liabilities in 1891, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, although much less than in 1889 and 1890, were still largely in excess of those in any other year.

Insolvencies
1891 and
previous
years.

267. In 1889 and 1887 it will be noticed that the assets apparently exceeded the liabilities. The reason of this has been explained in previous issues of this work.

Apparent
surplus on
two occa-
sions.

Occupations
of insol-
vents.

268. The following table shows the occupations or callings of the persons who became insolvent in Victoria during the last three years :—

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1891.

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE—			
Architect	3	2	5
Artist ... ..	...	1	...
Chemist ... ..	...	2	7
Circus proprietor ... ..	...	1	...
Civil engineer	1	...	1
Civil servant	4	5	6
Clerk of works	1	...	...
Comedian, tragedian	1	...	...
Dentist ... ..	...	...	1
Draughtsman	2	2	...
Equestrian	1	...	...
Herbalist	2	...	...
Journalist	2	...	2
Masseuse ... ..	...	...	1
Medical man	1	2	1
Musician, music teacher, singer	1	1	2
Newspaper proprietor ... ..	...	...	2
Photographer	2	3	...
Phrenologist	1	...	...
Police constable	1	...	...
Printer, compositor	4	3	5
Reporter	1	...	...
Schoolmaster, teacher	1	5	2
Shire secretary ... ..	...	1	...
Solicitor ... ..	...	2	3
Theatrical manager, agent	1	2	2
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE—			
Billiard-room keeper ... ..	...	...	1
Boarding-house keeper	14	12	13
Caterer ... ..	...	...	1
Charwoman	1	1	...
Coffee-palace keeper ... ..	...	...	2
Cook ... ..	...	1	1
Hotel-keeper	40	36	34
Married woman	8	6	11
Nurse... ..	...	...	2
Restaurant-keeper	3	4	...
Spinster ... ..	...	...	2
Waiter ... ..	...	...	1
Widow	3	5	5
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS—			
Accountant	6	8	3
Agent, commission agent... ..	27	23	30
Auctioneer, estate agent	9	11	6

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1891—*continued*.

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS—<i>continued</i>—			
Bookkeeper, clerk	13	9	7
Bookseller ... ..	...	...	1
Commercial traveller, canvasser	4	6	8
Dealer (undefined)	10	7	12
Debt collector ... ..	...	1	1
Financier ... ..	...	...	1
Ironmonger	2	1	2
Mercantile, stock and share broker	5	7	4
Merchant, importer ... ..	...	12	11
Salesman	4	3	...
Stationer, assistant to ditto ... ..	...	1	...
Storekeeper	15	18	18
Warehouseman, storeman	1	3	1
CARRIERS—			
Bullock driver ... ..	...	...	1
Cabman, driver... ..	2	4	3
Carrier, carter	14	17	15
Coach proprietor ... ..	...	1	3
Forwarding agent ... ..	...	...	1
Gripman ... ..	...	1	...
Mail contractor... ..	1	...	...
Mariner	1	2	1
Railway official... ..	1	2	4
Stationmaster ... ..	...	...	1
Stoker ... ..	...	1	...
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND—			
Farmer, selector	58	86	93
Freeholder	1	...	...
Gardener	3	4	2
Hop grower ... ..	...	...	1
Labourer on farm ... ..	...	2	...
Nurseryman ... ..	...	...	2
Seedsman	1	1	...
Surveyor ... ..	...	2	2
Vinegrower ... ..	...	...	1
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS—			
Cattle dealer	5	4	6
Drover	1	2	2
Fisherman ... ..	...	1	2
Grazier	12	6	27
Groom	1	4	11
Horse proprietor, dealer, trainer, breaker	4	3	6
Livery-stable keeper	3	3	2
Overseer sheep station	1	...	...
Pig dealer ... ..	...	...	1
Rabbit trapper	1	...	...
Stock and station agent	2	...	...
Veterinary surgeon ... ..	...	...	1

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1891—*continued.*

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS—			
Bicycle-maker ... ..	...	1	...
Bricklayer	2	2	2
Brushmaker ... ..	...	1	...
Builder, contractor	70	70	53
Carpenter	10	22	25
Chairmaker	1	1	...
Coachbuilder	7	9	8
Engraver	1	...	2
Factory worker... ..	...	1	...
Fancy-goods maker, dealer ... ..	...	...	4
Furniture maker, dealer, warehouseman	3	7	1
House decorator	1	1	1
Labourer (undefined)	52	56	68
Manufacturer (undefined)	3	2	13
Mason	4	3	...
Organ-builder	1	...	...
Oven maker ... ..	...	...	1
Painter	11	5	12
Picture-frame maker ... ..	...	...	1
Pile-driver	1	...	...
Plasterer	4	6	4
Plumber	4	3	7
Saddler	9	6	3
Shipwright ... ..	...	...	1
Sign writer	1	...	...
Slater... ..	1	...	...
Undertaker ... ..	...	...	2
Umbrella maker ... ..	...	...	1
Upholsterer, mattress maker	4	1	2
Watchmaker, jeweller	9	5	4
Wheelwright ... ..	...	3	2
Whipmaker ... ..	...	1	...
Works overseer	1	...	...
DRESS—			
Boot, shoe-maker, dealer	14	19	14
Draper—Assistant to ditto	5	7	3
Dressmaker, milliner ... ..	...	3	1
Hairdresser	5	11	3
Laundress	1	...	...
Laundry proprietor, laundryman	1	1	2
Outfitter ... ..	...	...	1
Seamstress ... ..	...	...	1
Tailor	3	13	7
Underclothing manufacturer	1	...	...
FIBROUS MATERIALS—			
Rope-maker ... ..	...	1	...
ANIMAL FOOD—			
Butcher	19	25	14
Dairyman	1	5	4
Fishmonger ... ..	...	...	2

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1891—*continued.*

Occupations.	1889.	1890.	1891.
VEGETABLE FOOD—			
Baker	10	3	7
Confectioner	3	4	1
Fruiterer	5	9	6
Greengrocer	4	4	2
Miller ... ..	...	2	1
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS—			
Aërated water, cordial manufacturer ...	1	1	1
Cellarman	1	...	...
Grocer—Assistant to ditto	10	13	...
Tea merchant	3	...	...
Tobacconist ... ..	...	1	5
Wine-hall keeper	1	1	...
Wine-seller, merchant	1	1	5
ANIMAL MATTERS—			
Hide merchant	1	1	...
Leather merchant ... ..	...	...	2
Skin cleaner ... ..	...	1	...
Tanner	2	...	...
Wool and skin merchant	1	1	...
VEGETABLE MATTERS—			
Chaff cutter	1	1	...
Hay, corn and produce dealer	6	7	6
Paper-bag maker ... ..	...	...	1
Saw-mill owner, sawyer	6	3	7
Timber merchant	1	7	2
Varnish maker ... ..	...	...	1
Wood, coal merchant	2	3	1
Wood splitter	3	3	2
MINING, ENGAGED IN—			
Miner	23	23	23
Mining explorer	1	...	1
Mining manager, legal manager	1	...	3
Mining speculator	1	1	...
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS—			
Brickmaker	2	5	4
Charcoal burner	1	...	...
Gasworks manager, employé ... ..	...	...	2
Glassblower ... ..	...	...	1
MINERALS AND METALS—			
Blacksmith	10	9	13
Boilermaker ... ..	...	...	1
Brassfounder ... ..	...	2	...
Engine-driver (undefined)	1	2	4
Engineer, fitter... ..	4	6	6
Farrier ... ..	...	1	...
Furnaceman ... ..	...	...	1
Gold-broker	1	...	...
Ironfounder, dresser	4	2	...
Machinist ... ..	...	1	1
Pyrites worker ... ..	...	1	...
Tinsmith	3	...	1

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1889 TO 1891—continued.

Occupations.					1889.	1890.	1891.
INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE—							
Bookmaker	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gentleman	...	...	...	...	12	10	10
Gentlewoman	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Manager (undefined)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
No occupation	...	...	...	...	...	18	2
Out of business	...	...	...	...	9	...	8
Overseer (undefined)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Speculator (undefined)	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Watchman	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	...	...	...	...	697	795	807

Occupations
with most
insol-
vencies.

269. It will be noticed that the occupations which contributed most largely to the list of insolvents in the three years were those of farmers or selectors, numbering 237; labourers, 176; builders, contractors, 193; hotelkeepers, 110; commission agents, etc., 80; miners, 69; butchers, 58; carpenters, 57; storekeepers, 51; boot and shoe makers, 47; carriers, etc., 46; graziers, 45; and boarding-house keepers, 39.

Insolvencies
in New
South
Wales.

270. In the last nine years insolvencies have been much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria; and in five of the last six years they were even more numerous than in the worst year in the latter (viz., 1879).* The liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, were in 1889 three times, and in 1890 and 1891 twice, as high in Victoria as in New South Wales; but in every other year since 1883 the liabilities similarly shown were much higher in New South Wales than in Victoria. The following are the figures for New South Wales :—

INSOLVENCIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1883 TO 1891.

Year.				As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
				Number of Insolvencies.	Liabilities.	Assets. Deficiency.
					£	£
1883	...	...	...	785	444,594	245,836
1884	...	...	...	918	836,165	580,195
1885	...	...	...	929	773,212	589,359
1886	...	...	...	1,221	989,262	733,127
1887	...	...	...	1,351	1,081,726	788,941
1888	...	...	...	851	659,307	459,677
1889	...	...	...	1,101	794,603	396,723
1890	...	...	...	1,193	1,203,685	540,726
1891	...	...	...	1,189	989,778	454,211

* See table following paragraph 265 ante.

271. In 1890, as is shown in the following table, the insolvencies in all the Australasian colonies numbered 3,184, and the total deficiency, according to the insolvents' schedules, amounted to £1,216,734. It will be observed that in New South Wales the insolvencies exceeded those in Victoria by 398, and the deficiency exceeded that in Victoria by £400,000 :—

Insolvencies
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

INSOLVENCIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Number of Insolvencies	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
		£	£	£
Victoria	795	2,301,271	2,041,200	260,071
New South Wales	1,193	1,203,685	540,726	662,959
Queensland	335	241,336	138,116	103,220
South Australia	77	58,398	36,043	22,355
Western Australia	56*	...	...	...
Total Australia	2,456	3,804,690	2,756,085	1,048,605
Tasmania	76	85,746	32,161	53,585
New Zealand	652	377,277	262,733	114,544
Total Australasia	3,184	4,267,713	3,050,979	1,216,734

272. The figures in the following table, which represent the number of failures† in England and Wales in the five years ended with 1890, together with the liabilities and assets of the insolvents, and the proportion of the latter to the former, have been taken from official sources. It will be noticed that the number of failures and the amount of the liabilities were much smaller in 1890 than in any of the previous four years :—

Failures
in the
United
Kingdom.

FAILURES† IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1886 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Total Amounts of—		Percentage— Assets to Liabilities.
		Liabilities.	Assets.	
		£	£	
1886	4,857	7,995,037	2,877,644	36·0
1887	4,866	8,995,752	2,682,522	29·8
1888	4,859	7,148,950	2,256,379	31·6
1889	4,542	6,380,362	1,998,957	31·3
1890	4,044	6,184,146	2,238,584	36·2

NOTE.—Administration orders made by County Courts in cases where the total indebtedness does not exceed £50 are not included. They numbered 2,766 in 1887, 2,535 in 1888, 2,214 in 1889, and 1,803 in 1890.

* The liabilities of these amounted to £42,398, but the assets were not stated.
† Including besides adjudicated bankruptcies (proper), liquidations by arrangements, and compositions with creditors. Thus, it will be remarked, the English returns are more complete than the colonial ones.

Registrar-General.

273. Important duties in connexion with the registration of deeds and other documents, public companies, bills and contracts for sale; births, deaths, and marriages; and patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, are performed by the Registrar-General. In 1891, as compared with 1890, there was a decrease in the number of transactions and in the fees received under all of the heads except patents and copyrights. The following are the returns for the two years:—

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1890 AND 1891.

Nature of Transaction.	Transactions.		Fees.*	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
			£	£
Registry	17,018	16,668	5,086	4,887
<i>Companies Statute</i>	9,409	9,058	2,056	2,013
Bills and contracts of sale... ..	7,630	7,317	381	366
Births, deaths, and marriages certificates ...	6,338	5,470	1,366	1,233
Patents	3,236	3,889	2,763	3,265
Copyrights	688	793	103	110
Trade-marks	1,247	1,076	761	505
Searches in connexion with the above ...	26,640	24,072	1,732	1,723
Miscellaneous fees	1	...	52	...
Total	72,207	68,343	14,300	14,102

Offences reported.

274. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1890 and 1891 is given in the following table; those offences being distinguished:—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which the offence was reported.† A decrease will be observed in the number of offences reported under each head:—

OFFENCES REPORTED, 1890 AND 1891.

Offences in respect to which persons were—	1890.	1891.	Decrease.
1. Brought before magistrates on summons ...	26,190	24,525	1,665
2. Apprehended by the police	38,594	35,429	3,165
3. Still at large‡	6,877	6,584	293
Total	71,661	66,538	5,123

* These fees are now received by the Collector of Imposts appointed under the *Stamps Act* 1890.
† It does not follow that in these instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or, on other charges, even prior to that period.
‡ It should be pointed out that the offences for which arrests have and have not been made are not strictly comparable. They are reckoned in the former case according to the individual arrests effected, in the latter according to the offences reported, although in the perpetration of many of these more than one person may have been concerned.

275. Thirty-seven per cent. of the offences dealt with consist of ^{Summons} those in respect to which persons are brought before magistrates on ^{cases.} summons, but are not taken into custody. They must obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the *Education Act*, the clause in the *Public Works Statute* relating to railways and water supply, the *Local Government Act* or municipal by-laws, the *Masters and Servants* or *Wines and Spirits Statutes*, etc. Comparing 1891 with 1890, the number of persons summoned for offences against property increased two-fold, and there was a small increase in the number of such persons summarily convicted; but under other heads there was a considerable decrease. The following are the figures for the two years:—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS, 1890 AND 1891.*

	1890.	1891.	Decrease. †
Offences against the person	1,424	1,152	272
" " property	203	414	+ 211
Minor offences	24,563	22,959	1,604
Total	26,190	24,525	1,665
Cases dismissed by magistrates	6,269	4,398	1,871
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail...	19,921	20,127	+ 206

276. Very full details are given of the offences which gave occasion ^{Charges} for the apprehensions made by the police; but, in making up the ^{counted as} return, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested ^{persons.} at one time on several charges, is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge, and this, except where the contrary is stated, must be borne in mind by those consulting the following paragraphs and tables.†

* This table does not embrace cases in which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment or was committed for trial. Although he might in the first instance have appeared before the magistrates on summons, such disposal would place him in custody of the police, and he would therefore be included in subsequent tables.

† The plus sign (+) indicates increase.

‡ For 1884, a table was compiled showing the number of charges on which each individual was arrested. See paragraphs 62 to 67, Vol. II., of the issue of this work for 1889-90.

Arrests, 1890
and 1891.

277. The persons* who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1891 numbered 35,429, as against 38,594 in 1890, showing a decrease of 3,165 in the number of arrests.

Arrests,
1881, 1886,
and 1891.

278. The arrests in 1891, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow :—

PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.†

Number of Persons.	1881.	1886.	1891.
Taken into custody	25,346	32,011	35,429
Discharged by magistrates	8,307	11,053	12,007
Summarily convicted or held to bail	16,448	20,202	22,280
Committed for trial	591	756	1,142

Arrests :
proportion
to popula-
tion.

279. At the last period, it will be observed, arrests were much more numerous than at either of the two previous periods. If the numbers of the population be taken into account, however, the proportion arrested will be found to have been slightly lower at the last than at the middle period. The estimated average population in 1881 was 868,942 ; in 1886, 984,860 ; and in 1891, 1,146,930 ; the arrests were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 34 persons living at the first period, 1 to every 31 persons living at the second period, and 1 to every 32 persons living at the third period.

Proportion
of times
charge was
sustained.

280. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 67 per cent. at the first period, of 65 per cent. at the second, and of 66 per cent. at the third period.

Serious
offences.

281. There was a marked increase in the prevalence of serious offences at the last as compared with either of the former periods; this may be ascertained by comparing the commitments for trial with the total arrests at the three periods. These were in the proportion of 1 to every 43 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 42 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 31 arrests in the third period.

Males and
females
arrested.

282. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as were discharged by magistrates, summarily dealt with, or sent for trial, were as follow at the same three periods :—

* See paragraph 276 ante.
† A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the number convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the beginning of this volume.

MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

	1881.		1886.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody	19,840	5,506	25,841	6,170	29,627	5,802
Discharged by magistrates ...	6,432	1,875	8,989	2,064	9,752	2,255
Summarily convicted or held to bail	12,872	3,576	16,180	4,022	18,817	3,463
Committed for trial	536	55	672	84	1,058	84

283. The males and females summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole numbers of the same sexes arrested, in the proportions respectively of 68 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1881, of 65 per cent. and 67 per cent. in 1886, and of 67 per cent. and 61 per cent in 1891. Cases in which charge was sustained.

284. The next table shows the relative proportion of males and females arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the same three periods:— Relative proportions of male and female criminals.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1881.	1886.	1891.
Taken into custody	27·75	23·88	19·58
Discharged by magistrates	29·15	22·96	23·12
Summarily convicted or held to bail...	27·78	24·86	18·40
Committed for trial	10·26	12·50	7·94

285. It will be observed that, relatively to the males taken into custody, summarily convicted, or committed for trial, the proportion of females similarly dealt with was at the last period much lower than at either of the former periods. At all the periods, the proportion of female to male criminals was much lower than the proportion that females bore to males in the total population; for at all the periods the females in the colony were in the proportion of about 90 to every 100 males. Relative proportions of male and female criminals at three periods.

* See paragraph 276 *ante*.

Causes of arrest.

286. A condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made in the same three years, together with the numbers arrested for each offence, will be found in the following table :—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Offence.	1881.	1886.	1891.
Murder and attempt at murder	16	23	44
Manslaughter	16	11	9
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	82	87	80
Assault	1,862	2,171	2,215
Rape and indecent assault on females ...	71	51	61
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	5	8	14
Minor offences against the person	109	94	126
Robbery with violence, burglary, etc. ...	195	282	430
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc. ...	153	154	175
Other offences against property	3,385	3,577	3,805
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	58	87	109
Drunkenness	11,065	14,528	18,057
Other offences against good order	6,696	9,292	8,544
Offences relating to carrying out laws ..	361	193	219
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	33	78	193
Offences against public welfare	1,239	1,375	1,348
Total	25,346	32,011	35,429

Offences at last period.

287. The causes in respect to which more arrests were made at the last period than at either of the former ones were murder and attempts to murder, assaults, unnatural offence and minor offences against the person; robbery with violence or burglary, horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, miscellaneous offences against property; forgery, drunkenness, and smuggling, and other offences against the revenue. But for manslaughter, and shooting with intent, there were fewer arrests at the last than at either of the former periods; and for rape and indecent assault, and for offences relating to carrying out the laws, there were fewer than at the first period. The most marked increases in 1891, as compared with previous periods, have occurred in the arrests for robbery and burglary—which have increased 50 per cent. since 1886,—for murder—which were nearly twice as numerous as in 1886,—unnatural offences, minor offences against the person, smuggling, etc., and drunkenness.

Drunkenness.

288. The number of arrests for drunkenness affords ample evidence that the efforts of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil are not uncalled for. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual

was arrested over and over again ; but supposing each arrest had represented a distinct individual, there would have been taken into custody for drunkenness :—

In 1874, one person in every 71 living in Victoria.

„ 1875,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1876,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1877,	„	„	65	„	„
„ 1878,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1879,	„	„	77	„	„
„ 1880,	„	„	85	„	„
„ 1881,	„	„	79	„	„
„ 1882,	„	„	76	„	„
„ 1883,	„	„	74	„	„
„ 1884,	„	„	73	„	„
„ 1885,	„	„	72	„	„
„ 1886,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1887,	„	„	65	„	„
„ 1888,	„	„	57	„	„
„ 1889,	„	„	61	„	„
„ 1890,	„	„	60	„	„
„ 1891,	„	„	63	„	„

289. It will be observed that in the three years 1879 to 1881, during the first eighteen months of which period the colony was in a depressed condition, and the two following years, drunkenness was less rife than at any preceding or subsequent period. Since 1880, however, as the colony became more prosperous, arrests for drunkenness, in proportion to the population, were steadily increasing, and on this basis were a third more numerous in 1888 than in 1880 ; but in the following years 1889, 1890, and 1891, in which there was a large amount of depression, they again decreased, but were still higher than in any of the years prior to 1888. Increase of drunkenness.

290. Drunkenness, “ other offences against property,” “ other offences against good order,” and “ offences against public welfare,” although they may, and probably do—especially the first named—lead to more serious offences, may be considered as being, in themselves, comparatively speaking, minor offences, hardly amounting to crimes. Arrests for these numbered 22,385 in 1881, 28,772 in 1886, and 31,754 in 1891 ; and to the whole number of arrests were in the proportion of 88 per cent. at the first period, and 90 per cent. at the two later periods. Thus only 12 per cent. of the arrests at the first period, and 10 per cent. at the middle and last periods, were for crimes in the strict sense of the word. Minor offences.

291. It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the inducement which high import duties might be supposed to offer to smugglers, offences against the revenue have never led to very many arrests in Smuggling and other offences against revenue.

Victoria. Only 193 persons were taken into custody for such offences in 1891, which, however, is more than double the number in 1886, and six times that in 1881.

Age and
education
of arrested
persons.

292. The ages of those taken into custody in 1891, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table :—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS*
ARRESTED, 1891.

Ages.				Superior Education.	Read and Write well.	Read only or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	105	344	449
10 „ 15 „	...	...	...	...	19	567	70	656
15 „ 20 „	...	...	...	2	146	1,802	89	2,039
20 „ 25 „	...	...	...	12	554	4,478	203	5,247
25 „ 30 „	...	...	...	22	728	4,844	256	5,850
30 „ 40 „	...	...	...	50	975	6,732	423	8,180
40 „ 50 „	...	...	...	36	600	4,733	479	5,848
50 „ 60 „	...	...	...	14	285	3,413	456	4,168
60 years and upwards	...	...	...	11	194	2,323	453	2,981
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
Total	...	...	...	147	3,501	29,003	2,778	35,429

Education of
children
arrested.

293. The returns of those under 15 years of age taken in charge by the police embrace neglected and deserted children as well as criminals. The whole number in 1891, according to the table, was 1,105, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 19, or one in 58, could read and write well; and 414, or more than a third, were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 9 boys, of whom 7 could read and write more or less imperfectly, while 2 were unable to read.

Education
of adults.

294. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 34,324, and of these 3,629, or more than a ninth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, whilst 2,364, or a fourteenth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 1,133, of whom 258, or more than a fifth, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 41, or one in 27, were unable to read. According to these figures the persons

* See paragraph 276 ante.

charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested, whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average not nearly so well educated as the general population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), for at the census of 1891 all over 15 years of age, except about one in every twenty-four, were returned as being able to read and write, and only one in every forty-three was returned as entirely illiterate.

295. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1891; also the ratio of each country and religion to the estimated numbers of the same country and religion in the population:—

Birthplaces and religions of criminals.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS* ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1891.

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Living. †	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Living. †
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria‡ ...	11,755	16·48	494	·69
Other Australasian colonies ‡	2,419	30·36	128	1·61
<i>Australian Aborigines</i> ...	30	53·10		...
England and Wales ...	7,605	46·68	242	1·49
Scotland ...	3,075	60·69	65	1·28
Ireland ...	7,749	90·84	94	1·10
China ...	156	18·42	10	1·18
Other countries ...	2,640	61·88	109	2·74
Total ...	35,429	31·07	1,142	1·00
RELIGION.				
Protestants ...	19,929	23·80	736	·88
Roman Catholics...	14,482	58·25	337	1·36
Jews ...	164	25·39	31	4·80
Buddhists, Confucians, etc....	205	30·39	8	1·19
Others ...	649	15·54	30	·72

296. It has nearly always been found that fewer Victorians have been arrested, and fewer committed for trial, in proportion to their

Relative numbers of each birth-place.

* See paragraph 276 *ante*.
† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 130 and 137 of Vol. I.
‡ Exclusive of aborigines.

numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This, without doubt, has been mainly due to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers; with the increasing ages of the Victorian-born population, however, the number of criminals is becoming larger. In 1871, only 2,123 persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, but in 1881 the number rose to 6,231, and in 1891 to 11,755; moreover, the rate per 1,000 of the Victorian-born population rose from $6\frac{1}{2}$ in 1871 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881 and to $16\frac{1}{2}$ in 1891. Of places outside Victoria, the country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is Ireland. In 1891, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 144, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by 77,600, or by 91 per cent. The offences with which the Irish were charged, however, could not have been of so serious a nature as those in respect to which the English and Welsh were arrested, as the number of the former committed for trial was smaller, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than that of any other nationality except Victorians; the proportion of Scotch arrested was also above that of the English, but that of the Scotch committed for trial was a mean between that of the English and of the Irish. The proportion of Chinese arrested was below that of persons of any other nationality, but the proportion committed for trial was higher than in the case of the Victorians or Irish. In proportion to their numbers, arrests of natives of other Australasian colonies were nearly twice as numerous as those of Victoria, and their commitments for trial were much more numerous than those of any other specified nationality.

Relative
numbers of
each
religion.

297. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied nearly two and a half times as many arrested persons as the Protestants or the Jews, and twice as many as the Buddhists, Confucians, etc. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were half as numerous again as the Protestants, but only one-third as numerous as the Jews. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds for arrest will be found in the next table.

Causes of
arrest, and
religions.

298. The religions of persons taken into custody in 1891 are given in the following table in connexion with their offences:—

CAUSES OF ARREST, AND RELIGIONS, 1891.

Offence.	Religions.					
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	Others	Total.
Murder and attempt at murder	29	14	...	1	...	44
Manslaughter	6	3	...	...	...	9
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	39	32	...	5	4	80
Assault	1,174	961	14	21	45	2,215
Rape and indecent assault on females	39	18	...	1	3	61
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	8	5	...	1	...	14
Other offences against the person	71	50	2	...	3	126
Robbery with violence, burglary, etc.	250	160	10	3	7	430
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc.	107	64	1	...	3	175
Other offences against property	2,304	1,360	52	28	61	3,805
Forgery and offences against the currency	76	21	7	2	3	109
Drunkenness	9,976	7,703	17	22	339	18,057
Other offences against good order	4,743	3,549	48	74	130	8,544
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	116	89	1	5	8	219
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	86	68	1	31	7	193
Offences against public welfare	905	385	11	11	36	1,348
Total	19,929	14,482	164	205	649	35,429

299. It will be observed that 29 Protestants, 14 Roman Catholics, and 1 Buddhist, etc., were arrested for murder and attempt at murder; 45 Protestants, 35 Roman Catholics, 5 Buddhists, etc., and 4 of other sects were arrested for manslaughter, shooting at, or seriously wounding; 47 Protestants and 23 Roman Catholics, 2 Buddhists, etc., and 3 of other beliefs, were arrested for sexual offences. Nearly 10,000 Protestants, over 7,700 Roman Catholics, 17 Jews, 22 Buddhists, etc., and 339 of unspecified religions, were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for homicide or for a sexual offence.

300. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 74 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 78 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 40 per cent. of those of Jews, of 47 per cent. of those of Buddhists, Confucians, etc., and of 72 per cent. of those of persons of other beliefs. These proportions vary but little from year to year. In the case of Jews, however, the proportion arrested for drunkenness was as high as 53 per cent. in the previous year.

Occupations
of persons
arrested.

301. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1891:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1891.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE.		
Government officer	17	1
Police, penal officer	3	...
Officer of local body	1	...
Army, navy—officer, man	14	...
Clergyman, etc.	10	...
Lawyer	24	...
Law clerk, law student	6	...
Others connected with law	4	...
Medical man, student	18	...
Dentist	11	...
Chemist, druggist	46	...
Others connected with medicine	1	...
Author, editor, reporter	49	...
Bookseller, newsvendor	28	...
Printer	195	...
Science, connected with	28	...
Education, engaged in	33	4
Fine arts, engaged in	17	...
Photographer	7	...
Music, teacher of, musician	51	6
Theatres and exhibitions, connected with	100	4
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE.		
Hotelkeeper	47	3
Board and lodging, connected with	11	5
Domestic servant, cook	340	819
Hotel, boarding-house, etc., servant	101	10
Charitable institution, servant	2	...
Nurse (not servant) ... ..	...	20
Shoeblack	12	...
Opium shopkeeper	4	...
Attendance, engaged in	3	41
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.		
Merchant	10	...
Auctioneer, etc.	12	...
Broker, agent, etc.	248	...
Commercial clerk, etc.	605	4
Commercial traveller, salesman	161	1
Other mercantile persons	45	...
Ironmonger	8	...
Shopkeeper	56	4
Hawker, pedlar	586	16
Marine storekeeper	7	...
Pawnbroker	2	...
Rag, bottle gatherer, dealer	33	...
General dealer	345	1

* See paragraph 276 ante.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1891—*continued*.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CARRYING AND MESSAGES.		
Railway service	38	2
Omnibus, cab—driver, owner	300	...
Drayman, carter, carrier	396	...
Others connected with conveyance	4	...
Ship—owner, master, officer, seaman (not navy)	1,169	...
Steamship—engineer, stoker, coal trimmer	66	...
Ship—servant, steward, etc.	39	...
Boatman, waterman, etc.	8	...
Stevedore, or otherwise connected with ships	8	...
Messenger, porter, errand boy	9	...
Telegraph service	9	...
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND.		
Farmer, market gardener, farm servant, labourer, etc.	832	6
Land, estate—agent, proprietor, etc.	9	...
Land surveyor and assistants	29	...
Others connected with land	1	1
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS.		
Squatter, grazier, station servant, labourer, etc.	104	...
Horse dealer, proprietor, etc.	5	...
Veterinary surgeon, farrier	19	...
Horse-breaker, groom, jockey	378	...
Live stock salesman	1	...
Animal dealer, keeper	1	...
Game, rabbit catcher	1	...
Fisherman	50	...
Drover and others engaged about animals	62	...
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS.		
Bookbinder	9	...
Musical instrument maker, dealer	8	...
Prints and pictures, connected with	4	...
Carving and figures, connected with	23	...
Watch and clock maker, dealer	67	...
Philosophical instrument maker, dealer	2	...
Surgical instrument maker	1	...
Mechanical or undefined engineer	270	...
Tackle for sports	3	...
Designs and medals, connected with	1	...
Toolmaker, cutler, etc.	32	...
Carriagemaker, wheelwright	84	...
Saddle, harness, and whip maker, dealer	116	...
Shipwright, rigger, boatbuilder	13	...
Sailmaker, shipchandler, etc.	19	...
Builder, architect	108	...
Carpenter, joiner	794	...
Cooper, turner	46	...
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, shingler, slater	658	1
Painter, paperhanger, plumber, etc.	487	...
Others connected with buildings	3	...
Cabinet, etc., maker, dealer	78	...

* See paragraph 276 *ante*.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1891—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS—<i>continued.</i>		
Undertaker	3	...
Chemicals, working or dealing in	6	..
Labourer (undefined)	14,085	3
TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.		
Textile fabrics, manufacturer of, weaver	16	...
Draper and assistants	88	...
Hairdresser, wigmaker, etc.	65	...
Hat and cap maker	22	...
Tailor, tailoress, dealer in clothing	223	38
Milliner, dressmaker ... ..	...	50
Clothing manufacture, engaged in, machinist	10	23
Boot and shoe maker	577	1
Umbrella—maker, mender	2	1
Washerwoman, laundry man	3	68
FIBROUS MATERIALS.		
Rope, mat, sack, maker	20	...
Tent, tarpaulin, maker, canvas dealer	8	...
ANIMAL FOOD.		
Cowkeeper, dairyman, woman	53	1
Butcher, etc.	294	...
Poulterer, fishmonger	28	...
VEGETABLE FOOD.		
Miller, grain and flour dealer, and assistants	20	...
Baker, confectioner	277	...
Greengrocer, fruiterer	23	1
Jam, pickle maker	3	...
Others dealing in vegetable food	3	1
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.		
Brewing, connected with	12	...
Wine and spirit merchant	1	...
Distiller, rectifier	1	...
Gingerbeer and sodawater maker	7	...
Grocer and assistants	83	1
Sugar refiner	2	...
Tobacco manufacture, engaged in	28	1
Tobacconist	7	...
ANIMAL MATTERS.		
Soapboiler, candlemaker, tallowmelter	4	...
Tanner, fellmonger, currier	64	...
Leather articles, maker of	4	...
Brush, broom maker	21	1
Wool classer	18	...
Animal matters, working or dealing in	2	...

* See paragraph 276 *ante.*

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1891.—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
VEGETABLE MATTERS.		
Japanner, french polisher	50	...
Timber merchant and assistant	1	...
Firewood—dealer, chopper, splitter, fencer	72	...
Sawyer, sawmill owner, worker	39	...
Basketmaker	16	...
Papermaker	6	...
Stationer	4	...
Billsticker	9	...
Vegetable matters, others working or dealing in	7	2
MINING, ENGAGED IN.		
Miners, etc.	912	...
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, GLASS.		
Coal and charcoal, working or dealing in	7	...
Chimney sweep	6	...
China, glass, etc., dealer	1	...
Quarryman, limeburner, etc.	64	...
Brickmaker, potter	43	...
Navvy	20	...
Nightman, scavenger	13	...
Earth, stone, glass, etc., others working or dealing in	26	...
MINERALS AND METALS.		
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller	39	...
Engine driver (undefined)	247	...
Ironfounder, blacksmith, locksmith	456	...
Brassfounder, finisher, gasfitter	29	...
Other metals, working or dealing in	176	...
INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.		
Manager, apprentice, etc.	17	...
Independent means	17	...
Pensioner, inmate of institution, etc.	8	1
Beggar, pauper, vagrant	2	...
Criminal, thief, pickpocket	2	1
Prostitute, brothel-keeper ... ..	...	1,550
Gambler, gaminghouse-keeper	4	...
No stated occupation, over 15 years of age	819	2,837
„ „ under „ „	767	272
Total	29,627	5,802

302. It will be observed, that of the males arrested, nearly half were labourers (undefined); and that of other occupations, those most frequently arrested were sailors, miners, farmers and farm labourers, carpenters, bricklayers, clerks, hawkers, and shoemakers, in the order named. No occupation was returned in 1,586 cases, but

Chief occupations of persons arrested.

* See paragraph 276 *ante*.

of those 767 were youths or children, and of the others it is probable that most of them belonged to the criminal classes. Of the females arrested, more than one-fourth were set down as prostitutes or brothel-keepers. More than one-half, including 272 young girls, were of no specified occupation; and of the few returned as following regular occupations, nearly three-fourths were domestic servants, and the remainder were chiefly washerwomen, dressmakers, and tailoresses.

Post office
and bank
officials
arrested.

303. In 1891, 21 post office or telegraph officials were arrested. These included a postmaster, for embezzlement; a postmistress, for larceny as a servant; 9 letter carriers or telegraph messengers, for larceny of letters* (only four of whom, however, were found guilty and sentenced); 1 telegraph operator, for forging an order for payment of money; 7 officials connected with the Post Office, for drunkenness; 1 for obstructing the police, and 1 for lunacy. Four bank officials were also arrested, including two bank managers afterwards convicted of forgery, and in one instance of making a false entry in bank books; a bank clerk of larceny as a servant, and a bank agent charged with embezzlement but not prosecuted.

Results of
summary
disposal.

304. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1891 were as follow:—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,† 1891.

Sentence.					Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years	...	...	...	...	14	...
„ 1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	250	146
„ 6 months and under 1 year	...	...	...	...	305	198
„ 4 months	...	...	...	...	19	4
„ 3 months	...	...	...	...	883	266
„ 2 months and under 3 months	...	...	...	...	257	45
„ 1 month and under 2 months	...	...	...	...	1,118	254
„ 15 days and under 1 month	...	...	...	...	83	11
„ 8 days and under 15 days	...	...	...	...	839	170
„ 7 days and under	...	...	...	...	5,327	1,195
Fined	...	...	...	...	8,705	841
Ordered to find bail	...	...	...	...	162	14
Sent to lunatic asylum	...	...	...	...	294	134
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	...	...	...	...	397	178
Otherwise dealt with	...	...	...	...	164	7
Total sentenced	...	...	...	...	18,817	3,463
Discharged	...	...	...	...	9,752	2,255
Total summarily disposed of	...	...	...	...	28,569	5,718

* Two railway porters also were convicted of a similar offence.

† See paragraph 276 *ante*.

305. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1891, 46 per cent. of the males, and 24 per cent. of the females, were fined; 33 per cent. of the former, and 40 per cent. of the latter, were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms under a month, and 14 and 22 per cent. respectively for periods varying from 1 to 12 months; about 1 per cent. of the males, and 4 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment or upwards; the balance, or 6 per cent., of the males, and 10 per cent. of the females, were sent to Lunatic Asylums, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, ordered to find bail, or were otherwise disposed of.

Sentences
by magis-
trates.

306. Corporal punishment to males may be ordered by magistrates for certain offences. In such cases the offender, if an adult, may be sentenced to be whipped with a cat-o'-nine-tails once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. Only one offender was so sentenced in 1891—for wilful exposure—who was ordered to receive one whipping of 12 lashes.

Whipping
ordered
by magis-
trates.

307. Twenty-five offenders were sentenced to solitary confinement by magistrates in 1891, viz., twenty for assaults, and five for larceny. The sentence in 14 cases was two three or four days, in one case six days, in 6 cases seven days, in 1 case two periods of seven days, in two cases fourteen days, and in 1 case twenty-one days.

Solitary
confinement
ordered by
magis-
trates.

308. Under the *Crimes Act* 1890,* magistrates are empowered to order youths under 16 years of age, convicted of any offence punishable on summary conviction with imprisonment, to be privately whipped with a cane or birch rod by a constable, either in addition to or in lieu of any other punishment they may be lawfully sentenced to receive. No youth was sentenced under this Statute in 1891.

Punishment
of juvenile
offenders.

309. The probation system for first offenders was introduced into Victoria on 1st January, 1888, and is embodied in the *Crimes Act* 1890 (50 Vict. No. 1079), which gives power to a judge or chairman of the court before which, or any two or more justices before whom, the conviction has taken place, in the case of persons under the age of 21 years not previously convicted, to suspend the execution of sentences for any term of imprisonment not exceeding three years for any offence, whether indictable or punishable by summary conviction, and to release the offender from custody upon entering into recognizances, to be settled by the court, for his future good behaviour. Moreover, in the case of prisoners undergoing sentence, who had not

Probation
system
for first
offenders.

* 54 Vict. No. 1079, section 366.

been previously convicted and received sentence when under the age of 25 years, the Governor in Council is empowered to extend mercy to such offenders by releasing them from custody upon entering into like recognizances. In both cases, however, a prisoner so released is liable to be re-arrested for misbehaviour, and committed to prison to undergo his sentence or the residue thereof. Under the provisions of the Act, 18 prisoners (including 1 female) were released on probation in 1889, 96 (including 14 females) in 1890, and 113 (including 17 females) in 1891.

Results of
committals
for trial.

310. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :—

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL,* 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

—	1881.	1886.	1891.
Number for trial	567	792	1,177
Convicted and sentenced	332	492	729
Acquitted... ..	177	249	270
Not prosecuted	58	51	178

Proportion
of convic-
tions ob-
tained.

311. Of those committed for trial, 509 were eventually tried in 1881, 741 in 1886, and 999 in 1891. At the first period 65 per cent., at the second period 66 per cent., and at the third period 62 per cent., of the trials resulted in convictions.

Sentences in
superior
courts.

312. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the year under review :—

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1891.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	13†	1
Hard labour on roads or public works for 15 years and upwards	1	...
“ “ “ 10 years and under 15 years	1	...
“ “ “ 7 years and under 10 years	6	...
“ “ “ 4 years and under 7 years	41	1

* Including those who were remaining for trial from the previous year, but excluding those awaiting trial at the end of the year.

† In the case of two of these, sentence of death was only recorded.

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1891
—continued.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	121	1
„ 1 year and under 2 years	175	10
„ 6 months and under 1 year	184	15
„ 1 month and under 6 months	93	15
„ under 1 month	17	6
Fined	3	1
Recognizances estreated	2	...
To find bail to appear when called upon	4	10
Sent to lunatic asylum	1	...
Otherwise dealt with	7*	...
Total tried and convicted	669	60

313. Of males convicted in superior courts in 1891, as many as 13 were sentenced to death—2 being cases in which death was merely “recorded;” all the rest except 17 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, nearly three-fourths were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and one-thirteenth to more than four years. Of the females, 12 were sentenced to over one, and 36 to under one, year’s imprisonment. Two males were sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than ten years. One female was sentenced to death, and one was sentenced to a longer period than four years.

Lengths of sentences in superior courts.

314. In addition to terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, 80 persons, all males, were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for periods varying from a few days to 1 month per annum during the sentence. Of these 1 had been convicted of murder; 1 of assault; 2 of rape or indecent assault on females; 1 of unnatural offence or assault with intent to commit; 30 of robbery under arms or burglary; 1 of cattle stealing, etc.; 41 of other offences against property; 3 of forgery, etc.

Solitary confinement ordered by superior courts.

315. The total number of offenders sentenced by superior courts to be whipped, in addition to terms of imprisonment in all cases, was 4, of whom one—a boy aged 14—was to receive 15 strokes with a cane. Rape or indecent assaults on females was the crime of one of these, for whom two whippings were ordered. Burglary, etc., was the crime of the other two adult offenders, one of whom was sentenced to receive

Whippings ordered by superior courts.

* Of these one offender, a boy 14 years of age, was sentenced to receive 15 strokes with a cane and then released, and one offender died after conviction but before sentence.

20 and the other 15 lashes. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 54 Vict. No. 1079, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted, for unnatural offences, for attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and, in the case of youths under sixteen, for several other offences. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is 3, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings
ordered,
1874-1891.

316. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment was 11 in 1874, viz., 6 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; 5 in 1875, viz., 2 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; 11 in 1876, viz., 1 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; 11 in 1877, viz., 5 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; 17 in 1878, viz., 2 by magistrates and 15 by superior courts; 9 in 1879, viz., 4 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; 5 in 1880, 17 in 1881, and 8 in 1882—all by superior courts; 14 in 1883, viz., 2 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; 17 in 1884, 6 in 1885, and 11 in 1886—all by superior courts; 10 in 1887, viz., 4 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; 29 in 1888, viz., 19 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; 46 in 1889, viz., 34 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; 6 in 1890, viz., 3 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; and 5 in 1891, viz., 1 by magistrates and 4 (including 1 juvenile offender) by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the eighteen years was thus 238, of which 83 (including 44 to juvenile offenders) were ordered by magistrates and 155 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1891 was thus the same as in 1875 and 1880, but smaller than in any other previous year named.

Executions.

317. No fewer than 7 executions took place in 1891, or a larger number than in any year since 1858. In three of the 32 years intervening between that date and 1891 there were 6 executions, on four occasions there were 5, and in the remaining 25 years less than 5 annually. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 152 criminals have been executed within the colony, of whom only one was a female. Three of the criminals executed in 1891 were natives of Victoria, 1 was a native of the other Australasian colonies, 1 of England, 1 of Ireland, and 1 of India; 1 professed to be a member of the Church of England, 1 of the Presbyterian, 2 of the Wesleyan, 2 of the Roman Catholic, and 1 of the Buddhist Church; the crimes for which they suffered death were in 6 cases murder, and in 1 case rape. The

following table shows the birthplaces of the persons executed, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold:—

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1891.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.						Number.
Total number executed ...						152
Birthplace—Victoria ...						8
" Other Australian colonies ...						7
" England ...						61
" Wales ...						2
" Ireland ...						42
" Scotland ...						8
" Belgium ...						1
" France ...						1
" Switzerland ...						1
" Germany ...						1
" Sweden ...						1
" Sicily ...						1
" United States of America ...						5
" India ...						1
" West Indies ...						2
" Philippine Islands ...						1
" China ...						8
" At sea ...						1
Religion—Church of England ...						35
" Presbyterian ...						7
" Wesleyan ...						10
" Baptist ...						1
" Lutheran ...						2
" Protestant undefined ...						30
" Roman Catholic ...						55
" Buddhist, Confucian, etc. ...						7
" No Religion ...						5*
Offence—Murder ...						115
" Attempt to murder ...						17
" Rape ...						10
" Unnatural offence on a child ...						1
" Robbery with violence ...						9

318. It is stated† that from the accession of Queen Victoria to the period of Her Majesty's jubilee, 840 criminals were executed in the United Kingdom, or an average of 17 per annum. In 1837 there were no less than 13 crimes subject to capital punishment, and no fewer than 671 persons had been condemned to death in twelve months; but since the Queen's accession a more humane code has prevailed, and few have been executed except for murder.

Executions
in United
Kingdom.

* Aborigines.

† See *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 107.

Undetected
crime.

319. The offences in respect to which no persons were apprehended numbered 6,584 in 1891, or 293 less than in 1890 and 698 less than in 1889, but more numerous than in any of the eight years ended with 1888. Undetected offences against the person, which showed an exceptionally large increase in 1890, fell off considerably in 1891, and those against property also show a large falling off in the last two years as compared with the three previous ones. The following are the undetected offences in the last eleven years :—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1881 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Offences.			
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.
1881	461	3,770	400	4,631
1882	572	3,980	433	4,985
1883	596	4,209	584	5,389
1884	450	3,249	350	4,049
1885	491	3,000	388	3,879
1886	523	3,160	436	4,119
1887	211	5,593	416	6,220
1888	270	5,627	577	6,474
1889	271	6,152	859	7,282
1890	805	5,177	895	6,877
1891	401	5,218	965	6,584

Offender
perhaps
arrested on
other
grounds.

320. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactors do not in all such cases escape entirely. The returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested after that date, or may even before that date have been arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds.

Crime in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

321. The next four tables, giving details of crime in the various Australasian colonies, have been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from their respective *Statistical Registers*. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during 1890 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods, a statement of the number of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned, were summarily convicted or held to bail, were committed for trial, and were convicted after commitment. In the returns of the number of cases in respect of which persons were summoned, those so dealt with on account of matters coming under the head of civil jurisdiction are omitted in all the colonies :—

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Name of Colony.			Number of Offences for which Persons were—			
			Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria...	...	1880	41,778	26,950	680	398
		1885	52,566	34,180	768	444
		1890	64,784	44,415	1,129	662
New South Wales†	...	1880	57,784	42,205	1,717	1,148
		1885	77,092	59,345	1,540	785
		1890	66,087	48,102	1,476	954
Queensland†	...	1880	9,133	6,051	316	170
		1885	15,763	11,451	538	267
		1890	18,996	14,570	494	275
South Australia	...	1880	15,063	12,814	353	199
		1885	10,406	8,901	240	133
		1890	6,999	5,953	169	82
Western Australia‡	...	1880	5,577	4,221	50	25
		1885	4,900	3,436	86	51
		1890	4,690	3,201	66	41
Tasmania†	...	1880	6,908§	5,418	117	73
		1885	5,983	4,876	71	31
		1890	6,411	4,962	117	46
New Zealand||	...	1880	20,750	14,778	520	295
		1885	22,709	17,566	385	223
		1890	18,247	13,885	458	192
Australasia	...	1880	156,993	112,437	3,753	2,308
		1885	189,419	139,755	3,628	1,934
		1890	186,214	135,088	3,909	2,252

322. By this table it would appear that crime has been so much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria that, notwithstanding the smaller population¶ there has been at each period, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the

Large amount of crime in New South Wales.

* Not including civil cases.

† Cases brought up for lunacy are not included in the returns of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. In New South Wales 611 lunatics, in Queensland 341, and in Tasmania 80 were admitted to asylums during 1890. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

‡ Of those summarily convicted in Western Australia between 8 and 10 per cent. were aborigines.

§ It is pointed out by Mr. R. M. Johnston, the Government Statistician of Tasmania, in his report for 1886, page li., that, prior to 1884, a considerable proportion of purely civil cases, such as petty debts, non-payment of rates, etc., were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in that colony.

|| Exclusive of Maoris. In 1890 the number of cases in which they were concerned was 454—in 243 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 173 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 38 cases committed for trial.

¶ In all the years the actual population of New South Wales was smaller than that of Victoria.

commitments for trial and convictions thereafter in New South Wales having been at the first period more than two and a half times as numerous, and at the second period about twice as numerous, as in Victoria, whilst at the third period they were from 30 to 45 per cent. more numerous. In 1890 the apprehensions and summonses in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by 2 per cent., and the summary convictions by 8 per cent.

323. The position of the different colonies in respect to crime will be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the proportion that the number of apprehensions and summons cases,* of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment, occurring in each colony during the same three years, bore to the average population of the same colony; also, the proportion in each colony of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:—

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION,* ETC., 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases †	Summary Convictions	Commitments for Trial	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases. †	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Victoria ...	1880	49·13	31·69	8·00	4·68	64·51	58·53
	1885	54·94	35·72	8·03	4·64	65·02	57·81
	1890	57·92	39·71	10·09	5·92	68·56	58·64
New South Wales ...	1880	79·63	58·16	23·66	15·83	73·04	66·86
	1885	83·14	64·00	16·61	8·47	76·98	53·51
	1890	59·98	43·66	13·40	8·66	72·79	64·63
Queensland ...	1880	41·15	27·26	14·24	7·66	66·25	53·80
	1885	51·05	37·08	17·42	8·65	72·64	49·63
	1890	49·24	37·77	12·80	7·13	76·70	55·67
South Australia ...	1880	57·16	48·63	13·40	7·55	85·07	56·43
	1885	33·23	25·84	7·67	4·25	77·76	55·42
	1890	22·12	18·81	5·34	2·59	85·05	48·52
Western Australia ...	1880	193·35	146·34	17·33	8·67	75·69	50·00
	1885	143·81	100·85	25·27	14·97	70·12	59·30
	1890	97·81	66·76	13·76	8·55	68·25	62·12

* Rates per head corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population.
† Not including civil cases.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION,* ETC., 1880, 1885, AND 1890--continued.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases.†	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con-victions to Ap-prehensions and Summons Cases.†	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Tasmania	1880	60·80	47·69	10·30	6·43	80·19	62·40
	1885	46·68	38·05	5·54	2·42	81·50	43·66
	1890	44·60	34·52	8·14	3·20	77·40	39·32
New Zealand	1880	43·75	31·16	10·96	6·22	71·22	56·73
	1885	40·11	31·03	6·80	3·94	77·35	57·92
	1890	29·39	22·37	7·38	3·09	76·09	41·92
Total Australasia	1880	58·55	41·94	14·00	8·61	71·62	61·50
	1885	58·56	43·21	11·22	5·98	73·78	53·31
	1890	49·86	36·17	10·47	6·03	72·54	57·61

324. In regard to the proportion of offences for which apprehen- Order of colonies in respect to apprehen-sions were made or summonses issued, Western Australia and New South Wales have stood at the head of the list at each of the years named; whilst Tasmania stood next in 1880,‡ but Victoria and Queensland in 1885 and 1890. Queensland stood lowest on the list at the first period, but New Zealand and South Australia at the last two periods, the depression which existed in both colonies having apparently been accompanied by a reduction in the amount of crime. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1890, the colony with the highest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1890.

1. Western Australia.

2. New South Wales.

3. Victoria.

4. Queensland.
5. Tasmania.

6. New Zealand.

7. South Australia.

* Rates per head corrected in accordance with amended estimates of population.
† Not including civil cases.
‡ It is stated that, prior to 1884, some petty debt cases were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in Tasmania.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
summary
convictions.

325. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Western Australia and New South Wales have always been at the top of the list. In 1890 Victoria occupied the third place, although at the two previous periods it stood as low as fifth on the list. New Zealand and South Australia have been last on the list at each of the last two periods, although South Australia at the first period occupied the third position. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular, the colony with the highest proportion of summary convictions being placed first and the rest in succession :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO SUMMARY CONVICTIONS
IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1890.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 3. Victoria. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

Order of
colonies in
respect to
commit-
ments for
trial.

326. In 1880 Victoria showed, relatively to population, a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony; but the proportion having since fallen in some of the other colonies, in the years 1885 and 1890 three colonies—South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania—occupied a lower position than Victoria. Western Australia was at the head of the list at the two last periods, and New South Wales at the first period; whilst Queensland and the latter colony have alternately occupied the second and third places in 1885 and 1890 respectively. In respect to the proportion of commitments for trial to population, the colonies stood in the following order in 1890 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED
FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1890.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Victoria. | |

Order of
colonies in
respect to
convictions
in superior
courts.

327. In respect to convictions in superior courts, the same order prevailed at each period as in the case of committals for trial, except that New Zealand at the first period stood sixth instead of fifth, and at the last period New South Wales instead of Western Australia stood first. The following is the order at the last period :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR
COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1890.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 2. Western Australia. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Victoria. | |

328. Either more persons are apprehended unjustly in Victoria than in the other colonies, or punishment for minor offences does not follow their commission with such certainty in the former as in the latter, since the number of summary convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is usually lower in this colony than in any of the others. An exception, however, took place in 1890, when the proportion was lower in Western Australia than in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this kind in 1890, the colony in which the rate of summary convictions to apprehensions is highest being placed first, and that in which it is lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1890.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. South Australia. | 5. New South Wales. |
| 2. Tasmania. | 6. Victoria. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

329. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, Victoria was third on the list in 1890, New South Wales and Western Australia being above her. The proportions remained tolerably uniform in Victoria at the three periods, but fluctuated considerably in some of the other colonies, so that the order varies at each period. In the subjoined statement the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions, in 1890, bore the highest proportion to the commitments being placed first:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1890.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. South Australia. |
| 2. Western Australia. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 3. Victoria. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. Queensland. | |

330. It is to be regretted that the information as to the offences for which persons are arrested or summoned is very incomplete in several of the colonies. In Queensland, the only specific offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance being grouped as offences against the person, offences against property, or as other offences. This, except that drunkenness is not separated from "other offences," is likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia,* as also in Victoria in respect to the summons cases where the offender is

* The particulars are available in regard to the convictions, although not in regard to the arrests.

never in custody of the police, the exact offence being entered only when an arrest takes place.

Arrests, etc.,
for various
offences
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

331. Notwithstanding New South Wales has possessed a smaller population than Victoria, arrests for most descriptions of offences have at each of the three periods under consideration—viz., 1880, 1885, and 1890—been much more numerous in the former colony than in the latter. Thus, in 1890, arrests for homicide numbered 61 in New South Wales against 56 in Victoria; for other offences against the person, 8,604 against 3,966; for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc., 259 against 129; for miscellaneous offences against property, 6,995 against 4,442; for drunkenness, 18,654* against 18,501. An exception occurred in regard to arrests for robbery, burglary, etc., which were more numerous in Victoria at the last two of the years referred to; also in the latter year in regard to arrests for rape and other sexual offences, which were slightly the more numerous in Victoria, and in regard to “other offences,” which were the more numerous at the first and last periods. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian colonies during every fifth year, commencing with 1880, as far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers*:—

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, etc.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, etc.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1880	36	81	4,376	245	171	3,880	10,056	22,933
	1885	31	57	4,071	287	149	3,797	13,580	30,594
	1890	56	69	3,966	465	129	4,442	18,501	37,156
New South Wales	1880	75	95	9,364	245	469	6,154	18,777	22,605
	1885	50	115	9,353	230	403	6,576	26,291	34,074
	1890	61	64	8,604	362	259	6,995	18,654	31,088
Queensland ...	1880	1,320			1,186			2,867	3,760
	1885	2,230			1,748			5,508	6,277
	1890	2,713			2,487			6,332	7,464

* Contrary to statements which have frequently appeared in the press of an adjacent colony, the law relating to drunkenness is the same in Victoria as in New South Wales. In both colonies a drunken man is liable to be arrested, even although not guilty of disorderly conduct.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, etc.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, etc.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
South Australia	1880	13	37	1,026	52	51	971	4,325	8,588
	1885	9	36	598	28	19	708	3,361	5,647
	1890	8	24	488	16	14	471	2,382	3,596
Western Aus- tralia*	1880	331			355			4,891	
	1885	403			323			4,174	
	1890	371			536			3,783	
Tasmania †	1880	2	14	651	103	37	723	1,543	3,835
	1885	3	13	544	34	22	565	1,470	3,332
	1890	4	6	473	14	17	588	1,151	4,158
New Zealand	1880	27	56	1,852	85	55	2,185	6,281	10,209
	1885	20	28	1,686	92	49	1,961	6,912	11,961
	1890	10	32	1,474	120	55	2,122	5,830	8,604

332. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences, grouped under four heads, to the population of each colony during the same three years :—

Proportion of each group of offences in each colony.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.†	Other Offences.
Victoria	1880	5·28	5·05	11·83	26·97
	1885	4·35	4·42	14·19	31·97
	1890	3·66	4·50	16·54	33·22
New South Wales	1880	13·14	9·46	25·88	31·15
	1885	10·26	7·77	28·35	36·75
	1890	7·92	6·91	16·93	28·21

* The number of convictions (not arrests) for the principal offences in the last five years were as follow :—Murder and manslaughter, 4 in 1886, nil in 1887, 2 in 1888, 3 in 1889, and 4 in 1890; rape, etc., 2 in 1889, and 1 in 1890; burglary, etc., 2, 4, nil, nil, nil, respectively; cattle and sheep stealing, 106, 87, 62, and 124, almost all being by aborigines; other offences against property, 163, 225, 228, and 246; drunkenness, 1,165, 502, 557, and 749.

† See footnote (§) on page 205 ante.

‡ See footnote on page 210.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1880, 1885, AND 1890—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Queensland ...	1880	5·95	5·34	12·92	16·94
	1885	7·22	5·66	17·84	20·33
	1890	7·03	6·45	16·41	19·35
South Australia ...	1880	4·08	4·08	16·41	32·59
	1885	2·10	2·41	10·73	18·03
	1890	1·64	1·60	7·53	11·35
Western Australia ...	1880	11·48	12·31	169·57	
	1885	11·83	9·48	122·53	
	1890	7·74	11·18	78·89	
Tasmania* ...	1880	5·87	7·60	13·58	33·75
	1885	4·37	4·85	11·47	26·00
	1890	3·36	4·31	8·01	28·93
New Zealand ...	1880	4·16	4·93	13·22	21·50
	1885	3·06	3·71	12·21	21·13
	1890	2·44	3·70	9·39	13·86

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

333. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were, at each period shown, much more numerous in New South Wales and Western Australia than in any other colony; in both of which they were, in the year 1890, more than twice as numerous as in Victoria, which occupied the fourth place. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1890, (which is the same as in the four previous years, except that Western Australia and New South Wales have changed places), the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1890.

1. New South Wales.

2. Western Australia.

3. Queensland.

4. Victoria.
5. Tasmania.

6. New Zealand.

7. South Australia.

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

334. In 1890, arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were two and a half times, and in New South Wales more than one and a half times, as numerous, in proportion to population,

* See footnote (§) on page 205 ante.

as they were in Victoria, where they were fewer than in any colonies except Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia. It should be stated that the proportion in Western Australia would probably be reduced nearly one-half, were arrests of aborigines for sheep or cattle stealing excluded,* in which case it would stand lower than New South Wales and on a par with Queensland. In this respect, the order of the colonies was as follows, the colony with the largest proportion of such arrests being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES
FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1890.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. New Zealand. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Victoria. | |

335. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales, which for years stood at the head of the colonies of the group in which the offence was distinguished,† has improved considerably as compared with 1880 and 1885. Victoria, on the other hand, has apparently become more inebriate, as in 1890, according to the figures, arrests for drunkenness within her boundaries, in proportion to the population, increased from 12 per 1,000 in 1880 to 16½ in 1890; but even the latter proportion was still lower than in New South Wales‡ during the same year. In the following list, the colony in which the largest proportion of inebriates was brought before magistrates in 1890 is placed first, and that in which the number was smallest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR
DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1890.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 4. New Zealand. |
| 2. Victoria. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 3. Queensland. | 6. South Australia. |

336. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation by-laws, *Wines and Spirit Statute*, etc., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summons. Relatively to population, they were, in 1880, most numerous in Tasmania, South Australia, and New South Wales, but in 1890 they were more numerous in Victoria than in any of the other

* Of 370 convictions in Western Australia in 1889, 179 were of aborigines—chiefly for sheep and cattle stealing.

† The only colony in which drunkenness is not distinguished, so far as the total arrests are concerned, is Western Australia. The convictions for that offence, however, are given in footnote (*) on page 211 *ante*.

‡ Both in Victoria and New South Wales a drunken person is liable to be arrested, even although not disorderly.

colonies. In Western Australia drunkenness is included with these offences, and consequently the figures are not comparable with those of the other colonies. Omitting Western Australia, therefore, the following is the order of the colonies in respect to irregularities of this description, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first, and that in which it was lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES
FOR “OTHER OFFENCES,” 1890.

1. Victoria.

2. Tasmania.

3. New South Wales.
4. Queensland.

5. New Zealand.

6. South Australia.

Crime in
United
Kingdom.

337. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in courts of petty sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of commitments to convictions during 1890, and the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods:—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Country.			Commit- ments for Trial.	Con- victions.	Proportion of—		
					Commit- ments to Population.	Convic- tions to Population.	Convic- tions to Commit- ments.
					per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent.
England and Wales	{	1880	14,770	11,214	5.74	4.36	75.92
		1885	13,586	10,500	4.99	3.86	77.28
		1890	11,974	9,242	4.16	3.21	77.18
Scotland	{	1880	2,583	2,046	6.97	5.52	79.21
		1885	2,535	1,956	6.57	5.07	77.16
		1890	2,314	1,928	5.77	4.81	83.32
Ireland	{	1880	4,716	2,383	9.06	4.58	50.53
		1885	2,850	1,573	5.78	3.19	55.19
		1890	2,061	1,193	4.39	2.54	57.88
Total	{	1880	22,069	15,643	6.37	4.52	70.88
		1885	18,971	14,029	5.27	3.90	73.94
		1890	16,349	12,363	4.36	3.30	75.62

Decrease of
crime in
United
Kingdom.

338. According to the foregoing figures crime, in proportion to population, has fallen off in the United Kingdom by 30 per cent. since 1880, the decrease being most marked in the case of Ireland,

where probably, in consequence of political disturbances, the commitments in 1880 were exceptionally numerous. Both commitments and convictions were usually most numerous in Scotland, and least so in England ; although Ireland had the largest proportion of commitments in 1880, and by far the smallest number of convictions in 1890.

339. Taking the mean of the three years given in the table, it will be found that, in proportion to population, the commitments for trial in the United Kingdom, taken as a whole, are about one-third less numerous than in Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, and considerably more so than in any of the other Australasian colonies ; also that those in England were fewer by more than one-third, and those in Scotland and Ireland by about one-fourth, than those in Victoria and the colonies named. Convictions after commitment are, relatively to population, on the average about a third more numerous in Victoria than in the United Kingdom, a fourth more than in England and Wales, half as many again as in Ireland, but about the same as in Scotland.

Crime in
United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

340. The convictions obtained in proportion to the commitments are, according to the figures, more numerous in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but the proportion in Ireland in 1890 was smaller than that in Victoria, New South Wales, or Western Australia during the same year.

Convictions
in United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

341. A phase of crime, respecting which it is difficult to obtain accurate information, is female prostitution. The following, however, are some figures relating to the prostitution existing in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Brisbane in 1892, and in Sydney in 1883, which, with the exception of the numbers for Adelaide and Brisbane—obtained by direct correspondence—were furnished by Mr. H. M. Chomley, the Chief Commissioner of the Victorian police :—

Prostitution
in Aus-
tralian
capitals.

PROSTITUTION IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS.

Capital Cities.	Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Prostitutes.		Prostitutes per 10,000 of Population.
			Year.	Estimated Number.	
Adelaide	1891	133,252	1892	211	15·83
Melbourne	„	490,896	„	973*	19·82
Brisbane	„	47,077	„	98	20·82
Sydney	1881	224,211	1883	613	27·34

* This number is made up from a detailed list recently compiled in the Police Department ; it comprises 482 set down as living in brothels, and 491 street-walkers. The number returned for the previous year must have been incomplete. The estimated number in Victoria outside the metropolitan area is 260.

Results
compared.

342. According to the figures in the last column, Adelaide is much freer from prostitution than any of the other capital cities named. Although from figures previously obtained by the Victorian Chief Commissioner, an enormous amount of prostitution appeared to exist in Adelaide, the figures were rightly regarded with suspicion, as it now appears, from the figures given in the foregoing table, which have been vouched for by the South Australian police authorities, that the vice is less prevalent there than in either Melbourne, Brisbane, or Sydney.

Police in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

343. The Victorian police force is an admirably organized body of men, and, although smaller in numbers than the police force of New South Wales by 204, smaller also in proportion to population than the police force of either that colony or Queensland, their efficiency, combined with the orderly character of the population, is such that serious offences, as has been already shown,* are usually much less rife in Victoria than in either of those colonies. The following figures show the number of police and their proportion to the population in each colony :—

POLICE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.†

1. South Australia	has	388	police,	or	1	to	840	persons.
2. Victoria	„	1,528	„	„	758	„	„	„
3. New South Wales	„	1,732‡	„	„	673	„	„	„
4. Queensland	„	800	„	„	513	„	„	„

Police in
Austral-
asian
capitals.

344. Mr. Chomley supplies the following figures to show the number of persons one policeman keeps in order and protects in each of the four Australian capitals named :—

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1892.

1. Melbourne	has	740§	police,	or	1	to	665	persons.
2. Sydney	„	604	„	„	661	„	„	„
3. Adelaide	„	217	„	„	611	„	„	„
4. Brisbane	„	211	„	„	444	„	„	„

Supreme
Court
criminal
sittings.

345. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court at the various places throughout the colony where sittings were held in 1891 was 477, of which 365 were for felony, and 112 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felony numbered 254, and for misdemeanors 85. The number of places where sittings were held was 19, the number of sittings was 58, and the total duration of sittings was 187 days.

* See paragraph 326 *ante*.

† In 1883 the New Zealand police numbered 741, or 1 to every 783 persons living. No later returns are at hand for that colony.

‡ In the previous year there were only 1,513; the increase was probably only of a temporary character.

§ Within a ten-mile radius. The number in the City of Melbourne is 307; and in the Metropolitan Police District, which has an area of 44,930 acres, there are 660.

346. Sittings may be held at the same number of places, to try civil cases, but no causes were entered at 9 out of the 19 places in 1891. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 479, but the number of causes tried was only 247, of which 58 were tried by juries of six, 2 by juries of twelve, and 187 by a judge alone. All of these were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £304,377. Verdicts were returned in 183 instances, and there were no nonsuits. Of the verdicts 119, or about 65 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £57,713, or 19 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1890, the damages sued for in these courts amounted to £3,348,497, and the sums awarded by juries to £384,738, or to about 11½ per cent. of the damages sued for.

Supreme
Court civil
sittings.

347. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from petty sessions. The places at which such courts were held in 1891 numbered 24, and the number of courts held 63, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 166 days. The number of cases tried was 466, in 322 of which, or 69 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 95. In the ten years prior to 1891, 3,037 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 2,021 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 66 per cent.

Courts of
General
Sessions.

348. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500. The number of places at which they were held in 1891 was 51, and the number of courts held was 157, extending over 529 days. The total number of cases tried was 9,947; the amount sued for was £293,073; and the amount recovered £115,199, or only 39 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £14,006, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £7,263. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £3,168,408, and the aggregate amount awarded was £959,745, or 30 per cent. of the amount sued for.

County
Courts.

349. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1891 numbered 7, and the courts held numbered 11, occupying 7 days. The total number of suits was 9, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £9,747. The gross amount of costs awarded to the plaintiffs was £39, and to the defendants £26. These figures do not include all mining disputes

Courts of
Mines.

which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the gold-fields. In the ten years prior to 1891 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £17,839. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past.

Courts of Petty Sessions : criminal cases.

350. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1891 numbered 2,671, which resulted in 1,129 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 42 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 57,283, in 42,407 of which, or 74 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Courts of Petty Sessions : civil cases.

351. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases, and in master and servant cases up to £50. Such courts were held at 241 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 33,030, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £210,255, and the total amount awarded was £144,158, or 69 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1890 the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £1,109,628, and the sums awarded to £699,919, or to 63 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Debts sued for and awarded.

352. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1891 may be gathered from the following table, which shows the total amount of debts and damages sued for in the various courts, and the aggregate value of the awards, also the percentage of the latter to the former, in 1891 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake exceeded £800,000, and that not quite two-fifths was recovered; also that the proportions recovered in all the courts appear to have been much above the average:—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.*

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1891.		Proportion of Debts and Damages Recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1891.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court	304,377	57,713	19	11½
County Courts	293,073	115,199	39	30
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	210,255	144,158	69	63
Total	807,705	317,070	31	27

* The amounts claimed and awarded, especially in the Supreme Court, are not strictly comparable, for whereas the amount claimed is set down for every case entered, whether tried or not, the amount awarded obviously only applies to cases actually tried. In the Supreme Court only about two-thirds of the cases entered are actually tried, whereas in 1891 only a little more than half were tried during the year.

353. The number of writs issued in 1891, in the six bailiwicks into which the colony is divided, was 2,125, or 191 fewer than in the previous year. Of the whole number 30 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 30 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 2,065 were subjects' writs against property alone.

354. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols and the penal establishments are houses of correction. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

355. The gross, distinct, and average number of prisoners detained in each description of prison during 1891 will be found in the following table, males and females being distinguished:—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTALISHMENTS, 1891.

Description of Prison.	Number of Institutions.	Prisoners Detained during the Year.								
		Gross Number.*			Distinct Individuals.†			Daily Average.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gaols ...	9	8,522	2,493	11,015	} 8,536	1,639	10,175	{ 853	350	1,203
Penal establishments	1	1,181	...	1,181				{ 683	...	683
Police gaols ...	6	669	42	711	568	36	604‡	14	1	15
Total ...	16	10,372	2,535	12,907	9,104	1,675	10,779	1,550	351	1,901

356. According to this table, the number of individual prisoners detained during the whole or some portion of 1891 in the gaols and penal establishments of the colony was 10,779, viz., 9,104 males and 1,675 females. In the previous year, the number of distinct prisoners was 10,920, viz., 9,157 males and 1,763 females; thus showing a decrease of 141 during the year under review, viz., 53 in the case of the male, and of 88 in that of the female prisoners.

357. Comparing the figures for 1891 with those showing the mean population of that year, it appears that 1 person in every 106 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 66 males, and 1 female in every 326

* Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one gaol to another. The numbers here given represent imprisonments, each person being counted afresh every time imprisoned.
† See table following paragraph 360 post.
‡ Estimated.

females, passed some portion of the year in prison. These proportions are lower than those of the previous year, viz., 1 person in every 102, or 1 male in every 64, and 1 female in every 300. In the estimates made no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watch-houses, etc., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

Proportion of distinct to gross prisoners.

358. If a comparison be made between the gross number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) and the distinct prisoners, it will be found that 83·51 per cent. of the prisoners dealt with in 1891—viz., 87·77 per cent. in the case of males, and 66·08 per cent. in the case of females—were distinct individuals. In the previous year the proportions were :—Total, 84·27 per cent. ; males, 89·18 per cent. ; females, 65·54 per cent.

Proportion of prisoners to population.

359. If the figures in the table showing the average number of prisoners are compared with the mean population, it follows that 1 person in every 603 persons living was constantly in prison during 1891 ; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during that year, 1 male in every 388 males living, and 1 female in every 1,556 females living, were constantly in detention. By the following table, which gives the figures for the last two years, and two previous quinquennial periods, it will be seen that the proportion of prisoners to the population fell from 1 in every 532 in 1880, to 1 in every 670 in 1885, since which year it has again risen to about 1 in every 600 in the latest two years :—

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1880, 1885, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Of the Total Population one Person was constantly in Prison to every—		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1880	348	1,274	532
1885	466	1,357	670
1890	387	1,556	600
1891	388	1,556	603

Number of times individuals were in prison.

360. In the Inspector General's annual reports a return appears showing the number of times each individual was imprisoned during the year. The following are the particulars for 1891,* also the proportions per cent. :—

* See Inspector-General's Report for 1891, Parliamentary Paper No. 8, Session 1892.

DISTINCT PRISONERS, 1891.

(Exclusive of those in Police Gaols.)

Number of Times Imprisoned during Year.	Distinct Prisoners, 1891.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once	6,005	1,035	7,040	70·35	63·15	69·19
Twice	863	244	1,107	10·11	14·89	10·88
Three times	233	103	336	2·73	6·28	3·30
Four times	86	45	131	1·01	2·75	1·29
Five times	32	21	53	·38	1·28	·52
Six times and upwards*	21	24	45	·24	1·46	·44
Total received	7,240	1,472	8,712	84·82	89·81	85·62
In detention at commencement of year †	1,296	167	1,463	15·18	10·19	14·38
Grand Total	8,536	1,639	10,175	100·00	100·00	100·00

361. Adding the numbers at the commencement of the year to those in the first line of the table, it is found that nearly $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the distinct prisoners in 1891 were imprisoned only once during the year, and consequently $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were imprisoned more than once. In the case of males, the proportions were $85\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in the case of females, $73\frac{1}{3}$ and $26\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. respectively. The tendency of females to be imprisoned over and over again is greater than that of males; thus, during the year, nearly 12 per cent. of the whole number of females were imprisoned three times or upwards, and over 5 per cent. four times or upwards; whereas only about 4 per cent. of the males were imprisoned more than twice, and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than three times.‡

Persons
imprisoned
more than
once.

362. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1891, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 95, or 5 per cent., were untried; also that of those tried, more than three-fifths of the males, but only a seventh of the females, had been convicted of felony:—

Grounds of
imprison-
ment.

* Seven males and five females admitted seven times; one male and four females admitted eight, three males and two females admitted nine, one male eleven, one female twelve, and one female fifteen times.

† Exclusive of those discharged and re-admitted during the year, who numbered 399, viz., 250 males and 149 females, they being included with the figures in the previous line.

‡ For proportion of prisoners previously convicted, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 363.

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1891.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Felony, tried...	333	47	...	...	507	840	47	887
„ untried	53	1	...	...	...	53	1	54
Misdemeanors, tried	221	182	7	...	114	342	182	524
„ untried	23	6	3	...	...	26	6	32
Other offences, tried	140	95	7	1	61	208	96	304
„ untried	6	3	...	...	...	6	3	9
Total	776	334	17	1	682	1,475	335	1,810

363. The total number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) admitted, in 1891, to ordinary gaols and penal establishments, was 10,334, and of these 563 were imprisoned on charges of vagrancy, but really for medical attention, and 755 were received for shelter. There were thus 1,318 persons—of whom 712 were males and 606 females—as against 1,198 in 1890, who were admitted on account of their destitute condition, and went to swell the ranks of the prison population, instead of being otherwise provided for as objects of charity. If these destitute prisoners be deducted from the total number of admissions, the balance, viz., 9,016 as compared with 9,244 in 1890, will more correctly represent the criminal admissions during the year.*

364. The cases in which prisoners were absent from work during the year on account of sickness, which numbered 2,377, were in the proportion of one case to every 4·5 individual prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners incapacitated from labour by reason of sickness was 103, or 1 in every 15 of the average number constantly employed. The total number of cases of sickness at any one time was 149.

365. Eighty-six deaths from natural causes occurred in prisons during 1890, and 68 deaths in 1891; moreover, one prisoner committed suicide in 1890, and there were in 1891 seven criminals executed. The deaths from natural causes were in the proportion of 1 to every 127 in the former year, and 1 to every 158 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; or in the proportion of 1 to every 22 in the former year, and 1 to every 28 in the latter year, of the daily average number of prisoners detained. The death-rate

* See Inspector-General's Report, page 5.

was thus considerably lower in the year under review than in the previous one.

366. In the last six years no permanently successful attempt to escape from prison has taken place. In the first of those years one prisoner escaped from the custody of the police whilst being transferred, but was retaken, and two others made unsuccessful attempts to escape from prison; in 1887, one prisoner absconded, and was recaptured during the year; in 1888, no instance is reported of any prisoner having attempted to escape from custody; in 1889, four prisoners, of whom one was unconvicted, absconded, but were recaptured; and in each of the years 1890 and 1891, one convicted prisoner absconded, but was retaken.

Prisoners
absconding.

367. An abstract of the enumerated population at various ages, of the average number of prisoners at the same age, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table:—

Ages of
prisoners.

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1891.

Ages.	Enumerated Population, 1891.	Average Number of Prisoners Constantly Detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years	509,772	129	2·53
20 to 30 „	244,485	669	27·36
30 to 40 „	145,994	457	31·30
40 to 50 „	87,200	279	32·00
50 to 60 „	80,576	193	23·95
60 years and upwards	72,378	174	24·04
Total	1,140,405	1,901	16·67

368. It appears from this table that, in 1891, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 50, gradually increasing with age. Of persons over 20 living in Victoria, 1 in every 356; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 347; of those over 40, 1 in every 372; and of those over 60, 1 in every 416, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Proportion
of prisoners
at various
ages.

369. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly detained during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the totals of the same nationality and religion, according to the recent census, are compared in the following table:—

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions of
prisoners.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1891.

Native Country and Religion.	Enumerated Population, 1891.	Average Number of Prisoners Constantly Detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australasian Colonies	793,304	845	10·65
England and Wales	162,907	420	25·78
Scotland	50,667	129	25·46
Ireland	85,307	336	39·39
China	8,467	14	16·53
Other countries	39,753	157	39·49
Total	1,140,405	1,901	16·67
RELIGION.			
Protestants	836,857	1,098	13·12
Roman Catholics	248,591	729	29·33
Jews	6,459	14	21·68
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	6,746	14	20·75
Others	41,752	46	11·02

Relative
numbers
of each
sect.

370. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian colonies contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons; but the natives of Scotland contributed 53 per cent. more, natives of England and Wales 55 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 136 per cent. more, than their share to that number; whilst the proportion of Chinese was smaller than that of any other nationality except the Australasians. Also that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants contributed less, but Buddhists, etc., contributed 24 per cent., Jews 30 per cent., and Roman Catholics 76 per cent. more than their share to the number of such inmates.

Education of
prisoners.

371. According to the following figures, which show the state of education of prisoners at various periods since 1873, the proportion of those able to read and write has considerably increased, and the proportion of the entirely illiterate has largely diminished of late years:—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1873 TO 1890.

Period.	Numbers in every 100—		
	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Unable to Read.
1873 to 1876	64	18	18
1877 to 1880	74	8	18
1881 to 1883	83	6	11
1884 to 1886	84	6	10
1887 to 1889	86	4	10
1890	89	3	8

NOTE.—The present system of secular, compulsory, and free State education was inaugurated in 1873.

372. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1891. Of these, 119 were awarded by visiting magistrates, and the balance by the governors of gaols. It will be observed that solitary confinement, which is said to be more dreaded by prisoners than any other punishment, was prescribed in more than half the cases. The "other punishments" include "separate confinement," which is gradually taking the place of solitary confinement; but do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations:—

Gaol punishments.

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1891.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establish-ment.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hard labour ...	6	1	7	8	14	1	15
Solitary confinement ...	464	103	567	303	767	103	870
Other punishments ...	100	41	141	535	635	41	676
Total ...	570	145	715	846	1,416	145	1,561

373. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 7 individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 6 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 11 individual female prisoners. According to the daily average number of prisoners, there was not quite 1 punishment to every prisoner; or 1 punishment to every male, and about 1 punishment to every 2 females.

Proportion of prisoners punished.

374. A return of the trades learnt by prisoners at the Penal Establishment, Pentridge, was given in the last issue of this work,* by which it appears that 43 per cent. of the prisoners discharged from that prison in 1890 were mechanics or skilled workmen; that 40 per cent. of these had a thorough, and 60 per cent. only an imperfect, knowledge of their trade; whilst 46 per cent. had acquired such knowledge as they possessed during the term of their imprisonment. In 1891, the number of mechanics and others employed on manufactures at the same establishment was 406, of whom 88, or about 21 per cent., were skilled workers, and the remainder only learners.

Trades of prisoners.

* Vol. II., paragraph 374.

Cost and earnings of prisoners.

375. In the following statement of the cost* and earnings of prisoners in detention during the year 1891, the value of prison labour—so far as it was utilized for prison requirements—is added to the cost, as well as accounted for in the earnings of the prisoners:—

COST OF PRISONERS.*

Salaries and wages }	£67,616†
Contingencies ... }	
Value of prison labour utilized in making up clothing, materials, implements, and other gaol requirements ...	41,042
Total cost	£108,658

EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.

Work for other departments, municipalities, etc.—Paid for in cash	£7,556
Value of work in connexion with prison buildings, etc., and other public works	7,635
Manufacture of clothing, implements, etc., for gaol purposes	13,328
Other gaol requirements	20,079
Total earnings	£48,598

Cost and earnings per head.

376. The gross cost of prisoners in 1891 (£108,658) was in the proportion of £57 12s. 3d. per head of the average number of prisoners detained (1,886). The difference between the gross cost and the earnings of prisoners, *i.e.*, the net cost, was £60,060, or £31 16s. 11d. per head. The earnings of the prisoners in the year (£48,598) amounted to £31 15s. 3d. per head of the average number of prisoners employed (*viz.*, 1,530), which is equivalent to 2s. 1d. per head per diem for the 308 working days the year contained.

Proportion of warders to prisoners.

377. According to the report of the Inspector-General of Gaols and Penal Establishments for 1891, there was at the end of that year in the case of males a proportion of 1 warder to every 8 prisoners, and in the case of females 1 to every 18 prisoners.

Prisoners in Victoria and New South Wales.

378. By the following comparative statement of the number of prisoners detained in the gaols and penal establishments of Victoria and New South Wales at the end of each of the nine years ended with

* Including the cost of the head office, but exclusive of any allowance for cost of prisoners in Police Gaols, for interest on the cost of gaol buildings, or for such repairs to gaol buildings as were effected by the Public Works Department.

† Of which about three-sevenths was for contingencies.

1891, it appears that in proportion to population the average number of prisoners in the mother colony exceeds that in Victoria by over 50 per cent. :—

PRISONERS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 31ST DECEMBER,
1883 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Prisoners.		Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.*
1883	1,442	2,168	15·66	25·17
1884	1,428	2,464	15·12	27·23
1885	1,444	2,559	14·90	26·95
1886	1,550	2,501	15·49	25·28
1887	1,608	2,380	15·57	23·33
1888	1,698	2,353	15·77	22·39
1889	1,820	2,370	16·49	21·91
1890	1,887	2,425	16·65	21·62
1891	1,792	2,616	15·48	22·45
Means ...	1,630	2,426	15·68	23·87

379. The following table shows the total amounts and the amounts per head expended in connexion with the police and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria during the 27½ years ended with 1891-2. The cost of buildings is not included :—

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, etc.

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1891-2.

Year.	Amount Expended† on—			Amount per head of Population.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.
1865	187,962	62,629	250,591	8	2
1866	194,189	72,522	266,711	8	6
1867	138,226	52,972	191,198	5	11
1868	201,000	71,285	272,285	8	2
1869	157,563	50,913	208,476	6	1
1870	198,027	56,503	254,530	7	2
1871 (six months) ...	95,363	27,101	122,464	3	4
1871-2	190,711	57,855	248,566	6	8
1872-3	187,101	56,017	243,118	6	5
1873-4	194,329	61,787	256,116	6	8

* Revised and corrected since last issue.

† Exclusive of the cost of buildings, which in 1889-90 amounted to £51,558, and in 1890-91 to £42,370.

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1891-2
—continued.

Year.	Amount Expended* on—			Amount per head of Population.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.
1874-5	198,312	60,469	258,781	6	7
1875-6	199,738	61,051	260,789	6	7
1876-7	197,371	60,008	257,379	6	5
1877-8	207,119	58,132	265,251	6	6
1878-9	209,041	58,442	267,483	6	5
1879-80	233,732	56,636	290,368	6	11
1880-81	207,674	53,565	261,239	6	1
1881-2	201,063	53,032	254,095	5	9
1882-3	204,561	57,128	261,689	5	9
1883-4	216,973	55,836	272,809	5	10
1884-5	217,684	57,311	274,995	5	9
1885-6	224,237	60,644	284,881	5	9
1886-7	233,173	59,894	293,067	5	10
1887-8.	240,840	65,385	306,225	5	11
1888-9	261,329	66,163	327,492	6	1
1889-90	265,149	71,146	336,295	6	1
1890-91	284,097	71,429	355,526	6	3
1891-2	283,409	65,679	349,088	6	0
Total	5,829,973	1,661,534	7,491,507	6	3

Expenditure
per head.

380. By the figures in the last column it will be observed that the police and gaols expenditure ranged from 8s. 6d. per head in 1866 to about 5s. 9d. in the six years 1881-2 to 1886-7. In 1891-2 it was 6s., or the same as the average during the previous 5 years.

Inquests.

381. The inquests held in 1891 numbered 1,738, as against 1,805 in 1890. In 887 instances the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 12 cases, from intemperance; in 819 cases, from violence; in 13 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 7 cases a verdict of “still-born” was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 541 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 41, from homicide; in 122, from suicide; in 7, from execution; and in 108, that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. The practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was not so common in the last five years as previously; whilst the proportion in 1891 was lower than in any of the previous eleven years except 1888 and 1889. In 1891, the proportion which

* Exclusive of the cost of buildings, which in 1889-90 amounted to £51,558, and in 1890-91 to £42,370.

verdicts of death from "disease or natural causes" and intemperance bore to the total number of specified verdicts given was 52 per cent., as compared with an average of $51\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the five years, 1887 to 1891, and of $55\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the seven years, 1880 to 1886. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 4th section of the *Coroners Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,077).

382. Six fire inquests were held in 1891, as against 2 in 1890, 6 in 1889, none in 1888, 5 in 1887, 4 in 1886, and 9 in both 1885 and 1884. ^{Fire inquests.} The verdicts returned in 1891 were to the effect that one was accidental, two were due to incendiarism, in two cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the cause, whilst in one instance the verdict was not given. Under the *Coroners Act* (54 Vict. No. 1077), fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

PART VIII.—PRODUCTION.

Alienation
of Crown
lands.

333. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has undergone numerous changes, a full description of which has been given in previous issues of this work.* The present system dates from the 29th December, 1884, when the *Land Act* 1884 came into operation—which Act, with subsequent amendments, was consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890†—which in turn was amended by the *Land Act* 1891. Its main features are to restrict the further alienation of the public estate by limiting the extent which may be sold by auction, and by substituting for the previously existing method of selecting agricultural land a system of leasing such lands in certain defined areas, at the same time conserving to the lessee the privilege of acquiring from his leasehold the fee-simple of 320 acres by means of deferred payments. The Act classifies the whole of the unalienated Crown lands—exclusive of the “Mallee country,” which is dealt with separately—as follows:—Pastoral lands, grazing and agricultural lands, auriferous lands, lands which may be sold by auction, swamp lands, State forest reserves, timber reserves, and water reserves. The area of land comprised within each of the above classes respectively is delineated by projections bearing a distinguishing colour or shading on maps of the several counties in which such land is situated. These maps are deposited with the Clerk of Parliaments. The Governor in Council may, however, by proclamation increase or diminish the area comprised in any of the above-mentioned classes, except those relating to lands which may be sold by auction. From 1st August, 1890, land has been authorized to be sold, leased or licensed as regards the surface only, and to such depth below the surface as the Governor in Council may direct. Isolated blocks, not exceeding 20 acres in extent, which it is thought advisable to sell, or land required for church or charitable purposes, not exceeding 3 acres in extent, may be sold. Where the value of land is enhanced by railway or irrigation works, the price to be paid for such land may be increased by Order in Council.

Pastoral
occupation.

384. Under the *Land Act* 1890, as amended by the *Land Act* 1891, the pastoral lands are leased in “pastoral allotments,” varying in size

* See *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 375 to 381.

† 54 Vict. No. 1,106.

from 7,500 to 40,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years from the 29th December, 1884,* at the end of which the land, together with all improvements thereon—taken at a valuation as below-mentioned—reverts to the Crown, the right to the lease being granted to the first person who applies for the land after it has been first publicly notified as available; but if there should be two or more applicants, the lease must be offered at auction. The annual rent payable for pastoral allotments is computed according to the grazing capability of the land, at the rate of 1s. per head of sheep and 5s. per head of cattle. The principal conditions of the lease are that all “vermin” (rabbits, native dogs, etc.) upon the land shall be destroyed within the first three years, and that all buildings and improvements shall be kept in good condition and repair. Upon the expiration of the lease, the lessee is to be paid by any incoming tenant the value of all improvements effected and calculated to increase the carrying capability of the land, at a price not exceeding the sum expended thereon, but in no case to exceed 2s. 6d. per acre. Alienation of pastoral lands is not permitted, except in the case of those lessees of pastoral allotments who might have under the terms of their lease the right to purchase 320 acres, under certain limitations and restrictions, as a homestead at any time during the currency of his lease.

385. The agricultural and grazing lands are also leased in “grazing areas,” varying in size, but not exceeding 1,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years from the 29th December, 1884,* at the end of which term the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed for at a valuation limited to 10s. per acre—reverts to the Crown. The annual rent of a grazing area is appraised by valuers, but must in no case be less than 2d. or more than 4d. per acre, any improvements that may happen to be on the land at the commencement of the lease to be charged for in addition at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital value thereof. The only important conditions imposed on the lessee of a grazing area are that he shall, within the first three years, fence the land and destroy all “vermin” thereon. Any person over the age of 18 years is entitled to take up a grazing area; selectors, under former Acts, however, being limited to an area which, together with the land previously selected, must not exceed 1,000 acres. Residence is not required of the holder of a grazing lease, unless he should select portion of his holding under the terms and conditions specified in the next paragraph.

Agricultural
and grazing
lands.

* The date when the *Land Act* 1884 came into operation.

Selection of
agricultural
allotments.

386. Persons desirous of selecting an agricultural allotment may either do so by first taking up a grazing area, and then, after the issue of his lease, selecting out of the area leased a block or "agricultural allotment" not exceeding 320 acres in extent, or, if the grazing area he desires is 320 acres or less, he may obtain an agricultural allotment licence direct without the previous issue of a grazing licence; but should he have selected under a previous Act or Acts, he is only entitled to increase his selection to such an extent as not to exceed 320 acres in all. The selector then occupies the agricultural allotment (which is thereafter no longer considered portion of the grazing area) under licence during the first six years, within which period the licensee is obliged to reside on his selection at least five years, to enclose it, to cultivate 1 acre out of every 10, and generally to effect substantial improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period is 1s. per acre per annum, which is credited to the selector as part payment of the principal, viz., 20s. per acre without interest.* At the expiration of the six years' licence, the selector, if he obtains a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he has complied with these conditions, can either purchase his holding at once by paying up the balance of 14s. per acre, or may convert his licence into a lease extending over 14 years, at an annual rental of 2s. per acre, which is also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of such lease, and due payment of the rent, the land becomes the freehold of the selector. Other important features of the Act are that every selector—subject to certain conditions and restrictions—is entitled to a Crown grant of portion of his allotment not exceeding 20 acres, if planted as a vineyard or an orchard, upon payment of the balance of the purchase-money, due in respect of such portion;† that the licensee of an agricultural allotment may, after the expiration of two years, obtain an advance of money (by giving a "licence lien") secured up to one-half of the improvements effected;† that married women are permitted to take up land as pastoral or grazing lessees, but are not allowed to select an agricultural allotment out of the grazing area leased to them; and that facilities are given to allow of a non-resident selector becoming a resident selector, and *vice versa*.†

Non-resi-
dence
selections.

387. Provision is also made in this Act for grazing area lessees to take up agricultural allotments as non-residence licensees. In such cases the rent is 2s. per acre, and the total price payable for the land

* See paragraph 415 *post*.

† These privileges, although not previously enacted, are also to be allowed to selectors under previous Acts.

£2 per acre. Improvements to the value of £2 per acre, moreover, must be made during the six years licence, of which at least half must be made before the expiration of the third year. The area for which licences may be issued during any year for non-resident selection is limited to 50,000 acres.

388. Two or more grazing areas may be taken up by one person, provided the area so taken up does not exceed 1,000 acres in extent. In like manner, if the agricultural allotment he selects from his grazing area is less than 320 acres, he may by further selection add to it or make it up to 320 acres.

Two or more selections may be made.

389. Auriferous lands not required for mining purposes, and not situated within a city, town, or borough, may be occupied under annual licence for purposes of residence or cultivation in areas not exceeding 20 acres; and for purely pastoral purposes in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under licences renewable annually for a period not exceeding seven years, expiring not later than 29th December, 1898. No auriferous lands are permitted to be alienated in fee-simple except those which are found on inquiry to be "worked out," which may be licensed for a period of seven years for residence, business purposes, or cultivation, in blocks not exceeding 5 acres each. At expiration of the term, if conditions of licence have been complied with, and purchase-money to the value of the land (less the amount paid as rent) be paid, Crown grant may be issued.

Auriferous lands.

390. Swamp lands are to be first drained and may then be leased in areas not exceeding 160 acres for a term of twenty-one years.

Swamp lands.

391. The Statute, moreover, contains provision for the sale of Crown lands by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor in Council may direct, the whole extent to be sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

Sales by auction.

392. Prior to the consolidation of the various Land Acts under the *Land Act* 1890, the occupation of the unalienated land situated in the north-western portion of the colony, comprising about one-fifth of its extent, or some $11\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, wholly or partially covered with the various species of stunted trees of which the "Mallee scrub" is composed, was specially provided for by the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, the provisions of which were repealed, and re-embodied in the Consolidated Act referred to, forming Part II. of that Act. It divides the country just described into two main divisions—the larger division, containing about ten million acres, being known as the "Mallee country;" and the other, containing about one and a half

Mallee pastoral leases.

million acres, situated along the southern and eastern borders of the Mallee country, being called the "Mallee border."*

Mallee
blocks.

393. The Act directs that the "Mallee country" be divided into blocks of various sizes, each block to be subdivided into two parts. For either of these, at the option of the applicant, a lease may be granted under certain conditions, the lessee being also bound to occupy the other division. The principal conditions are that the lessee destroy all vermin (native dogs, rabbits, etc.) upon the whole block within the first three years, surrender to the Crown the unleased portion at the end of five years, and keep in good condition and repair all improvements made upon the land. A lease for a Mallee block may be granted for any term of years not longer than 20 from the commencement of the Act of 1883, at the end of which term (viz., on the 1st December, 1903) the land, with all improvements, reverts to the Crown. Every person who had occupied under pastoral or grazing licence any portion of the Mallee country for two years prior to the 1st December, 1883, was entitled to take up one Mallee block comprising the whole or any portion of the area occupied by him; but, in the event of his not having applied for this privilege within one month of the passing of the Act, the right of lease was to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The annual rent to be charged for the leased portion of the block is fixed at 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle depastured during the first five years, 4d. for each sheep or 2s. for each head of cattle during the second five years, and 6d. for each sheep or 3s. for each head of cattle during the remainder of the term; and for the unleased portion of the block 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle; but in no case is the annual rent for the whole block to be less than 2s. 6d. per square mile. Any Mallee block may be divided into allotments and occupied as Mallee allotments as described in the next paragraph, provided that applications have been received for all the allotments into which the block may be divided. No lessee of a Mallee block can acquire any portion thereof in fee-simple.

Mallee
allotments.

394. The "Mallee border" is subdivided into "Mallee allotments," varying in size, but not in any case exceeding 20,000 acres. These are available for lease on the same terms and conditions as in the case of the leased portions of a Mallee block; but the annual rent is fixed by regulations issued by the Governor in Council. It is also provided that at any time within three years of the passing of

* A Bill amending the law relating to Mallee lands was, at the time of going to press, under the consideration of Parliament.

Mallee Act 1889 (25th November, 1889), a lessee or his assignee of a Mallee allotment might select out of such allotment an area, the total extent of which, together with that of any other land previously selected by him, should not exceed 320 acres; the land so selected to be subject to the same conditions as selections under Part I. of the *Land Act* 1890. In case of this provision being taken advantage of however, the Crown reserves to itself the right to resume as much of the leased portion as is in excess of 1,000 acres.

395. The laws and regulations under which land for agricultural purposes passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies.* In almost all, however, provision is made for any person of 18 years of age or over,† and not a married woman,‡ desirous of settling on the land to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase-money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant.§ The principal features of this portion of each system, corrected to the middle of 1891, are detailed under nine heads in the following table:—

Systems of land selections in Australasian colonies.

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891-2.

Conditions of Selections.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.		South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
			Home-steads.	Other Selections.				
1. Maximum area allowed Acres	320	640 and 2,560	160	320 to 1,280	..	1,000	320	640 and 2,000
2. Price per acre	£1	£1	2s. 6d.	£1||	¶	10s.	£1	7s. 6d
3. Time over which purchase may extend Years	20	33	5	upwards **	¶	20	14	to £1 14
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be acquired Years	6	5	5	5	6	5	anytime	6**
5. Annual payment per acre ..	1s.	1s.	6d.	**	¶	6d.	2s.	6d. to 4s.
6. Value of necessary improvements per acre	20s.	10s.	10s.	Fencing	Fencing.	10s. and Fencing	..	20s.
7. Time allowed for making improvements Years	6	5	5	5	5	20	..	6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
9. Period of residence necessary§ Years	5	5	5	**	..	5	14	6††

NOTE.—See also further information in following paragraphs. In New Zealand selections may also be bought outright for cash, or may be taken up on a perpetual lease, with option of purchase, on the same conditions as in the case of deferred payments.

* A complete account of the land system of each colony, as it existed in 1884, was published in an Appendix to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5.

† In New South Wales persons of 16 years of age may select.

‡ In Tasmania and Western Australia married women, and in New South Wales and Queensland married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select land.

§ In all the colonies, as soon as the purchase-money is paid in full, the residence clause is no longer enforced; although in Tasmania £1 per acre must be spent on improvements before purchase-money in full can be paid. || But the minimum price is 5s. per acre.

¶ See account of South Australian land system, following paragraph 400 *post*.

** See paragraph 403 *post*.

†† In New Zealand, the fee-simple may be acquired, and residence may be dispensed with, on double the quantity of improvements being effected.

Land system
of Victoria.

396. In Victoria the land is taken up in the first instance in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under lease, at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre, out of which leasehold a "selection," not exceeding 320 acres, may be taken up under the conditions named in the preceding table.* See also paragraphs 386 and 387 *ante*.

Land
system of
New South
Wales.

397. In New South Wales a territorial division of the colony is made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the central, and the western division. The maximum area allowed in the eastern division is 640, and in the central 2,560 acres. In addition to the selection, a leasehold of an additional area, limited to three times that of the selection (the area of the selection and lease together not to exceed 1,280 acres in the eastern, or 2,560 acres in the central division), may be granted to the selector at an appraised annual rental,† with the right of conditional purchase at any time during the currency of the lease. The price per acre does not include interest, for which 4 per cent. per annum is charged and collected out of the annual instalments paid. The first payment is 2s. per acre in advance, with an interval of 3 years before the next instalment of 1s. is payable. On non-residential land purchases the deposit is 4s. per acre, and the instalments 2s. per acre. Upon certain lands proclaimed "special areas," higher prices are payable, and the deposits and instalments are increased in proportion varying in different cases. Persons of 16 years of age, and married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select.

Land
system of
Queens-
land.

398. In Queensland, within the limits named in the table, the maximum area allowed to be selected may be varied in any district by the Government. In that colony the system of leasing has partly supplanted that of alienating the fee-simple of the land by means of deferred payments. The selector first occupies the land under licence, at an annual rental of not less than 3d. per acre, and subsequently, if the condition as to fencing (or improvements of equal value) has been complied with, may obtain a lease for 50 years; the annual rental for the first 10 years being not less than 3d. per acre, but for every succeeding period of 5 years to be fixed by the Land Board. The selector has the right to purchase at not less than 20s. per acre, at any time during the currency of the lease on proving personal residence for 5 years. Rents paid during periods of personal occupation are reckoned as purchase-money. The foregoing remarks relate

* A Bill to establish and encourage the formation of village settlements was under the consideration of Parliament whilst these pages were passing through the press.

† Formerly there was a minimum rental of 2d. per acre, but this has been altered, the rent now being determined by the Local Land Board, subject to appeal to the Land Court.

to agricultural farms ; in the case of grazing farms, leases of areas up to 20,000 acres are granted for 30 years at a minimum rental of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre per annum for the first 10 years, but liable to be increased every subsequent 5 years. In Queensland, moreover, in accordance with the provisions of *The Crown Lands Act* 1891, any area up to 1,280 acres may be selected by way of unconditional selection. There is no restriction as to the age of applicants, and a married woman may select. It must be specified beforehand whether the land thrown open to selection is available for conditional selection only, or for unconditional selection only, or for both kinds of selection ; but in the last case the conditional selector has the priority, whilst the purchasing price to be paid by the unconditional selector must be one-third greater than what would be paid by a conditional selector. The minimum price is £1 per acre, payable in 20 annual instalments. There is no condition as to residence or improvements, and after any balance of unpaid rents has been paid up, a deed of grant is issued. For the purpose of providing funds for the payment of principal of and interest on an authorized issue of Treasury Bills, amounting to £1,420,945, an Act (*The Special Sales of Land Act* 1891) was passed, in accordance with the provisions of which "country lands," not being distant less than 20 miles from any existing or proposed railway or navigable stream, may be offered at auction, in lots not exceeding 5,120 acres each, at a minimum price of 10s. per acre ; and provision is made, if thought desirable, of allowing the purchase-money to be paid by instalments extending over periods not exceeding three years. The Act will expire immediately the Bills are redeemed.

Unconditional selections.

Special sales of country lands at auction.

399. In Queensland the formation of agricultural townships or village settlements was first legalized in December, 1886, when it was provided that in any agricultural area in which the maximum area of any surveyed farm does not exceed 160 acres, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation, set apart any Crown lands not exceeding two square miles as an agricultural township, which may be subdivided into portions not exceeding one acre each for purposes of residence ; and in the immediate neighbourhood of such townships agricultural farms of not more than 80 acres each may be reserved for selection. Any selector of an agricultural farm is also entitled to one of the portions in the township, which is deemed a part of the farm, so that the condition of occupation may be performed by residence either upon the farm or in the township ; moreover, the value of any improvements made upon the portion in the township is

Village settlements in Queensland.

reckoned as part of the improvements required to be made upon the farm, but not to a greater extent than one-fifth of the whole. In an Act passed in 1889, moreover, it is provided that, in cases where it is satisfactorily proved that two or more selectors are associated together for mutual assistance, a special licence may be obtained enabling any one of the selectors to fulfil the conditions of occupation and improvement on his own and his associates' behalf; but in such cases the number of selectors in occupation at any time must not be less than one for every 160 acres of the farms so associated. The first village settlement proclaimed by the Queensland Government was in 1888; and at the end of 1891 there were 27 village settlements, comprising 889 farms and an equal number of village allotments, 131 of which were selected during 1891, and 466 in all have been selected up to the end of the year: at least 38 of these, however, have been forfeited. The areas of the farms vary from 40 to 80 acres each, whilst the village allotments average from 2 roods to 1 acre. The Under Secretary for Lands in Queensland has reported that there is a popular feeling that the areas allowed by the Act are not large enough, and that 160 acres should have been the maximum; and that departmental experience tends to prove that had the areas surveyed into settlements been proclaimed open as ordinary agricultural farms of 160 acres they would, where the land is good, have been more eagerly sought after, as a gift of a town allotment is very little valued by the average selector. The defect in size has been to some extent remedied, but not fully, by the *Amending Act* of 1889, which allows the holder of a homestead to select a grazing farm not exceeding 640 acres. The most successful settlements have been—in the Brisbane District, at Nindery and Gneering; Bundaberg District, at Cordalba and Bodalla; Gympie District, at Tuckekoi; Roma District, at Wallumbilla; and Toowoomba District, at Ravensbourne; but all of these are close to a railway station, and all but one are within 100 miles rail of Brisbane or some other large seacoast town.

Land
system of
South
Australia.

400. In South Australia credit selection was abolished by the *Crown Lands Act* 1888, and in lieu thereof "leases with right to purchase" are now issued for periods of 21 years at certain gazetted rentals, with right of renewal for a further period of 21 years at freshly assessed rentals. The right to purchase may be exercised at any time after the first six years, at a price fixed by the Land Board of not less than 5s. per acre. The following account of the new system has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. G. S. Wright, Secretary for Crown Lands, South Australia:—

LAND SYSTEM OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

On the passing of the *Crown Lands Act* of 1888, the system of credit selection was abolished, and the following mode of obtaining land introduced. Crown lands can be taken up on leases with right of purchase, or perpetual leases. Small blocks not exceeding 20 acres in area, for working men, are also taken up on leases with right of purchase, or on perpetual leases. The province has been divided into five land districts, and a Land Board appointed for each, by which the lands are classified and allotted, and the rents and prices fixed, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Lands are gazetted open to lease at rents and prices fixed, and applications for same, accompanied by a deposit of 20 per cent. of the first year's rent, are made to the Commissioner, who refers them to the Land Boards for the districts in which the lands applied for are situated. Upon the successful applicants receiving their leases for signature, they are to forward the balance of the first year's rent and the lease fees to the Land Office. Leases with a right of purchase are allotted for a term of 21 years, with a right of renewal for a further term of 21 years, and with a right of purchase exercisable at any time after the first 6 years of the term, at the price fixed by the Land Board, the minimum price being five shillings per acre. The annual rent for the first term of 21 years is as gazetted, and the annual rent for the renewed term will be fixed by the Land Board at least twelve months before the expiration of the first term. Perpetual leases will be revalued every 14 years. The rent for the first 14 years is as gazetted, and for subsequent terms of 14 years will be fixed by the Land Board at least twelve months before the expiration of every period of 14 years. The lands allotted are to be fenced within 5 years from the date of lease. In the case of working men's blocks personal residence is compulsory in all cases, but in the absence of the lessee residence by any member of his family is allowed. In allotting other lands, unless the circumstances are very exceptional, preference is given to applicants who will undertake to reside on the land.

401. In Western Australia, the particulars given in the table Land system of Western Australia. relate to the South-Western (or Home) District only. In the five other land divisions of the colony, land may be taken up in specially declared areas only by selectors, who need not reside upon the land, in areas of from 100 to 5,000 acres, at not less than 10s. per acre, payable in 10 yearly instalments, the conditions required being fencing and the expenditure on improvements of an amount equal to purchase-money. Besides selections under the system of deferred payments, with residence, in the south-west divisions selections may be made, without residence, by paying double the amount of purchase-money, *i.e.*, 1s. per acre per annum—the other conditions remaining the same; there is, moreover, a method of selecting land by direct payment under certain conditions, the extent of a selection being limited to 1,000 acres in a declared area, and to 5,000 acres outside such area, at a price of not less than 10s. per acre—the conditions being fencing within 3 years, and an expenditure of 5s. per acre on improvements within 7 years from date of survey.

402. In Tasmania, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. is added to the price named in the table (£1 per acre) as interest for the period of 14 years. The Land system of Tasmania.

purchaser is compelled to make improvements to the value of 2s. 6d. per acre per year for a term of 8 years, and grant deed cannot issue until such improvements are made. A purchaser on credit may pay off balance at any time, provided he has made improvements to the extent of 20s. for each acre selected. In mining districts in Tasmania selection is allowed in lots ranging from 10 to 100 acres, the price being £1 per acre, with one-third in addition added for credit for a term of 14 years. Residence and improvement is compulsory, and fee-simple cannot be obtained until the expiration of 5 years. These lots are sold, reserving to the Crown the right of mining on certain conditions and payment of compensation for damage sustained after being assessed. In 1890, a Land Act was passed consolidating the twelve Acts previously in operation. There are no village settlements in Tasmania.

Land
system
of New
Zealand.

403. In New Zealand the price per acre varies with the quality of the land, from 5s. to about 40s. The distinguishing features of the land laws at present are, that blocks of land are declared open for selection either before or after survey on the "optional system," which means that the selector can take up a section not exceeding 640 acres of first-class or 2,000 acres of second-class land, on cash payment, deferred payment spread over 14 years, or on perpetual lease for a term of 30 years, with right of renewal for other terms of 21 years at a rental of 5 per cent. on the upset cash price. Deferred payment lands are sold at 25 per cent. advance on cash prices. The freehold of either deferred payment or perpetual lease may be obtained at any time, if not within a goldfield, so soon as the conditions of cultivation have been complied with. Nearly all Crown lands are dealt with under this system now, but a bill has for some time been before Parliament which, if passed, will take away the right of purchase in perpetual lease, though leaving the optional system still in force. Residence is compulsory on deferred payment or perpetual lease, unless in bush lands, where it may be dispensed with if twice the amount of improvements are made. Small grazing runs are let by auction in areas up to 20,000 acres at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on upset prices (usually about 10s. to 20s. per acre) for terms of 21 years. Village settlements are let on perpetual lease for 30 years, with 21 years renewals after valuation. Sizes of sections not exceeding 50 acres, minimum price 20s. an acre, rent 5 per cent. Special settlements by associations of persons, not exceeding 11,000 acres in areas of 200 acres, are let on perpetual lease at 5 per cent. rent on capital value, not less than 20s. per acre.

404. In dealing with the figures relating to the alienation of the public estate, it is customary in Victoria to consider Crown lands as sold or alienated—only when the right to the title in fee-simple has been acquired. Consequently a large proportion of the land set down as alienated in any year, having been originally selected with right of purchase under certain conditions, the purchase-money being payable by annual instalments without interest, may have been virtually parted with many years previously. The land set down as alienated in any year, therefore, consists of the area sold by auction, that granted without purchase, and that selected or conditionally purchased—of which the purchase had been completed during the year. Some of the neighbouring colonies, however, adopt a different principle, for, in their statements of land alienated, that sold conditionally—which, of course, is liable to revert to the Crown should the conditions of sale not be complied with—is included with that of which the fee-simple has been obtained. Both methods are useful in their way, the Victorian plan giving the more accurate account of the present condition of the public estate, and the other giving the better indication of the progress of settlement. In the following paragraphs it may perhaps be sometimes necessary to use the term “alienated” in connection with land which is only conditionally purchased, but, when this occurs, such explanation will be given as will prevent a mistake.

Ambiguity of the term “alienation,” as applied to Crown lands.

405. The land finally alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1891 amounted to 234,602 acres, of which 234,264 acres were sold, and 338 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent was less by 14,966 acres than in 1890, and was also much less than in any of the ten years ended with 1889, during which period the extent alienated annually usually exceeded 400,000 acres, and only once did it fall below 300,000 acres.

Crown lands alienated, 1891.

406. Of the area sold, 7,354 acres, or 3 per cent., were disposed of by auction, and 1,311 acres under pre-emptive rights, private contracts, etc., whilst the remainder had been in the first instance selected in previous years under the system of deferred payments. The extent sold by auction in 1891 was 4,847 acres less than in 1890, 6,326 acres less than in 1889; whilst it was little more than a third of the area in 1888, 1887, or 1886, also considerably less than in any of the sixteen years ended with 1885, during which period the annual average extent so sold was 63,700 acres, and the maximum rather over 150,000 acres.

Crown lands sold by auction.

407. The total extent of Crown lands sold and finally parted with in Victoria up to the end of 1891 was 16,310,984 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 15,498 acres. The whole area

Crown lands alienated to end of 1891.

alienated in fee-simple was thus 16,326,482 acres, of which 6,635,513 acres, or 41 per cent., were sold by auction, and nearly the whole of the remainder was originally acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments.

Crown lands
selected.

408. The selected lands, of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year, amounted to 10,317,324 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 4,176,518 acres had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown. The remainder, representing approximately the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 6,140,806 acres.

Crown lands
unalien-
ated.

409. The total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres ; and if from this be deducted the sum of the land granted, sold, and selected, amounting—less the extent forfeited—to 22,467,288 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1891 to 33,778,472 acres.

Public
estate,
1891.

410. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for settlement, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, and beds of rivers and lakes ; the State forests ; water, timber, education, and other reserves. Deducting these lands—amounting in the aggregate to 8,069,865 acres, also that portion of the colony known as the Mallee country, containing 11,572,000 acres, leased for pastoral purposes under special provisions of the Act, and 6,515,324 acres occupied under lease or licence for various terms of years—from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 33,778,472 acres, it will be found that the available area is narrowed to 7,621,283 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1891 :—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	16,326,482
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments ..	6,140,806
Roads in connexion with the above	1,678,277*
Water reserves	289,742
Reserves for agricultural colleges and experimental farms ...	151,087†
Timber reserves and State forests	2,111,678

* Calculated at 5 per cent. of the gross extent sold and selected up to the end of 1891.
† Only 13,393 acres of this area is for the sites of colleges and experimental farms, the balance being intended as an endowment in aid. Of this balance, 131,823 acres were leased for agricultural and grazing purposes, and return an annual revenue of £6,348.

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1891—*continued*.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
Other reserves	2,127,769*
Unsold land in towns, beds of rivers, etc., etc.	1,711,312
Mallee country	11,572,000†
Land in occupation under—	
Pastoral leases	1,419,785
Grazing area leases	4,565,352
Grazing licences for auriferous lands	527,762
Swamp leases	2,425
Available for occupation at end of 1891	7,621,283‡
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

411. The area of the colony, exclusive of the Mallee country, is 44,673,760 acres, of which, at the end of 1891, 22,467,288 acres, or 50 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 8,069,865 acres, or 18 per cent., were occupied by reserves, etc.; 6,515,324 acres, or 15 per cent., were occupied under lease§ for pastoral purposes; and 7,621,283‡ acres, or 17 per cent., were available for immediate occupation.

Crown lands
available
for settle-
ment.

412. Following the classification provided for under the existing *Land Act*, the estimated available area of Crown lands, exclusive of the Mallee country, at the end of 1891, may be divided as follows:—

Classifica-
tion of
available
land.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT AT
END OF 1891.

	Acres.
Pastoral lands	2,050,358
Agricultural and grazing lands	4,361,860
Auriferous lands	1,048,920
Swamp lands	85,226
May be sold by auction	74,919
Total	7,621,283

413. The amount realized for Crown lands finally alienated in 1891 was £316,593, or at the rate of £1 7s. 0d.|| per acre. Of this sum, only part was received during the year, nearly all the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £82,256, or an average of

Amount
realized on
Crown land
alienated
in 1891.

* Including 1,907,400 acres reserved in 1889 as an endowment for State education.

† Occupied for pastoral purposes, under Part II. of the *Land Act* 1890, for terms not exceeding 20 years. See paragraphs 392 *ante* and 427 *post*. It has recently been thrown open to selection.

‡ Of this area 4,605,409 acres are temporarily held under grazing licences, renewable annually; only 74,919 acres of it may be sold by auction.

§ Including a small proportion under licence for periods of five years.

|| In view of the fact that payment for the greater portion extended over a term of years without interest, the actual average price was much less than this. See paragraph 415 *post*.

£11 3s. 8d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £234,337, or an average of £1 0s. 8d. per acre.

414. The principle of deferred payments in connexion with sales of Crown lands by auction was introduced for the first time in the *Land Act* 1884,* it being necessary to pay one-fourth of the price bid at the time of sale, the remaining three-fourths being, at the option of the purchaser, spread over three years, payable quarterly, in instalments of equal amounts, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. At the end of 1891 the balance outstanding was £112,154, out of a total of £762,248 purchase money during the last seven years; the principal received being £650,094, as well as £25,676 for interest.

415. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1891 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £24,951,124, or at the rate of £1 10s. 7d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, allowance for which, at the current rate, would, it is evident, materially reduce the amount the State actually obtained for the land. It may be calculated that, with interest at 5 per cent., if the payment of the £1 per acre by equal annual instalments be extended over 10 years without interest, the amount of purchase-money is really equivalent to only 15s. 6d. per acre, and if it be extended over 20 years, it is reduced to 12s. 6d. per acre.

416. During the year 1891, 576 applications were granted for the selection, for agricultural purposes, of 99,231 acres under the deferred payment system.† The whole of this area was selected from grazing areas in allotments limited to 320 acres. The purchase-money for these selections, payable by instalments extending over a period of 20 years, amounts to £102,828. The following is a summary of the selectors, the number of acres selected, and the amount of purchase-money payable under each authority:—

SELECTORS AND AREA SELECTED, 1891.

Selections of Crown Lands for purpose of—	Legalization— <i>Land Act</i> 1890.	Number of Selectors.	Area Selected.	Purchase money payable. (Nominal.)
Agriculture, with residence „ withoutresi- dence }	Sec. 42	539	Acres. 95,634	£ 95,634
	Sec. 49	37	3,597	7,194
Total ... ...	... ... ...	576	99,231	102,828

* 48 Vict. No. 812 Section 71.

† See paragraphs 387 to 388 ante.

417. The number of selectors approximates closely to the number of approved applications. The following are the numbers in each of the years named in the last table, those applying according to the different purposes allowed by the Land Act in force at the time of application being distinguished :—

APPROVED APPLICATIONS (SELECTORS),
1870 TO 1891.

Year.			Number of Selectors of Land.				Total.
			For Purposes of Cultivation.		For Residence and Cultiva- tion near Goldfields.	For Resi- dence.	
			With Resi- dence.	Without Residence.			
1870	...	...	3,017	...	131	...	3,148
1871	...	...	4,575	...	673	...	5,248
1872	...	...	7,771	...	1,408	...	9,179
1873	...	...	6,689	...	1,455	...	8,144
1874	...	...	9,578	...	1,493	...	11,071
1875	...	...	6,320	...	771	...	7,091
1876	...	...	5,785	...	697	...	6,482
1877	...	...	6,240	...	777	...	7,017
1878	...	...	7,524	...	1,534	...	9,058
1879	...	...	5,726	75	887	...	6,688
1880	...	...	4,036	67	1,054	56	5,213
1881	...	...	3,110	42	1,151	106	4,409
1882	...	...	4,383	51	837	47	5,318
1883	...	...	4,453	58	1,070	22	5,603
1884	...	...	3,918	71	1,002	11	5,002
1885	...	...	3,930	68	714	83	4,795*
1886	...	...	943	25	173	49	1,190*
1887	...	...	147	...	39	15	201
1888	...	...	317	...	...	10	327
1889	...	...	418	41	...	2	461
1890	...	...	518	33	...	...	551
1891	...	...	539	37	...	...	576
Total			89,937	568	15,866	401	106,772

418. The extent of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally alienated during each year since the passing of the *Land Act* 1869 is shown in the following table, which distinguishes the extent sold by auction and that granted without purchase from that conditionally alienated or selected :—

* The great majority of the applications approved in the years 1885 and 1886 were lodged in 1884, under the provisions of the *Land Act* 1869.

Progress of settlement on public lands, 1870 to 1891.

CROWN LANDS ABSOLUTELY AND CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED,
1870 TO 1891.

Year.				Area Granted, Sold, and Selected.			Total.
				Granted without Purchase.	Sold by Auction.*	Conditionally Alienated.† (Selected.)	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1870	...	...	...	21	148,685	322,592	471,298
1871	...	...	...	118	118,440	487,436	605,994
1872	...	...	...	320	146,611	797,176	944,107
1873	...	...	...	1,575	19,929	1,063,066	1,084,570
1874	...	...	...	44	49,655	1,831,698	1,881,397
1875	...	...	...	...	83,395	1,183,520	1,266,915
1876	...	...	...	546	150,628	1,040,356	1,191,530
1877	...	...	...	260	76,006	1,126,498	1,202,764
1878	...	...	...	57	47,376	1,415,129	1,462,562
1879	...	...	...	503	56,430	1,032,214	1,089,147
1880	...	...	...	461	27,272	752,639	780,372
1881	...	...	...	3,237	24,753	588,922	616,912
1882	...	...	...	666	31,386	851,402	883,454
1883	...	...	...	159	20,085	843,971	864,215
1884	...	...	...	74	35,446	734,092	769,612
1885	...	...	...	3,099	26,900	723,523	753,522
1886	...	...	...	1,120	19,281	188,196	208,597
1887	...	...	...	487	19,565	23,092	43,144
1888	...	...	...	522	22,413*	53,738	76,673
1889	...	...	...	531	15,639*	71,251	87,421
1890	...	...	...	195	12,883*	99,307	112,385
1891	...	...	...	338	8,665*	99,231	108,234
Total				14,333	1,161,443	15,329,049	16,504,825

Average size of selections. 419. Dividing the total number of acres selected by the total number of selectors, as shown in the last two tables, it is found that throughout the whole period of twenty-two years the average number of acres taken up by each selector has been 155.

Selected land forfeited, 1891. 420. Of the land which has been selected in former years, 20,267 acres during 1891 were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions.

Licence liens. 421. Licensees of agricultural allotments (or selectors) under the *Land Act* 1869 and subsequent Acts are empowered to register licence liens for advances of money up to half the value of improvements

* Including 2,389 acres in 1888, 1,959 acres in 1889, 682 in 1890, and 1,311 acres in 1891, sold by private contract.

† A large proportion of the land referred to in this column may revert, and, as a matter of fact, a considerable quantity has reverted, to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, etc., and may subsequently be included in re-adjustments of selections, re-licensed, sold by auction, or retained by the Crown. "Gold-fields" selections are included in this column. See paragraph 410 ante.

effected. The number of such licence liens registered, the extent of land on which such liens were granted, and the amount secured were as follow in the last six years :—

LICENCE LIENS, 1886 TO 1891.

Year.	Liens Registered.		
	Number.	Area on which Liens were Granted.	Amount Secured.
		Acres.	£
1886	326	79,099	38,924
1887	305	68,968	34,634
1888	405	95,294	48,098
1889	267	58,705	30,039
1890	216	46,467	25,244
1891	118	23,513	13,836

422. Until agricultural lands are selected they are leased as grazing areas, out of which the lessee has the right to make a selection.* Lease of grazing areas, 1891. The number of applications for leases of such areas in 1891 was 2,211; but the number approved during that year was only 1,288, the extent for which approval was granted being 479,667 acres, at an annual rental of £4,996. The applications approved were fewer by 324, and the area granted was less by 126,518 acres than in the preceding year.

423. Under the present land system, it is intended that the purely pastoral lands of the colony, the whole of which are marked off as “pastoral allotments,” should be occupied under lease for periods not exceeding fourteen years from the 29th December, 1884. But it has been provided, in case all the allotments should not be applied for, that temporary grazing licences, renewable annually, may be granted for the occupation of such lands and of unoccupied agricultural lands, so long as they may not be required for leasing under the principal sections of the Acts 1884 and 1890. Moreover, agricultural lands, which are not occupied for agricultural purposes, are leased in grazing areas as already stated; auriferous lands, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, may be licensed for grazing purposes for periods not exceeding seven years, and special provision is made for the occupation of the Mallee country. The following table shows the area of the Crown lands under the *Land Act* 1890 held under lease or licence for pastoral or grazing purposes, including Mallee pastoral leases, at the end of 1891, also the number of leases and

* See paragraphs 385 and 386 ante.

licences, and the annual rental payable. The rental shows an increase of nearly £20,000 as compared with the previous year:—

PASTORAL OCCUPATION, 1891.*
(Under *Land Act* 1890.)

Description of Tenure.	Number of Licences or Leases.	Extent of Crown Lands.	Annual Rental.
		Acres.	£
Pastoral leases (sec. 21) ...	89	1,419,785	5,286
Grazing area leases (sec. 32) ...	11,235	4,565,352	40,988
Grazing licences (secs. 3 and 123)...	3,151	4,605,409	19,399
“ “ (auriferous lands, secs. 65 and 67)†	3,918	527,762	8,554
Mallee pastoral leases (Part II.) ...	2,179	10,022,105	12,280
Total ...	20,572	21,140,413	86,507

Average
area of runs
and grazing
lands.

424. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average extent of land embraced in a pastoral lease was 15,953 acres, in a grazing area lease 406 acres, in a grazing licence (secs. 3 and 123) 1,462 acres, and in a Mallee pastoral lease 4,599 acres. The areas are exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto.

Rent of runs
and grazing
lands.

425. According to the table, the average rent per acre of land held under pastoral leases was about 3½ farthings (·893d.); of land held under grazing area lease a little over 2 pence (2·15d.); of land held under grazing licence over a penny farthing (1·31d.); and of Mallee pastoral lands slightly over a farthing (·29d.). Owing partly to the exceptionally good season which prevailed, the rental of all pastoral and grazing lands showed a marked increase as compared with the previous year, especially that of those held under grazing licence, which increased by one-third, and those under Mallee lease, which nearly doubled.

Assessment
of pastoral
lands.

426. The rental of pastoral lands (exclusive of agricultural lands used for pastoral purposes, and of the Mallee pastoral lands) available at the end of 1885, viz., 7,078,100 acres, was assessed in 1886 at £24,717 per annum. Since 1885, however, the area has been considerably reduced, which must naturally reduce the assessment referred to.

Mallee
pastoral
leases.

427. The Mallee country is divided into blocks and allotments.‡ The number of lessees and leases of these, the approximate area held

* Including Mallee pastoral leases, which are not now dealt with under a separate Act.
† Including licences for residences or cultivation limited to 20 acres each. At the end of 1891 the number of these was 2,717, but the area was only 50,047 acres.
‡ See paragraphs 392 to 394 ante.

under the latter, and the annual rental payable therefor, are shown in the following table :—

MALLEE PASTORAL LEASES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

Description of Leaseholds.	Number of Lessees.	Number of Leases.	Area.	Annual Rental.*
			Acres.	£
Mallee blocks	28	79	6,855,252	5,280
„ allotments	2,100	2,100	3,166,853	7,000
Total	2,128	2,179	10,022,105	12,280

428. On the 1st January, 1889, the occupied portions of most of the Mallee blocks were surrendered to the Crown.† The greater number of these were re-leased for the remainder of the term allowed under the Act, which expires on the 1st December, 1903, but some were subdivided into allotments and made available for selection with others which were subsequently surrendered. In all 17 blocks have thus been subdivided into 770 allotments, each having an area of about 640 acres. Not only will the revenue be very substantially increased by this means (as the annual rental will range from £2 to £4 for each allotment), but the settlement of the country will much more rapidly progress and the destruction of vermin be more effectual than was possible when it was, as previously, held under ten leases, and was practically unsettled.

Surrender and re-leasing of Mallee blocks.

429. At the end of 1891 the following areas were still available for occupation in the Mallee country :—Mallee blocks, 965,760 acres ; Mallee allotments, 178,928 acres.

Mallee areas still unoccupied, 1891.

430. In 1883, prior to the passing of the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act*, the Mallee country was held under pastoral licences or grazing rights. The number of such licences and rights was 147, held by 58 individual occupiers ; the area over which the right of occupation was given was 7,727,360 acres, and the annual rental payable was £8,076. From a comparison of these figures with those in the above table, it appears that since 1883, the occupiers of the Mallee country have increased thirty-seven times, the extent occupied by nearly one-third, and the annual rental by over one-half. It should, moreover, be pointed out that the present lessees have to comply with certain conditions† to which the licensees under the former Act were not subject.‡

Past and present occupation of Mallee country.

* Approximate only. † See paragraph 393 ante.
‡ Mallee lands, which have proved to be excellent for wheat growing, may now be selected. See paragraph 394 ante. An interesting account of the position and prospects of irrigation and water supply in the Mallee country is given in an appendix to this volume.

Average
rental of
Mallee
country.

431. According to the figures in the table, the average rental per 100 acres payable for the Mallee country is 2s. 5¼d., or 1s. 6½d. for the Mallee blocks, and 4s. 5d. for the Mallee allotments. In 1883, prior to passing of the first Mallee Act, the average rental in the Mallee country was 2s. 1d. per 100 acres.

Land
revenue.

432. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into—(1) receipts from the alienation of lands in fee-simple, including the price realized from land sales and from rents which count towards the purchase-money ; (2) receipts on account of temporary occupation, which include payment for pastoral leases and grazing licences, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, etc., and rents of land which do not count towards the purchase-money ; (3) penalties, interest and fees for grants, leases, licences, etc. The gross receipts show a decrease of about £21,000 as compared with those in the previous year, made up of a decrease of £5,700 in land sales, and of £15,300 in temporary occupation. The receipts for temporary occupation, however, were largely affected by arrears, and, as a matter of fact, there was no decrease in the pastoral rents, etc., receivable, which, on the contrary, increased by nearly £20,000. The following are the actual receipts for the two years :—

LAND REVENUE, 1890 AND 1891.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1890.	1891.	
	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive ...	449,744	444,076	- 5,668
Temporary occupation ...	117,088	101,765	- 15,323
Penalties, fees, etc. ...	32,221	32,331	+ 110
Total ...	599,053	578,172	- 20,881*

Agricultural
statistics.

433. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which, under the *Local Government Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,112), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 1st March, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief; and, should they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to a

* Net figures.

penalty not exceeding £10. Collectors divulging or making extracts from the information they receive, except under the special direction or authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of £10.

434. In assigning the duty of collecting statistics to the local bodies, the law did not provide that they should receive any payment therefor; and thus, although under the provision of the Act whereby the Governor in Council had power to prescribe the manner as well as the form of the statistics, elaborate instructions for the guidance of the persons employed had each year been supplied them, the Government had practically but little control over the work, and hence many of the returns were not sent in until long after the appointed time, and some were generally furnished in anything but a satisfactory condition. This being the case, it was decided by the Government—for the first time in 1883-4—to offer bonuses, ranging, according to the nature of the country, from £6 to £3 per 100 schedules collected, to such municipalities as should furnish authentic and complete returns punctually at the appointed time—the amount to be reduced one-half if the returns were delayed for five days, three-quarters if they were delayed for ten days, and forfeited altogether if ten days should be exceeded. These bonuses have now been given for nine years with excellent effect, as the measures taken have resulted in the statistics being sent in at such a date that it has become possible to publish nearly complete returns fully two months earlier than such a result had been achieved in previous years. It has, however, been decided to discontinue them for the future.

Bonuses for
collecting
statistics.

435. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 1st March, 1892.* Tables embodying the final results of these statistics will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 1st July last,† and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*.

Agricultural
statistics,
1891-2.

436. The total number of farm holdings visited in the year under notice was 35,945, of which 34,849 were in shires, and 1,096 in cities, towns, or boroughs. In the previous year the number of farms visited was 36,013, there being thus a decrease of 68; whilst, as compared with 1889-90, there was a decrease of 552.

Number of
cultivators.

* A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year, since the first settlement of the colony, is published at the commencement of this volume (second folding sheet).

† This year tables containing a statement of the extent of land under crop, and yield of wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay, were published in the Melbourne daily journals of the 15th March.

Land under tillage.

437. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 2,687,575 acres, as against 2,652,768 acres in 1890-91. The increase shown by the figures was, therefore, 34,807 acres.

Area cultivated per head of population.

438. The average area returned as in cultivation to each person in the colony was $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres in the year under review, as against nearly $2\frac{2}{5}$ acres five years previously, and 2 acres ten years previously. The exact proportions at the three periods were as follow:—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

						Acres.
1881-2	...	...	...	...	...	2·06
1886-7	...	...	...	...	...	2·42
1891-2	...	...	...	...	...	2·32

Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

439. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the nine seasons ended with that of 1890-91, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent per head that each colony cultivates:—

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883 TO 1891.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.									
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Mean.
1. S. Australia† ...	8·08	9·05	8·91	...	...	...	...	9·07	8·30	8·68
2. Tasmania ...	3·12	3·19	3·35	3·23	3·39	3·36	3·48	3·43	3·56	3·35
3. New Zealand...	2·68	2·61	2·42	2·20	2·33	2·39	2·41	2·53	2·62	2·46
4. Victoria ...	2·27	2·41	2·46	2·48	2·42	2·49	2·38	2·38	2·34	2·40
5. W. Australia...	1·84	1·94	2·42	2·19	2·18	2·49	2·51	2·70	2·48	2·31
6. N. S. Wales ...	·90	·92	·94	·91	·99	1·03	·95	1·08	1·34	1·01
7. Queensland ...	·64	·58	·64	·66	·66	·58	·58	·65	·61	·62

Results in different colonies compared.

440. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and Queensland and New South Wales cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies; also that over a series of years Victoria has in this respect occupied a middle place, being below South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but above the other three colonies, viz., Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. In the four years ended with 1887-8, however, Victoria,

* Figures revised since last issue in accordance with amended estimates of population. For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the nineteen years ended with 1891-2, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A. *post*.

† The colony of South Australia did not collect agricultural statistics in the four years ended with 1888-9; the mean is, therefore, for five years.

in proportion to population, had more land in cultivation than New Zealand.

441. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1891-2 the area under wheat was larger by 187,500 acres than in 1890-91, and nearly 100,000 acres larger than in 1887-8, when the extent of wheat under cultivation was the largest previously recorded. A large decrease as compared with the previous year, however, is noticeable under all the other principal crops, except potatoes, which were grown more widely than in any previous year; the falling off—especially in the area under barley and green forage—being probably in consequence of the low prices realized for the produce of such crops. The area under oats in 1891-2 was considerably smaller than in any of the four preceding years or than in 1885-6, although it was larger than in any other previous years; that under barley was only about half that in the three preceding years, and was also smaller than in 1885-6, 1884-5, 1883-4, 1881-2, and 1880-81, although larger than in any other years; that under hay was about 10 per cent. less than in any of the preceding six years; the area returned under green forage, although larger than in 1889-90 and 1887-8, was considerably less than in many other previous years. The apparent falling-off in the last-named item is, however, doubtless mainly accounted for by the fact that in the last five years the collectors have been instructed not to visit holdings on which there was no other cultivated land than that laid down under permanent artificial grass, which is included under the head of green forage. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last two seasons :—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1891 ...	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	53,818	413,052	245,332
1892 ...	1,332,683	190,157	45,021	57,334	369,498	184,184
Increase ...	187,520	...	...	3,516	...	...
Decrease ...	...	30,891	42,730	...	43,554	61,148

442. The wheat crop in 1891-2 showed an increase of nearly one million bushels as compared with the previous year; but the potato crop fell off slightly, notwithstanding the larger area cultivated; whilst, in consequence of the smaller area cultivated, the gross yield of barley, oats, and hay, fell off by nearly three-quarters

of a million bushels, half a million bushels, and 53,000 tons respectively. The wheat crop in 1891-2—13,679,000 bushels—was the second largest ever raised in the colony; but whilst it was only 350,000 bushels above the crop of 1887-8, it was as much as 1,900,000 bushels below the crop produced in 1883-4. The gross yield of oats was exceeded in 5 of the previous 8, and that of barley in 10 of the previous 12 years, but in no others; that of potatoes was larger than in any other season except 1890-91, whilst that of hay was exceeded in only three previous seasons. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of the principal crops in 1890-91 and 1891-2 :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1891 ...	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	204,155	567,779
1892 ...	13,679,268	4,455,551	844,198	200,523	514,406
Increase ...	927,973	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	463,774	727,401	3,632	53,373

443. The following table shows the area under and gross produce of wheat in each county during the year ended 1st March, 1892, also the average produce of wheat per acre in each county during that and the preceding year :—

WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY.—AREA UNDER CROP AND GROSS AND AVERAGE PRODUCE.

Counties.	Year 1891-2.		Average Produce per Acre.	
	Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	1891-2.	1890-91.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Anglesey ...	924	11,789	12·76	11·99
Benambra ...	880	14,682	16·68	21·52
Bendigo ...	59,018	772,140	13·08	13·74
Bogong ...	30,121	277,526	9·21	12·87
Borong ...	348,013	3,504,785	10·07	10·51
Bourke ...	801	18,160	22·67	18·74
Buln Buln ...	242	4,802	19·84	22·53
Croajingolong ...	29	490	16·90	15·28

Area under
and pro-
duce of
wheat.

WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY.—AREA UNDER CROP AND GROSS
AND AVERAGE PRODUCE—*continued.*

Counties.	Year 1891-2.		Average Produce per Acre.	
	Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	1891-2.	1890-91.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Dalhousie	3,078	52,322	17·00	16·74
Dargo	29	740	25·52	3·08
Delatite	8,953	97,922	10·94	14·03
Dundas	3,678	57,337	15·59	13·00
Evelyn	43	821	19·09	17·53
Follett	1,236	17,686	14·31	11·43
Gladstone	67,867	744,084	10·96	11·47
Grant	1,867	38,506	20·62	21·65
Grenville	1,042	16,001	15·36	13·81
Gunbower	44,101	465,086	10·55	10·50
Hampden	669	14,711	21·99	19·50
Heytesbury	319	7,271	22·79	26·22
Kara Kara	108,847	1,135,381	10·43	10·75
Karkarooc	39,338	317,410	8·07	12·50
Lowan	247,226	2,029,064	8·21	7·88
Moir	239,958	2,574,447	10·73	13·83
Mornington	14	239	17·07	13·82
Normanby	1,845	25,824	14·00	12·79
Polwarth	633	15,822	25·00	13·18
Ripon	4,387	61,193	13·95	16·99
Rodney	70,418	862,655	12·25	12·53
Talbot	8,241	130,556	15·84	17·41
Tambo	5	91	18·20	27·39
Tanjil	1,330	23,293	17·51	20·86
Tatchera	34,806	326,544	9·38	11·08
Villiers	2,684	59,036	22·00	21·19
Weeah	40	840	21·00	...
Wonnangatta	1	12	12·00	40·00
Total	1,332,683	13,679,268	10·26	11·13

444. As regards the acreable yield of wheat, it will be noticed that in 1891-2, taking the colony as a whole, it was nearly 1 bushel lower than in 1890-91. In only 16 of the 36 counties was the yield per acre higher in 1891-2 than in the previous year, viz.:—Anglesey, Bourke, Croajingolong, Dalhousie, Dargo, Dundas, Evelyn, Follett, Grenville, Gunbower, Hampden, Lowan, Mornington, Normanby, Polwarth, and Villiers; but with the exception of Gunbower and Lowan, only a very small quantity of the wheat grown in Victoria is obtained from these counties. In Weeah, one of the Mallee counties, which appears for the first time as a wheat producing county, the average yield on the small area cultivated was as high as 21 bushels per acre.

Acreable
yield of
wheat.

Small gross
yield of
wheat in
some coun-
ties.

445. It will be observed that in several of the counties in which the average yield of wheat is high, a very small quantity is grown, which is probably raised on a patch of choice land, and does not afford an indication of the general productiveness of the county. Thus in 1891-2 only 1 acre was placed under wheat in Wonnangatta, 5 were so placed in Tambo, 14 in Mornington, 29 each in Croajingo-long and Dargo, 40 in Weeah, and 43 in Evelyn; and in all these counties the yield per acre was much above the average of the colony.

Wheat-yield
in ten
counties
1890-91 and
1891-2
compared.

446. A reference to the table will show that over twelve and a half million out of the thirteen and two-thirds million bushels of wheat raised in Victoria in the year under notice were raised in ten counties, which, for the most part, lie between the 36th and 37th parallels of south latitude, and which have been mentioned in previous issues of this work as, above all others, the wheat producing counties of Victoria.* It will be noticed that the largest increase—336,000 bushels—was in Borung, and the next largest in Lowan; also that in as many as four of the counties there was a decrease amounting to over 138,000 bushels. In the following table these counties are arranged in order, according to the yield of wheat in 1891-2; the increase or falling-off, as compared with the previous year, being also shown:—

YIELD IN TEN WHEAT PRODUCING COUNTIES, 1891 AND 1892.

Counties.				Bushels of Wheat Produced.		
				1890-91.	1891-2.	Increase + Decrease -
Borung	...	...	...	3,168,538	3,504,785	+ 336,247
Moirra	...	...	...	2,655,572	2,574,447	- 81,125
Lowan	...	...	...	1,767,865	2,029,064	+ 261,199
Kara Kara	...	...	...	1,151,202	1,135,381	- 15,821
Rodney	...	...	...	753,032	862,655	+ 109,623
Bendigo	...	...	...	721,334	772,140	+ 50,806
Gladstone	...	...	...	679,525	744,084	+ 64,559
Gunbower	...	...	...	387,880	465,086	+ 77,206
Tatchera	...	...	...	343,779	326,544	- 17,235
Bogong	...	...	...	301,476	277,526	- 23,950
Total	...	...	...	11,930,203	12,691,712	+ 761,509†

Area under
other prin-
cipal crops
in each
county.

447. Most oats are cultivated in the counties of Talbot and Moira; barley mostly in Moira; most potatoes in Villiers, Grant, and Talbot;

* Besides the ten counties named, Karkarooc, which lies beyond the parallels named, has within recent years also become one of the principal wheat producing counties. It produced in 1891-2, 317,410 bushels.

† Net increase.

and most hay in Borung, Talbot, and Grant. The following table gives a statement of the number of acres under each of these crops in each county during 1891-2:—

OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY.
AREA UNDER CROP.

Counties.	Area under Crop, 1891-2.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anglesey	1,240	72	346	1,271
Benambra	1,889	20	243	1,981
Bendigo	14,834	759	13	22,676
Bogong	5,013	203	587	7,940
Borong	5,222	736	89	41,019
Bourke	6,732	1,254	6,779	27,377
Buln Buln	2,781	173	3,716	5,711
Croajingolong	166	6	76	335
Dalhousie	15,208	281	4,895	9,607
Dargo	37	6	193	717
Delatite	7,858	56	1,325	5,745
Dundas	3,267	170	106	3,434
Evelyn	310	4	772	4,196
Follett	1,527	69	119	929
Gladstone	14,127	553	9	15,255
Grant	7,444	841	8,106	30,532
Grenville	4,305	1,096	1,266	10,753
Gunbower	6,346	827	1	9,050
Hampden	1,402	399	1,292	2,418
Heytesbury	1,265	177	1,423	1,514
Kara Kara	13,332	536	129	18,467
Karkarooc	230	19	31	3,213
Lowan	3,775	390	25	27,287
Moir	17,353	25,107	27	24,192
Mornington	672	71	1,137	5,033
Normanby	2,981	201	822	4,171
Polwarth	1,281	1,244	3,521	2,887
Ripon	8,214	85	1,040	14,581
Rodney	12,921	5,083	2	11,887
Talbot	19,754	388	7,956	40,877
Tambo	43	4	194	594
Tanjil	1,558	865	1,022	3,968
Tatchera	1,096	535	5	5,129
Villiers	5,473	2,791	9,851	4,250
Weeah ... ..	...	...	...	10
Wonnangatta	501	...	216	492
Total	190,157	45,021	57,334	369,498

448. By the next table, which shows the gross produce of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county, it will be seen that in 1891-2 most oats was grown in Talbot, Dalhousie, Moira, Bendigo, and

Gross produce of other principal crops in each county.

Gladstone, in the order named; nearly half the barley in Moira; most potatoes in Villiers, Grant, Bourke, Polwarth, and Talbot; and most hay in Talbot, Grant, Bourke, Borung, Ripon, and Bendigo:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1891-2.

Counties.	Gross Produce, 1891-2.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
Anglesey ...	32,069	1,656	1,107	1,986
Benambra ...	49,200	559	895	2,729
Bendigo ...	341,703	13,749	35	24,885
Bogong ...	109,035	3,643	1,624	8,716
Borong ...	91,834	9,700	158	41,631
Bourke ...	171,709	30,890	20,556	44,724
Buln Buln ...	74,242	3,120	16,597	11,193
Croajingolong ...	4,800	170	349	509
Dalhousie ...	391,526	7,632	10,363	17,120
Dargo ...	1,710	225	1,064	1,368
Delatite ...	141,780	1,310	3,252	6,671
Dundas ...	85,677	4,036	303	5,275
Evelyn ...	7,095	100	2,918	6,763
Follett ...	33,619	1,541	315	1,368
Gladstone ...	308,872	6,766	11	15,357
Grant ...	216,314	26,475	22,095	58,914
Grenville ...	122,862	39,691	3,543	17,527
Gunbower ...	111,289	12,079	1	8,731
Hampden ...	43,573	11,348	6,819	5,026
Heytesbury ...	32,246	5,744	5,415	2,826
Kara Kara ...	278,418	8,452	219	18,609
Karkarooc ...	2,164	128	66	3,453
Lowan ...	57,737	4,489	63	23,238
Moira ...	364,521	379,256	52	23,732
Mornington ...	18,046	1,284	6,006	8,054
Normanby ...	68,086	4,319	2,545	6,305
Polwarth ...	35,317	42,115	19,332	6,193
Ripon ...	197,536	2,119	2,282	28,247
Rodney ...	268,924	82,590	2	11,383
Talbot ...	560,979	7,338	17,060	78,277
Tambo ...	911	100	1,074	1,114
Tanjil ...	43,311	25,790	4,604	7,156
Tatchera ...	24,356	6,742	4	5,316
Villiers ...	154,565	99,042	49,111	9,199
Weeah ...	...	...	...	15
Wonnangatta ...	9,525	...	683	796
Total ...	4,455,551	844,198	200,523	514,406

Average
yield of
other prin-
cipal crops
in each
county.

449. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county during the last two seasons is given in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN
EACH COUNTY, 1890-91 AND 1891-2.

Counties.	Average Produce per Acre of—							
	Oats. (Bushels.)		Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)	
	1890-91.	1891-2.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1890-91.	1891-2.
Anglesey ...	21·00	25·86	14·27	23·00	3·34	3·20	1·58	1·56
Benambra ...	31·54	26·05	27·20	27·95	4·56	3·68	1·60	1·38
Bendigo ...	23·78	23·04	18·62	18·11	2·63	2·69	1·15	1·10
Bogong ...	20·94	21·75	19·98	17·95	3·65	2·77	1·18	1·10
Borong ...	15·93	17·59	10·96	13·18	1·57	1·78	1·10	1·01
Bourke ...	27·76	25·51	29·43	24·63	3·57	3·03	1·73	1·63
Buln Buln ...	25·86	26·70	24·49	18·03	5·14	4·47	1·95	1·96
Croajingolong	24·67	28·92	18·33	28·33	4·45	4·59	1·64	1·52
Dalhousie ...	22·49	25·74	18·93	27·16	2·35	2·12	1·49	1·78
Dargo ...	32·92	46·22	33·64	37·50	5·49	5·51	1·98	1·91
Delatite ...	21·73	18·04	19·97	23·39	3·97	2·45	1·24	1·16
Dundas ...	18·75	26·22	17·53	23·74	3·00	2·86	1·59	1·54
Evelyn ...	22·03	22·89	18·64	25·00	3·90	3·78	1·63	1·61
Follett ...	19·00	22·02	15·16	22·33	2·47	2·65	1·41	1·47
Gladstone ...	22·01	21·86	14·44	12·24	·50	1·22	1·10	1·01
Grant ...	31·93	29·06	28·67	31·48	3·37	2·73	1·84	1·93
Grenville ...	24·58	28·54	26·20	36·21	2·36	2·80	1·66	1·63
Gunbower ...	24·29	17·54	13·25	14·61	...	1·00	·88	·96
Hampden ...	20·90	31·08	18·18	28·44	5·30	5·28	2·06	2·08
Heytesbury...	20·85	25·49	18·73	32·45	3·98	3·81	1·61	1·87
Kara Kara ...	17·07	20·88	13·70	15·77	1·92	1·70	1·05	1·01
Karkaroc ...	22·88	9·41	12·89	6·74	2·00	2·13	1·12	1·07
Lowan ...	13·28	15·29	8·51	11·51	1·52	2·52	·79	·85
Moir ...	20·07	21·01	16·36	15·11	1·10	1·93	1·05	·98
Mornington	26·30	26·85	17·43	18·08	5·32	5·28	1·65	1·60
Normanby ...	16·71	22·84	16·62	21·49	3·49	3·10	1·52	1·51
Polwarth ...	20·21	27·57	22·95	33·85	4·92	5·49	1·93	2·15
Ripon ...	24·01	24·05	23·85	24·93	2·13	2·19	1·93	1·94
Rodney ...	16·28	20·81	15·99	16·25	...	1·00	1·04	·96
Talbot ...	29·82	28·40	25·80	18·91	2·69	2·14	1·82	1·91
Tambo ...	27·01	21·19	26·67	25·00	5·94	5·54	1·92	1·88
Tanjil ...	19·03	27·80	32·77	29·82	4·29	4·50	1·78	1·80
Tatchera ...	17·21	22·22	11·85	12·60	·83	·80	·99	1·04
Villiers ...	18·82	28·24	24·80	35·49	5·25	4·99	2·10	2·16
Weeah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50
Wonnangatta	19·46	19·01	20·00	...	3·72	3·16	1·72	1·62
Total ...	22·25	23·43	17·91	18·75	3·79	3·50	1·37	1·39

450. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1892, the highest acreable yield of oats was in Dargo, Hampden, Grant, Croajingolong, Grenville, Talbot, and Villiers, in the order named; that the average yield of barley was highest in Dargo, Grenville, Villiers, Polwarth, Heytesbury, and Grant; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Tambo, Dargo, Polwarth, Hampden, and Mornington, where the average was over 5 tons; that the highest

Yield of oats,
barley,
potatoes,
and hay,
1891-2.

yields of hay were in Villiers, Polwarth, and Hampden, in which this crop averaged over 2 tons to the acre; and in Buln Buln, Ripon, Grant, Dargo, Talbot, Tambo, Heytesbury, Tanjil, and Dalhousie, in which it exceeded $1\frac{3}{4}$ ton to the acre.

Yield of other principal crops in past two seasons.

451. Comparing the averages of 1891-2 with those of the previous season, an increase is observed in the acreable yield of oats in all but 11 counties, the principal increases being in Dargo, Hampden, Villiers, Tanjil, Dundas, and Polwarth; of barley in all but 10 counties, the principal being Heytesbury, Polwarth, Villiers, Hampden, Grenville, and Croajingolong; of hay in 14 counties; and of potatoes in 13 counties.

Yield of principal crops, 1872 to 1892.

452. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of wheat and barley was below, but that of the other crops was above, the average; the yield per acre of wheat, however, exceeded that in all but five of the thirteen years immediately preceding, although it was lower than in any of the seven years prior to that period, but the yield of barley was exceeded in all but seven of the twenty other years named in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1872 TO 1892.

Year ended March.			Average Produce per Acre of—				
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1872	...	...	13·45	18·76	20·00	3·22	1·40
1873	...	...	16·51	19·55	20·86	3·45	1·32
1874	...	...	13·58	15·69	19·84	2·86	1·27
1875	...	...	14·57	18·46	21·01	3·53	1·32
1876	...	...	15·49	21·92	22·20	3·37	1·33
1877	...	...	13·15	19·91	21·18	3·31	1·22
1878	...	...	12·41	19·39	19·81	3·11	1·17
1879	...	...	8·76	17·60	18·24	2·71	1·21
1880	...	...	13·29	24·00	24·67	4·04	1·45
1881	...	...	9·95	17·62	15·57	2·81	1·20
1882	...	...	9·40	24·57	19·07	3·43	1·13
1883	...	...	9·03	26·17	17·35	3·78	1·06
1884	...	...	14·10	25·07	22·84	4·01	1·43
1885	...	...	9·52	23·40	17·38	4·16	1·09
1886	...	...	8·99	21·72	17·58	3·83	1·05
1887	...	...	11·49	22·91	22·36	3·41	1·09
1888	...	...	10·81	22·92	23·34	4·11	1·41
1889	...	...	7·10	14·20	13·55	3·04	·75
1890	...	...	9·75	23·87	20·18	3·33	1·48
1891	...	...	11·13	22·25	17·91	3·79	1·37
1892	...	...	10·26	23·43	18·75	3·50	1·39
Mean	...	...	11·56	21·11	19·70	3·47	1·24

453. In the last eight years the statistics of malting barley were distinguished from those of other descriptions of the same cereal. The following is the result of this division for the year under review :—

MALTING AND OTHER BARLEY, 1891-2.

Description of Barley.			Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Malting	...	...	34,406	561,635	16·32
Other	...	...	10,615	282,563	26·62
Total			45,021	844,198	18·75

454. Of the total area under barley, 76 per cent. was under malting barley; and of the produce, 66 per cent. was of malting barley. In the previous year these proportions were respectively 82 per cent. and 76 per cent. It will be noticed that this description of barley is by far the less prolific of the two kinds, the average in 1891-2 being only $16\frac{1}{3}$ bushels to the acre, as against $26\frac{3}{5}$ bushels of the other barley.

455. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in Victoria is placed side by side with the average of the same crops in the other Australasian colonies during each of the five years ended with 1891 :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 TO 1891.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1887 ...	11·49	17·38	3·13	...	12·00	17·91	24·89
1888 ...	10·81	12·06	22·10	...	9·14	16·67	26·37
1889 ...	7·10	4·76	·89	3·85†	10·50	20·16	24·22
1890 ...	9·75	15·65	15·88	7·91	14·00	15·42	25·15
1891 ...	11·13	10·95	20·02	5·62	13·75	16·30	18·99
Mean ...	10·06	12·16	12·40	5·79	11·88	17·29	23·92

* No agricultural statistics were collected in South Australia in the four years ended with 1888-9
† Estimated.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 TO 1891—continued.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1887 ...	22·91	25·09	10·42	...	16·14	25·95	30·92
1888 ...	22·92	20·35	24·26	...	15·05	18·20	31·24
1889 ...	14·20	13·77	5·65	...	23·42	27·97	29·89
1890 ...	23·87	24·30	19·41	12·77	20·00	28·60	32·09
1891 ...	22·25	18·20	21·82	9·32	19·49	25·04	28·73
Mean ...	21·23	20·34	16·31	11·04	18·82	25·15	30·57
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1887 ...	22·36	21·87	24·07	...	15·97	22·40	25·94
1888 ...	23·34	19·20	27·03	...	11·75	13·87	27·26
1889 ...	13·55	11·08	22·94	...	14·70	23·55	31·15
1890 ...	20·18	20·79	21·24	12·54	17·00	23·75	31·67
1891 ...	17·91	16·48	21·70	12·13	16·50	22·82	23·18
Mean ...	19·47	17·88	23·40	12·33	15·18	21·28	27·84
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1887 ...	3·41	2·64	3·74	...	3·01	4·71	4·88
1888 ...	4·11	2·94	3·52	...	2·38	2·59	5·45
1889 ...	3·04	2·39	2·84	...	4·10	4·88	5·08
1890 ...	3·33	2·85	3·60	3·74	3·00	4·25	5·22
1891 ...	3·79	2·72	3·20	3·62	3·25	3·63	5·45
Mean ...	3·54	2·71	3·38	3·68	3·15	4·01	5·22
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1887 ...	1·09	1·57	1·92	...	1·00	1·06	1·36
1888 ...	1·41	1·35	2·02	...	·94	1·14	1·49
1889 ...	·75	·64	1·54	...	1·00	1·11	1·41
1890 ...	1·48	1·73	1·93	1·20	1·00	1·45	1·43
1891 ...	1·37	1·22	1·61	·90	1·14	1·15	1·43
Mean ...	1·22	1·30	1·80	1·05	1·02	1·18	1·22

NOTE.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For average yields for each year from 1873, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., page 268, *et seq.* For the land under and total produce of each crop in the respective colonies during the nineteen years ended with 1891-2, see summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), *ante*; and for average yields per acre in 1891-2, see Table XVI. of Appendix A., *post*.

Colonies with highest and lowest average yields.

456. It will be observed that, according to the mean of the five years ended with 1891, the average produce of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes is much the highest in New Zealand, and that of hay is highest in Queensland. The lowest average yield of wheat, oats, and barley is in South Australia; whilst the yield of potatoes is lowest in New South Wales; and that of hay in Western and South Australia. Victoria stands third in regard to the average per acre of oats and

* See footnote (*) on page 261.

hay—being on an equality with New Zealand in regard to the latter, fourth in regard to barley and potatoes, and sixth in regard to wheat.

457. It will further be noticed that in 1890-91—with the exception of wheat and oats in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia; barley in Western Australia and Tasmania; potatoes in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand; and hay in Victoria, Western Australia, and New Zealand—the average produce of all the crops named was below the mean of the five years to which reference is made.

Average
produce
1890-91 and
previous
years
compared.

458. The next table shows the acreage under various crops in the United Kingdom, Australasia, British North America, the Cape of Good Hope, the principal countries on the continent of Europe, and the United States of America. All the information has been taken from official documents:—

Land under
crop in
British and
Foreign
countries.)

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom ...	1891.	2,307,	2,899,	2,113,	60,	1,297,
Australasia ...	1890-91	3,537,	617,	150,	...	142,
Canada—						
Ontario ...	1890	1,322,	1,882,	701,	...	158,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	305,	...	...	...	235,
Manitoba ...	1890	746,	235,	66,	...	11,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1885	67,	35,	12,	...	4,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188,	115,	29,	...	9,
Austria ...	1889	2,703,	4,637,	2,812,	4,891,*	2,716,
Belgium ...	1883	811,	616,	99,	686,	492,
Denmark ...	1888	120,	1,050,	735,	692,	129,
France ...	1889	17,386,*	9,284,	2,157,	3,951,	3,593,
Germany ...	1890	4,842,	9,642,	4,110,	14,375,	7,177,
Holland ...	1887	210,	285,	111,	504,	364,
Hungary ...	1890	7,357,	2,453,	2,488,	2,681,	1,071,
Italy ...	1883	11,700,	1,100,	856,	397,	173,
Norway ...	1875	11,	224,	138,	37,	86,
Russia in Europe ...	1887	28,882,	34,887,	12,443,	64,612,	3,713,
Sweden ...	1889	159,	2,026,	530,	945,	383,
United States ...	1890	36,087,	26,431,	...	...	...

459. The official returns of the various countries contain statements of produce, and these are given in the following table. The

Gross yield
of crops in
British and
Foreign
countries.

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels* of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	1891	72,127,	112,386,	72,129,	...	243,602,
Australasia ...	1890-91	32,840,	15,805,	2,788,	...	22,506,
Canada—						
Ontario ...	1890	21,951,	52,768,	15,600,	...	17,561,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	3,070,	25,161,	2,064,	...	29,213,
Manitoba ...	1890	14,666,	9,513,	2,069,	...	2,541,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1881	840,	3,852,	247,	...	6,605,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1890	1,983,	942,	520,	...	844,
Austria ...	1889	37,193,	78,441,	44,375,	68,865,†	355,496,
Belgium ...	1890	18,969,	29,639,	3,978,	19,088,	109,374,
Denmark ...	1890	3,910,	35,665,	22,980,	16,207,	11,956,
France ...	1889	297,879,†	234,464,	43,465,	63,599,	403,115,
Germany ...	1890	103,992,	270,735,	100,654,	258,657,	917,847,
Holland ...	1887	6,677,	11,750,	5,077,	13,350,	74,393,
Hungary ...	1890	143,453,	51,636,	51,278,	48,632,	81,826,
Italy ...	1889	105,575,	16,805,	8,123,	3,985,	23,755,
Norway ...	1875	276,	8,896,	4,285,	1,016,	19,591,
Russia in Europe ...	1890	206,329,	523,996,	158,077,	652,389,	320,566,
Sweden ...	1890	3,834,	70,840,	15,599,	21,579,	33,914,
United States ...	1890	386,805,	507,284,	...	...	...

460. Until 1884 no official return was made of the produce of crops in the United Kingdom. Estimates more or less reliable have frequently been made by private persons, especially of the wheat yield. The London *Statist's* Annual Supplement of the 31st January, 1885, gives a statement originally taken from *The Times*, and evidently prepared with great care, of the assumed yield per acre of this crop in the eighteen years ended with 1883, and this has been supplemented by the official figures for the nine years ended with 1892, published by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council Office :—

* The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels, except in the case of Germany, where it was stated in cwts., and the United States in Winchester bushels. Moreover, the potato crop of Austria, Belgium, France, and Italy was stated in cwts., and that of Australasia in tons. All these have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that 60 lbs. of wheat, 40 lbs. of oats, 50 lbs. of barley or rye, and 56 lbs. of potatoes are in each case equal to an Imperial bushel; also that a Winchester bushel is equivalent to about .9688 of an Imperial bushel.

† Including also spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

Average
yield of
wheat in
United
Kingdom.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM, 1866 TO 1891.

	Bushels per Acre.		Bushels per Acre.		Bushels per Acre.
1866	27	1875	23	1884	30
1867	25	1876	27	1885	31
1868	34	1877	22	1886	27
1869	27	1878	30	1887	32
1870	32	1879	18	1888	28
1871	27	1880	26	1889	30
1872	23	1881	27	1890	31
1873	25	1882	28	1891	31·3
1874	31	1883	26	1892	26·4

461. The average produce in the 27 years was about 28 bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian colonies, except in New Zealand. The yield in 1892 (26½ bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, equalled in two, but exceeded in all but six other, of the previous 26 seasons.

Wheat yield
in United
Kingdom
and
colonies.

462. The acreable produce for the latest year in the countries named in a previous table has been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table:—

Average
yield of
crops in
British and
Foreign
countries

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN
COUNTRIES.

Country.	Bushels* per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	31·3	38·8	34·1	...	187·3
Australasia	9·3	25·6	18·6	...	158·4
Canada—					
Ontario	16·6	28·0	22·3	...	111·1
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	9·9	...	...	...	124·3
Manitoba	19·7	40·5	31·3	...	231·0
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	9·9	...	...	...	124·3
Cape of Good Hope	20·3	10·7	25·8	...	83·2
Austria	13·8	16·9	15·8	14·1	130·9
Belgium	23·4	48·1	40·2	27·8	222·3
Denmark	32·6	34·0	31·3	23·4	92·7
France	17·1	25·3	20·2	16·1	112·2
Germany	21·5	28·1	24·5	18·0	127·9
Holland	31·8	41·2	45·7	26·5	204·7
Hungary	19·5	21·0	20·6	18·2	76·4
Italy	9·0	15·3	9·5	10·0	137·3
Norway	25·1	39·7	31·0	27·5	227·8
Russia in Europe	7·1	15·0	12·7	10·1	86·3
Sweden	24·1	35·0	29·4	22·8	88·5
United States	10·7	19·2	...	...	...

* See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 459 *ante*.

463. It will be observed that the yield of wheat per acre was 33 bushels in Denmark, 32 in Holland, 31 in the United Kingdom, 25 in Norway, 24 in Sweden, 23 in Belgium, 21½ in Germany, 20 in the Cape of Good Hope and Manitoba, 19½ in Hungary, 17 in France and Ontario, 14 in Austria, 11 in the United States, and 10 in Quebec and British Columbia, all of which were above the average of Australasia; but the wheat yields of Italy and European Russia were below the average of that group of colonies.

464. According to the figures, the yield per acre of oats is higher in Australasia than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Hungary, Italy, European Russia, or the United States, about the same as in France, but lower than in any other of the countries named. The yield of potatoes in Australasia is above that of the other countries named except the United Kingdom, Manitoba, Belgium, Holland, and Norway.

465. The following table contains a statement of the wheat in various countries of the world in 1890-91, and the average annual crop during the ten years ended with that year. The figures have been derived from a treatise by Mr. C. Wood Davis, in the *American Agriculturist*, on the relation of American agriculture to the world's food supply* :—

ANNUAL WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1881-91 (000's OMITTED).

Countries.	Acreage in 1890-91.†	Average Annual Production, 1881-91.
EUROPE.		Bushels.
France	17,393,	310,271,
European Russia	31,048,	240,041,
Austria-Hungary	9,573,	161,722,
Italy	10,957,	118,069,
Germany	5,680,	93,097,
Spain	7,059,	91,557,
Great Britain	2,479,	79,070,
Roumania	3,738,	37,796,
European Turkey	3,890,	40,915,
Belgium	810,	18,971,
Holland	560,	7,755,
Portugal	210,	5,489,
Servia	380,	6,033,
Denmark	240,	4,809,
Sweden and Norway	177,	3,695,
Switzerland	110,	2,041,
Greece	142,	1,391,
Total, Europe	94,446,	1,222,722,

* See *The Miller* (London Journal) of the 2nd May, 1892, page 98. The particulars of the crop for each of the three years ended with 1890 were given in the last issue of this work, Vol. II. paragraph 464.
† Including spelt.

ANNUAL WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1881-91 (000's OMITTED)
—continued.

Countries.	Acreage in 1890-91.*	Average Annual Production, 1881-91.
		Bushels.
United States	38,124,	439,767,
India	24,983,	253,503,
South America	4,395,	30,616,
Australasia†	3,537,	36,497,
Canada	2,460,	34,980,
Other countries	13,196,	119,608,
Total out of Europe	86,695,	914,971,
Grand Total	181,141,	2,137,693,

466. Supposing these figures to be correct, and the wheat to be worth four shillings per bushel, the total value of the world's annual wheat crop would be over four hundred and twenty-seven and a half millions sterling. Value of world's wheat crop.

467. The following figures, derived from the same source, show the world's production and consumption in each of the last 10 years. Mr. Davis contends that consumption of wheat is now beginning to overtake production, and that the agricultural countries will soon be exceptionally prosperous :— World's wheat consumption and production.

WHEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD,
1881-2 TO 1890-91 (000,000's OMITTED).

Harvest Year.	Production.	Consumption.	The Year's Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1881-2	1,977,	2,021,	-44,
1882-3	2,263,	2,047,	+216,
1883-4	2,050,	2,073,	-23,
1884-5	2,263,	2,099,	+164,
1885-6	2,077,	2,127,	-50,
1886-7	2,043,	2,154,	-111,
1887-8	2,267,	2,182,	+85,
1888-9	2,183,	2,215,	-32,
1889-90	2,048,	2,245,	-197,
1890-91	2,185,	2,280,	-95,
Total	21,356,	21,443,	-87,

468. In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for Experimental farm, Dookie.

* Including spelt.

† Corrected by Australasian final returns.

various kinds of useful products, and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, as well as for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres, subsequently increased by 40 acres, was reserved in 1874, at Dookie, situated in Moira, a county in the North-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found a Government Experimental Farm.* The following account of the present state of the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture:—

The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

The total receipts for the year 1891 were £1,917 and the expenditure £1,688. Of the amount expended £168 was paid for additional plant, £452 for live stock, and £453 for labour. So far as possible, the provisions necessary for the students at the Agricultural College, and the staff thereof, were obtained from the farm.

Since the erection of the new dairy, and the use of the De Laval Separator, there has been no trouble in obtaining a sufficient supply of good butter. The farm is now fairly equipped as regards stock, implements, and machinery.

During the year the rain-fall recorded was 24·29 inches, distributed over 89 days.

40 acres of Lucerne are doing well.

50	„	Ensilage	...	...	yielded	350 tons.
45	„	Hay	...	...	„	70 tons.
50	„	Steinwedel	wheat	...	„	16 bus. per acre.
20	„	Frampton	„	...	„	12 „ „
40	„	W. Essex	„	...	„	16 „ „
20	„	Ward's prolific	„	...	„	10 „ „
90	„	Purple straw	„	...	„	15 „ „

Numerous experiments were conducted with varieties of wheat, barley and oats, peas, grasses, clovers, sorghums, etc.

Various methods of putting a crop of wheat in by drilling and broadcasting, and the effects of harrowing them during growth were tested.

There are 25 acres under vines, and the vintage of this year gave 365 gallons wine per acre. Of the above there are 5 acres of various wine grapes, planted in 1880; 7 acres of various table grapes, planted in 1887; 5 acres of Gordo Blanco and Zante currants, planted in 1888; and 8 acres of Red Hermitage, planted in 1889.

A variety of medicinal and other plants is also grown on the farm for educational purposes.

A seven-acre arboretum is being established that will represent 300 of the principal commercial timber trees of the world.

There is a five-acre plantation of fourteen-year-old olives of six varieties, from which an average of 75 gallons oil are made annually.

A valuation of the farm and its belongings was made at the end of 1890, of which the following is a summary:—

Farm and improvements	...	...	...	£20,991
Buildings, furniture, etc.	...	...	...	4,546
Live stock	...	...	...	3,063
Implements and machinery	...	...	...	1,657
Bees	...	...	...	35
Wine	...	...	...	203
Dairy	...	...	...	150
				£30,645

The average cost of maintenance of 40 students per head per annum is £25 2s. 6d.

* For further particulars relating to the establishment and development of the farm, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 448.

469. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884. Particulars respecting this Act and its operations were given in the last issue of this work.* Since then Mr. Martin has reported that of the land intended as endowment, 137,752 acres have been reserved and vested in the trustees, and 131,823 acres of the land so vested have been leased for agricultural and grazing purposes. The total of the annual rents payable amount to £6,348. The areas reserved under section 4 of Act No. 825, as sites for Colleges and Experimental Farms, amount to 13,393 acres. Also, that at the Dookie Agricultural College the course of instruction has been supplemented with lectures on Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Viticulture, and practical dairy, blacksmith's, and carpenter's work. At the Longerenong College the buildings have been completed, and now accommodate 40 students; 350 acres are under cultivation, of which 30 are devoted to carrying out various experiments, including those with 300 varieties of wheat. The area under vines, fruit trees, etc., has been increased to 35 acres; and a third tank has been excavated. The rainfall at Longerenong was 14.13 inches in 1891, as compared with 18.85 inches in 1890, which, however, was an exceptionally wet season, the average being about 16 inches.

Agricultural colleges.

470. The following table shows, for 1840 and each subsequent year, the quantity of wheat grown in Victoria, and the quantity of wheat, flour, and biscuit imported after deducting exports, or exported after deducting imports; also the residue of breadstuffs left for consumption during each of those years:—

Breadstuffs available for consumption.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840 TO 1891.

Year.	Wheat grown in Victoria.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.†		
		Imported after deducting Exports.	Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1840	12,600	57,771	...	70,371
1841	50,420	116,350	...	166,770
1842	47,840	119,004	...	166,844
1843	55,360	58,616	...	113,976
1844	104,040	98,581	...	202,621
1845	138,436	74,699	...	213,135

* Vol. II., paragraph 467.

† The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840 TO 1891--
continued.

Year.	Wheat grown in Victoria.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*		
		Imported after deducting Exports.	Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1846	234,734	43,928	...	278,662
1847	345,946	36,871	...	382,817
1848	349,730	64,726	...	414,456
1849	410,220	76,092	...	486,312
1850	525,190	55,564	...	580,754
1851	556,167	216,811	...	772,978
1852	733,321	1,208,006	...	1,941,327
1853	498,704	1,499,994	...	1,998,698
1854	154,202	1,385,465	...	1,539,667
1855	250,091	1,985,496	...	2,235,587
1856	1,148,011	2,236,406	...	3,384,417
1857	1,858,756	1,958,905	...	3,817,661
1858	1,808,439	1,504,760	...	3,313,199
1859	1,563,113	1,957,610	...	3,520,723
1860	2,296,157	1,565,423	...	3,861,580
1861	3,459,914	1,522,517	...	4,982,431
1862	3,607,727	183,106	...	3,790,833
1863	3,008,487	191,107	...	3,199,594
1864	1,338,762	1,868,990	...	3,207,752
1865	1,899,378	1,800,932	...	3,700,310
1866	3,514,227	1,754,699	...	5,268,926
1867	4,641,205	15,190	...	4,656,395
1868	3,411,663	162,038	...	3,573,701
1869	4,229,228	719,589	...	4,948,817
1870	5,697,056	...	95,654	5,601,402
1871	2,870,409	1,179,583	...	4,049,992
1872	4,500,795	389,963	...	4,890,758
1873	5,391,104	...	138,088	5,253,016
1874	4,752,289	...	40,714	4,711,575
1875	4,850,165	200,369	...	5,050,534
1876	4,978,914	258,931	...	5,237,845
1877	5,279,730	...	384,118	4,895,612
1878	7,018,257	...	1,005,968	6,012,289
1879	6,060,737	...	957,384	5,103,353
1880	9,398,858	...	3,578,733	5,820,125
1881	9,727,369	...	3,892,974	5,834,395
1882	8,714,377	...	3,321,532	5,392,845
1883	8,751,454	...	2,376,530	6,374,924
1884	15,570,245	...	8,232,605	7,337,640
1885	10,433,146	...	3,745,985	6,687,161
1886	9,170,538	...	2,226,907	6,943,631
1887	12,100,036	...	3,897,987	8,202,049
1888	13,328,765	...	4,373,959	8,954,806
1889	8,647,709	...	1,357,334	7,290,375
1890	11,495,720	...	2,185,644	9,310,076
1891	12,751,295	...	6,526,727	6,224,568

NOTE.—In 1891 the imports of breadstuffs amounted to 379,769 bushels, valued at £72,153, but the exports of breadstuffs amounted to 6,906,496 bushels, valued at £1,397,983. The balance in favour of exports was, therefore, 6,526,727 bushels, valued at £1,325,830.

* The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

471. Only in the last fifteen years and three previous ones, viz., 1870, 1873, and 1874, has the colony raised enough breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of these eighteen years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, whilst the quantity in 1891 was more than 50 per cent. larger than in any previous year except in 1884, when the maximum was recorded. The following table shows, for each year, the mean population of Victoria, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, and the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed, or for the feeding of live stock, poultry, etc., from the wheat, flour and biscuit used for food, the total quantity of the latter being shown as well as the quantity per head :—

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1840 TO 1891.

Year.	Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*				
		Quantity Available for Con- sumption.	Probable Manner of Consumption.			
			For Seed, etc.	For Food.†		
				Total.	Per Head.	
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
1840	...	8,056	70,371	3,880	66,491	8·25
1841	...	15,353	166,770	3,404	163,366	10·64
1842	...	22,107	166,844	4,864	161,980	7·33
1843	...	23,951	113,976	9,348	104,628	4·37
1844	...	25,418	202,621	13,839	188,782	7·43
1845	...	29,007	213,135	22,933	190,202	6·56
1846	...	34,807	278,662	31,604	247,058	7·10
1847	...	40,635	382,817	35,359	347,458	8·55
1848	...	47,163	414,456	38,775	375,681	7·97
1849	...	58,805	486,312	48,494	437,818	7·45
1850	...	71,191	580,754	57,020	523,734	7·36
1851	...	86,825	772,978	59,247	713,731	8·22
1852	...	132,905	1,941,327	33,646	1,907,681	14·35
1853	...	195,378	1,998,698	15,107	1,983,591	10·15
1854	...	267,371	1,539,667	25,654	1,514,013	5·66
1855	...	338,315	2,235,587	85,372	2,150,215	6·36
1856	...	380,942	3,384,417	160,310	3,224,107	8·46
1857	...	430,347	3,817,661	174,460	3,643,201	8·47
1858	...	483,827	3,313,199	156,468	3,156,731	6·52
1859	...	517,390	3,520,723	214,185	3,306,538	6·39
1860	...	534,055	3,861,580	322,503	3,539,077	6·62
1861	...	539,824	4,982,431	393,844	4,588,587	8·50
1862	...	548,080	3,790,833	324,018	3,466,815	6·33
1863	...	562,960	3,199,594	298,784	2,900,810	5·15

* The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

Including stocks in store or retained by the farmers.

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1840 TO 1891—continued.

Year.			Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*		
				Quantity Available for Con- sumption.	Probable Manner of Consumption.	
					For Seed. etc.	For Food.†
						Total. Per Head.
				Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels. Bushels.
1864	...	...	586,450	3,207,752	250,080	2,957,672 5·04
1865	...	...	611,218	3,700,310	357,256	3,343,054 5·47
1866	...	...	629,038	5,268,926	417,176	4,851,750 7·71
1867	...	...	644,276	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417 6·55
1868	...	...	663,092	3,573,701	519,608	3,054,093 4·61
1869	...	...	687,202	4,948,817	577,028	4,371,789 6·36
1870	...	...	713,195	5,601,402	568,334	5,033,068 7·06
1871	...	...	737,005	4,049,992	669,218	3,380,774 4·59
1872	...	...	753,198	4,890,758	653,128	4,237,630 5·63
1873	...	...	765,511	5,253,016	699,952	4,553,064 5·95
1874	..	...	777,656	4,711,575	665,872	4,045,703 5·20
1875	...	...	787,337	5,050,534	642,802	4,407,732 5·60
1876	...	...	796,558	5,237,845	802,834	4,435,011 5·57
1877	...	....	808,605	4,895,612	1,129,128	3,766,484 4·66
1878	...	...	821,466	6,012,289	1,383,244	4,629,045 5·64
1879	...	...	834,030	5,103,353	1,414,376	3,688,977 4·42
1880	...	..	850,343	5,820,125	1,954,570	3,865,555 4·55
1881	...	...	868,942	5,834,395	1,853,458	3,980,937 4·58
1882	...	...	889,720	5,392,845	1,938,724	3,454,121 3·88
1883	...	...	910,130	6,374,924	2,208,784	4,166,140 4·58
1884	...	...	932,630	7,337,640	2,192,708	5,144,932 5·52
1885	...	...	956,880	6,687,161	2,040,164	4,646,997 4·86
1886	...	...	984,860	6,943,631	2,105,370	4,838,261 4·91
1887	...	...	1,016,750	8,202,049	2,465,886	5,736,163 5·64
1888	...	...	1,054,980	8,954,806	2,434,382	6,520,424 6·18
1889	...	...	1,090,350	7,290,375	2,357,470	4,932,905 4·52
1890	...	...	1,118,500	9,310,076	2,290,326	7,019,750 6·28
1891	...	...	1,146,930	6,224,568	2,665,366	3,559,202 3·10

Consump-
tion of
breadstuffs
per head.

472. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column of the table. This will be found to vary in different years, ranging from over 14 bushels in 1852, between 10 and 11 bushels in 1841 and 1853, to between 4 and 5 bushels in 1843, 1868, 1871, 1877, and in seven of the thirteen years since 1878 ; but in only two years, viz., 1882, and in 1891, to less than 4 bushels per head. The proportion per head reached 5½ bushels in 1884, which was the year of an exceedingly bountiful harvest, and to as high as 5⅔, 6⅓, and 6¼ bushels in 1887, 1888, and 1890 respectively, the low price of wheat

* The quantities of flour and biscuits imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.
† Including stocks in store or retained by the farmers.

in England having, probably, acted as a check upon exportation in those years; whereas in 1889 it fell, owing to the drought, to $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and in 1891, owing to a large surplus remaining from the previous year, it fell to 3.10, the lowest on record. Although the proportion was so low in 1891, yet the average of that and the previous year was 4.7.

473. The quantity of breadstuffs, available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged $5\frac{3}{5}$ bushels over the whole period of fifty-two years, but during the ten years ended with 1891 it averaged nearly 5 bushels, or three-fifths of a bushel less. In the present state of the Victorian population, it may be fair to assume that from $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to 5 bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

474. In the United Kingdom, animal food, in consequence of its high price, is used much more sparingly than it is in this country, especially by the working classes, and therefore, as a natural consequence, the consumption of breadstuffs in proportion to the numbers of the population is, on the average, somewhat higher than it is here. The following table shows the estimated mean population of the United Kingdom during each of the five harvest years (or periods extending from the 1st September to the 31st August) ended with 1887-8, also the total number of bushels, and number of bushels per head, of grown and imported wheat available for consumption, after deducting seed, in each of the same years :—

Breadstuffs available for consumption in United Kingdom.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1885 TO 1888.

Year ended 31st August.	Mean Population.	Bushels of Wheat* available for Food.	
		Total number (000's omitted).	Number per Head.
1884	35,653,461	191,520,	5.37
1885	35,940,951	208,000,	5.79
1886	36,238,021	206,887,	5.71
1887	36,526,536	204,000,	5.58
1888	36,808,637	206,000,	5.60

* The total number of bushels of wheat available for consumption has been taken from articles in the Supplement to the *Statist* (London journal). The calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

Average consumption of wheat in United Kingdom.

475. As a result of calculations derived from the figures in the table, it appears that in the five years named the average quantity of wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom was 5·61 bushels per head, or nearly a bushel per head more than is apparently found sufficient for the requirements of the Victorian population.

Consumption of wheat in New South Wales.

476. According to the Government Statistician of New South Wales,* the consumption of wheat per head is considerably greater in that colony than in Victoria, and even greater than in the United Kingdom, the quantity consumed per head being in 1887 as much as 7·8 bushels; in 1888, 7·6; in 1889, only 5·5; in 1890, 7·2; and in 1891, 5·5 bushels; the average quantity in the five years ended with 1891 being 6·7 bushels. According to the same authority, New South Wales has never grown nearly enough wheat for her own consumption, the quantity imported in 1891, after deducting the exports, being about 3,140,687 bushels, whilst 3,649,216 bushels were grown in the colony. The latter quantity was lower than usual; in the previous five years the average quantity grown was about $4\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head in United States.

477. In the United States, the consumption of wheat—after allowing for seed—per head of the population is officially reckoned at $4\frac{2}{3}$ Winchester bushels†; the consumption varying from about 5 bushels in the Northern States to between 3 and 4 bushels per head in some of the Southern States with large coloured populations. The rate of $4\frac{2}{3}$ bushels was fixed after thorough investigation about the year 1879.

Imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1837 to 1891.

478. The quantity and declared value of the Victorian imports and exports of breadstuffs during the fifty-five years, 1837 to 1891, are set down in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,‡ 1837 TO 1891.

Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.				Quantity.	Value.
				Bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1891	...	...		34,232,419	14,150,762
Exported, „ „	...	...		55,758,724	13,261,295
Imports in excess of exports				...	889,467
Exports in excess of imports				21,526,305	...

* See *Statistical Register of New South Wales* for 1891, Part VII. Agriculture, Minerals, Manufactories, and Works: Chapman, Sydney, 1892.

† The Winchester bushel is smaller than the Imperial bushel by one thirty-second ($\frac{1}{32}$) part.

‡ The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), *ante*.

479. It will be observed that the quantity of breadstuffs exported from the colony from the period of its first settlement to the end of 1891 exceeded that imported during the same period by $21\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels ; but, in consequence of the prices of wheat and flour during the earlier years, in which the imports invariably exceeded the exports, being much higher than in the later years, in which the exports exceeded the imports, the declared value of the breadstuffs received has exceeded that of those sent away by nearly £900,000.

Excess of quantity exported, of value imported.

480. The net export of breadstuffs from the Australasian Colonies, in 1891, amounted to over 12 million bushels, the principal wheat exporting colonies being South Australia, Victoria, and New Zealand, in the order named. The following were the imports and exports of breadstuffs by each colony during the year :—

Breadstuffs imported into and exported from Australasian colonies, 1891.

BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*		Excess of—	
	Imported.	Exported.	Exports over Imports.	Imports over Exports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Victoria	379,769	6,906,496	6,526,727	...
New South Wales	3,747,425	894,230	...	2,853,195
Queensland	1,739,990	1,818	...	1,738,172
South Australia	36,775	8,992,133	8,955,358	...
Western Australia	135,000†	...	...	135,000
Total	6,038,959	16,794,677	10,755,718‡	...
Tasmania	229,964	4,800	...	225,164
New Zealand	3,154	1,622,023	1,618,869	...
Grand Total	6,272,077	18,421,500	12,149,423‡	...

481. The following are the values of the net imports—i.e., the values of imports after the values of the exports have been deducted—of certain vegetable productions during each of the six years ended with 1891. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced, in the colony :—

Net imports of agricultural products.

* The quantities have been reduced in all cases to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.
† Estimated.
‡ Net figures.

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE, 1886 TO 1891.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats	69,669	126,990	147,989	296,207	54,862	21,948
Barley and pearl barley	4,183	44,564	29,148	95,357	...	...
Malt	9,903	2,056	7,565	...	1,927	...
Maize	18,956	1,500	10,118	38,961	815	1,050
Maizena and corn flour	13,642	7,498	8,801	7,908	22,260	3,789
Beans, peas, and split peas	1,667	1,843	415	2,987	...	...
Arrowroot	558	1,105	1,872	1,455	1,587	1,414
Macaroni and vermi- celli	2,066	686	2,271	2,295	1,428	1,518
Starch	14,517	3,569	6,070	9,372	1,439	5,586
Fruit—fresh, bottled, dried, currants, and raisins	146,678	226,888	212,868	234,800	295,750	262,623
Jams, jellies, and pre- serves	...	3,068	...	3,964	3,912	2,777
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	7,033	6,076	8,973	10,071	4,381	7,997
Peanuts	689	2,129	1,615	1,439	1,816	2,074
Ginger	3,322	2,286	3,064	1,552	1,009	852
Opium	32,713	29,955	33,493	38,886	33,998	30,871
Hops	13,500	28,579	18,557	38,856	14	496
Chicory ... ..	...	...	...	...	186	432
Pickles	9,386	7,620	7,005	7,853	10,285	2,149
Mustard	17,920	13,872	16,160	19,261	14,539	11,590
Oil, olive and salad ...	15,204	8,953	18,642	13,557	12,074	14,456
„ linseed	31,404	31,144	38,040	47,581	23,825	39,897
„ castor... ..	31,700	34,485	24,445	35,766	46,178	51,297
Linseed meal ... ..	...	459	602	...	...	1,848
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	179,955	128,618	233,221	258,191	227,451	200,715
Flax (Phormium) ...	5,215	3,595	8,752	7,314	11,233	8,495
Hemp	17,994	33,098	43,636	49,793	53,198	44,635
Jute	1,126	...	2,636	1,165	1,640	1,008
Broom corn and millet	7,447	4,632	4,932	7,469	4,376	7,333
Bark	2,287	2,955	...	...	...	...
Cork	19,811	1,403	935	758	884	593
Vegetables (preserved)	897	...	1,063	269	1,609	1,330
Canary seed	1,314	1,571	2,181	1,817	1,924	1,384
Grass and clover seed	11,333	13,390	10,901	16,538	16,993	12,952
Seeds, undescribed ...	11,310	15,402	8,831	10,928	6,010	9,876
Tares	31	81	267	185	372	5
Total	703,430	790,070	915,068	1,262,555	857,975	752,990

Decreased
imports of
agricultural
products.

482. It will be observed that malt is absent from the list for the last year; also that barley and beans and peas are absent from the list in the last two years, and bark in the last four years.

* The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1891 will be found in the table following paragraph 6, *ante*, under Orders 14, 22, 23, 25, and 26.

483. In addition to the articles named in the above table, eggs, of which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1891 to the number of 6,575,760, and to the value of £22,658; and exported to the number of only 81,948, and the value of only £356, the difference in favour of the former being 6,493,812 in number, and £22,302 in value. The value of the imports of eggs in 1890 exceeded that of the exports by £34,168, in 1889 by £39,907, in 1888 by £34,745, in 1887 by £30,498, in 1886 by £15,020, and in 1885 by £10,200.

484. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 496 acres were placed under wheat, 71 under oats, 17 under barley, 21 under potatoes, 137 under hay, and 258 (including 147 in fallow) under other tillage. The following table shows the proportion that the land under different crops has borne to the total area under tillage during each of the last twelve years:—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1881 TO 1892.

Year ended March.	Proportion to the Total Land under Tillage of that under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Tillage.*
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1881	48·97	6·72	3·43	2·25	12·51	26·12
1882	50·87	8·07	2·67	2·15	11·65	24·59
1883	47·50	8·32	2·14	1·68	15·16	25·20
1884	49·84	8·49	2·11	1·81	13·67	24·08
1885	47·19	8·08	2·68	1·66	14·62	25·77
1886	42·41	8·98	3·08	1·77	17·51	26·25
1887	43·49	7·67	1·53	2·07	18·39	26·85
1888	47·86	7·72	1·59	1·87	17·15	23·81
1889	47·46	7·70	3·26	1·68	16·04	23·86
1890	44·87	9·00	3·45	1·79	17·19	23·70
1891	43·17	8·33	3·31	2·03	15·57	27·59
1892	49·59	7·08	1·67	2·13	13·75	25·78

485. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of one acre in extent, or even less, which are not taken account of. The following list must, therefore, be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain

* Including land in fallow, the proportion in 1892 being 14·73.

minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last six years:—

MINOR CROPS,* 1887 TO 1892.

Nature of Crop.			1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
Amber cane	{	acres	...	12	34	3	2	...
		cane, tons	...	90	104	...	...	...
		seed, lbs.	...	280	120	750	300	...
Artichokes	{	acres	...	3	...	...	3	5
		tons	...	55	...	...	5	35
Beet, carrots, parsnips	{	acres	467	485	269	396	315	328
		tons	4,411	4,672	2,250	4,111	4,057	3,370
Broad beans	{	acres	...	...	...	...	...	2
		tons	...	...	...	...	...	4
Broom-millet	{	acres	...	5	12	7	3	301
		fibre, cwt.	...	72	72	41	100	177
		seed, bush.	...	28	384	64	...	860
Buckwheat	{	acres	...	...	...	2	3	14
		bushels	...	...	...	40	75	490
Canary seed	{	acres	9	...	...	...	3	...
		bushels	124	...	...	...	60	...
Cauliflowers and cabbages	{	acres	114	164	133	27	25	69
		dozens	27,360	68,345	62,830	11,800	14,928	32,712
Chicory	{	acres	204	249	148	229	258	215
		tons	1,472	1,375	811	1,376	1,859	1,509
Durrah	{	acres	2	...	...	...	...	...
Flax	{	acres	...	1	3	138	63	13
		fibre, cwt.	...	5	...	3,550	307	15
		linseed, bush.	...	7	5	507	640	267
French beans	{	acres	...	2	2	7	...	...
		tons	...	3	4	4	...	...
Garden seeds	{	acres	43	83	46	...	...	...
		cwt.	215	196	66	...	...	...
Gooseberries	{	acres	2	4	4	14	1	5
		cwt.	23	140	135	130	9	84
Grass and clover seeds	{	acres	4,667	4,638	1,541	3,390	2,587	2,861
		bushels	61,490	61,177	17,444	54,547	36,415	43,985
Green peas	{	acres	80	152	85	11	150	183
		tons	98	234	117	7	167	197
Hops	{	acres	730	685	761	829	789	771
		lbs.	562,576	605,360	618,128	639,632	888,272	729,456
Kail (thousand headed)	{	acres	...	...	...	9	6	...
		tons	...	...	...	225	210	...
Maize	{	acres	4,901	6,031	5,789	8,447	10,357	8,230
		bushels	231,447	318,551	267,155	357,047	574,083	461,957
Mangel-wurzel	{	acres	1,257	1,191	897	984	892	922
		tons	19,142	20,590	13,974	15,604	14,676	16,160
Medicinal herbs	{	acres	3	...	...	3	5	...
Melons, vegetable marrows, cucumbers, etc.†	{	acres	...	...	10	6	18	15
		dozens	...	...	3,040	560	1,871	1,878

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† Previous to the year 1889, pumpkins, melons, vegetable marrows, and cucumbers were shown in one line.

MINOR CROPS,* 1887 TO 1892—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
Mulberry trees	{ acres .	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
	{ number	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mustard	{ acres	...	20	16	34	28	8	2
	{ cwt.	...	100	80	112	105	7	12
Olives	{ acres	...	1	18	17	17	15	...
Onions	{ acres	...	1,996	2,437	1,768	1,957	2,238	2,661
	{ tons	...	11,625	11,774	4,430	10,815	13,961	14,682
Opium poppies	{ acres	...	11	11	8	10	14	26
	{ lbs. of opium	...	139	178	86	169	242	314
Oranges and lemons†	{ acres	...	2	34	7	33	67	32
	{ cases	...	...	...	...	270	801	430
Osiers	{ acres	...	8	...	6	5	3	7
	{ tons	...	5	...	11	13	8	20
Peas and beans	{ acres	...	28,672	26,692	31,222	22,784	25,992	31,053
	{ bushels	...	583,269	732,060	361,724	528,074	739,310	769,196
Pumpkins‡	{ acres	...	69	107	158	252	196	257
	{ tons	...	536	850	959	1,251	1,273	1,621
Pyrethrum cineraria folium	{ acres	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
	{ cwt.	...	...	...	...	12	12	...
Rape for seed	{ acres	...	44	70	42	1	...	2
	{ bushels	...	...	940	597	14	...	8
Raspberries	{ acres	...	239	218	224	179	230	266
	{ cwt.	...	4,499	5,384	5,249	3,337	5,010	7,003
Currants — red, white & black	{ acres	...	...	...	...	9	...	3
	{ cwt.	...	...	...	...	30	...	65
Rhubarb	{ acres	...	20	10	22	3	7	21
	{ tons	...	169	85	132	20	81	102
Rumax	{ acres	...	...	...	...	8	3	...
Rye	{ acres	...	762	1,069	1,109	1,089	948	561
	{ bushels	...	11,286	14,900	10,744	16,707	17,583	7,495
Seeds (agricultural & garden)	{ acres	...	...	...	...	71	82	68
	{ cwt.	...	...	...	...	252	548	260
Strawberries	{ acres	...	35	68	66	40	117	74
	{ cwt.	...	243	616	613	267	1,085	777
Sunflowers for seed	{ acres	...	6	8	...	...	6	6
	{ bushels	...	140	128	...	...	105	45
Tobacco	{ acres	...	2,031	1,966	1,685	955	618	545
	{ cwt.	...	12,008	11,853	13,355	4,123	326	2,579
Tomatoes	{ acres	...	26	45	42	28	43	41
	{ cwt.	...	2,280	6,914	3,240	960	3,370	4,387
Turnips	{ acres	...	443	303	379	424	393	403
	{ tons	...	2,767	4,102	4,560	4,984	4,499	5,300
Vetches and tares for seed	{ acres	...	...	1	3	11	3	3
	{ bushels	...	...	20	45	116	60	50
Vines	{ acres	...	10,310	11,195	12,886	15,662	20,686	25,295
	{ wine, galls.	...	986,041	1,167,874	1,209,442	1,578,590	2,008,493	1,554,130
Walnuts	{ acres	...	...	4	2	7	8	10

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† It is estimated there are over 100 acres planted with oranges and lemons, but such plantations are seldom distinguished separately, being included under orchards.

‡ Previous to the year 1889, pumpkins, melons, vegetable marrows, and cucumbers were shown in one line.

Increase or
decrease
of minor
crops.

486. In 1891-2, as compared with the previous year, an increase will be observed in the area under crop, and in the produce, of cauliflowers and cabbages, grass and clover seeds, mangel-wurzel, onions, peas and beans, pumpkins, raspberries, and turnips, but a falling-off of both area and produce of chicory, hops, maize, and rye. In the case of the following there was a falling-off in the area under crop, but an increase in the yield :—Melons and cucumbers, tobacco, and tomatoes. On the other hand, there was an increase in the area under vines, beet, carrots, and parsnips, but a decrease in the yield. The other minor crops named in the table are not of much account at present, and the figures fluctuate from year to year.

Hops.

487. Hops but little inferior to Kentish are grown in Victoria, and the comparative failure for several successive seasons of this crop in the United Kingdom gave a considerable stimulus to that industry, commencing about 1882-3. The maximum was reached in the following year, when 1,760,000 lbs. were produced, but in 1884-5 there was a slight, and in 1885-6 a further considerable decline, both in the area under hops and the quality produced; a gradual improvement, however, has taken place since 1887-8, although in the year under notice the area under crop was slightly less than in the two previous years, whilst the yield was exceeded in 1890-91.

Raspberries.

488. Raspberries as a field crop are extensively grown in the more elevated parts of the colony, especially about the ranges in which the River Yarra and its tributaries have their source. The quantity returned as raised in 1891-2 was 7,003 cwt., or about 1,993 cwt. more than in 1890-91, and also much larger than in any other previous year shown in the table. Since the establishment of jam factories, the fruit is in great demand, and much more would be purchased were it forthcoming.

Tobacco.

489. At a very early period of the colony's history, it was the custom of the pastoral occupiers of the soil to cultivate tobacco in small quantities for the purpose of making a decoction wherein to dip their sheep for the cure of the disease called "scab." That complaint has ceased to exist amongst the Victorian flocks; but of late years tobacco has been grown for the purpose of manufacture into an article suitable for the use of man. The tobacco industry, however, appears to be on the decline, as only 545 acres were returned as under it in the year under notice as against over 2,000 acres five years previously.

490. In 1888, the tobacco crop of the United States is estimated to have amounted to 5 million cwt., which, with the exception of the crop of 1885, which slightly exceeded it, is the largest tobacco crop ever raised in that country. The average crop during the five years ended with 1887 was 4,418,862 cwt., which figures, together with the figures for several European countries and for Australasia, during the latest year for which information is obtainable, were as follow:—

Tobacco
crop in
various
countries.

TOBACCO CROP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	cwt.		cwt.
United States (1883-7) ...	4,418,862	Italy ...	120,748
Austria-Hungary ...	1,277,218	Holland (1884) ...	58,583
Russia (1884) ...	1,500,000	Australasia (1889-90) ...	*34,480
Germany ...	758,373	Turkey ...	70,000
France... ..	421,731		

491. The annual consumption of tobacco in Victoria ranges from 2·61 lbs. to 3·55 lbs. per head. of the population, the average during a series of years being nearly three (2·93) lbs.† This is a larger average than that obtaining in fourteen of the following countries, the information respecting which—except that relating to the Australasian colonies—has been derived from a paper read by Dr. O. J. Broch before the Statistical Society of Paris, on the 15th June, 1887, and since supplemented by some figures given by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.‡ Attention is called to the very high average consumption of tobacco in Holland and the United States of America:—

Consump-
tion of
tobacco in
various
countries.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	lbs.		lbs.
Holland	6·92	Denmark	2·24
United States	4·40	Canada	2·11
New South Wales	3·53	France	2·05
Queensland	3·49	Sweden	1·87
Western Australia	3·26	Tasmania	1·85
Switzerland	3·24	Russia	1·82
Belgium	3·15	New Zealand	1·75
Germany	3·00	United Kingdom	1·38
Victoria	2·93	South Australia	1·32
Austria-Hungary	2·73	Italy	1·28
Finland	2·73	Spain	1·10
Norway	2·29		

* In the previous year the yield was 70,486 cwt.

† In 1887, the proportion was 2·61 lbs., in 1888, 3·31 lbs., and in 1889, 3·55 lbs. per head.

‡ See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-huitième année, page 237; Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1887. The consumption is there given in kilogrammes, which have been turned into lbs., on the assumption that 1 of the former is equal to 2·204 of the latter.

Beet sugar
in European
countries.

492. Beet for the manufacture of sugar has been as yet only grown in Victoria experimentally, and upon a small scale; but ordinary beet, mangolds, and root crops generally, which have for years past been cultivated to a considerable extent, succeed so well that there is every reason to believe sugar beet could be grown to advantage, did not the low price of sugar, consequent upon the heavy subsidies by which the industry is fostered in several European countries, prevent sugar-making from being carried on at a profit. The following statement, however, of the quantity of beet sugar made annually during the five years 1886 to 1890 in the different European countries in which that product is manufactured may be useful and interesting at the present time :—

BEET-ROOT SUGAR PRODUCED IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,
1886 TO 1890.*

Countries.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Germany...	812,011	934,987	943,998	974,949	1,240,088
France ...	294,668	492,098	386,616	459,390	762,752
Austria-Hungary ...	371,042	516,703	421,842	514,973	738,147
Russia and Poland...	532,057	467,493	434,367	518,068	467,493
Belgium ...	47,635	78,736	138,518	143,500	196,839
Holland and other countries ...	36,907	49,210	117,375	130,937	137,788
Total ...	2,094,320	2,539,227	2,442,716	2,741,817	3,543,107

Beet sugar
in the
United
States.

493. The manufacture of beet sugar is now carried on in the United States, where, on the authority of the *Statistical Journal of Paris*, the production during the five years ended with 1884 averaged 337,000 tons per annum. According to Mr. McCarty,† two of the largest manufactories are at Philadelphia, and Watsonville (California), and the manufacturers state that within the next five years the United States will export 1,000,000 tons of this sugar annually.

Cane sugar.

494. The following statement of the annual production of cane sugar in most of the countries in which this description of sugar is grown has been derived from various sources :—

* Taken from a table published in the Report (No. 73) of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, dated May, 1890, page 209. The figures are there given in metric tons of 2,204·6 lbs. These have been turned into Imperial tons of 2,240 lbs.

The *Annual Statistician*, 1890, page 599. San Francisco and New York.

CANE SUGAR PRODUCED ANNUALLY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Tons.		Tons.
Argentine Republic ...	60,000	Réunion ...	32,200
Australia ...	70,000	Sandwich Islands ...	60,000
Brazil ...	202,000	United States ...	110,400
China ...	100,000	West Indies—British Barbadoes	58,600
Egypt ...	32,600	„ „ Jamaica	27,000
Guiana (British) ...	110,800	„ „ Trinidad	65,400
„ (French and Dutch)	8,300	„ „ Other Islands	60,000
India (British) ...	220,000	„ French Guadeloupe	49,600
Java ...	316,000	„ „ Martinique	45,000
Manilla ...	180,600	„ Spanish Cuba ...	598,000
Mexico ...	30,000	„ „ Porto Rico	77,800
Mauritius ...	120,200		
Natal ...	12,000	Total ...	2,676,500
Peru ...	30,000		

495. According to the following figures, Victoria, although not consuming so much sugar per head as three of the other Australasian colonies, would appear to consume much more than any European country, the average quantity being $90\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., or nearly 22 lbs. more than the United Kingdom, which consumes more than twice as much per head as any country on the European Continent. It must, however, be remembered that in Victoria 15 million pounds of sugar annually, or nearly 15 lbs. per head, are used in the manufacture of beer, which is very much more than many countries consume altogether:—

Consumption of sugar in Victoria and other countries.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR (CANE AND BEET) PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

	lbs.		lbs.
New Zealand ...	118·77	Sweden ...	17·52
South Australia ...	102·11	Belgium ...	15·74
Western Australia ...	93·51	Germany ...	15·01
Victoria ...	90·75	Austria-Hungary ...	13·23
Tasmania ...	90·49	Norway ...	11·37
United Kingdom ...	68·99	Finland ...	11·22†
Queensland ...	62·93	Portugal ...	9·56
New South Wales ...	60·95	Roumania ...	7·71
Argentine Republic ...	50·04	Russia ...	7·69
Denmark ...	29·69	Spain ...	5·11
Holland ...	28·37	Servia ...	4·41
Switzerland ...	22·81	Italy ...	3·20
France ...	22·61		

496. In 1891-2 the area under vines (25,295 acres) exceeded that returned in 1890-91 by 4,609 acres, was twice as large as in 1888-9, and was much larger than in any previous year. The quantity of

* For countries out of Australasia, see Dr. Broch's paper, page 233, there given in kilogrammes, each equal to 2·204 lbs.

† Mr. K. F. Ignatius, of Helsingfors, in the *Statistical Journal of Paris* for February, 1889, page 72, points out that Dr. Broch has understated the consumption of sugar in Finland, by assuming that a leiviskâ is the equivalent of a kilogramme; whereas the former is equal to $8\frac{1}{2}$ times the latter. Therefore the average consumption of sugar per head in Finland is 11·22 lbs. as here stated, instead of 1·32 lbs. as stated by Dr. Broch and quoted in the issue of this work for 1887-8, Volume II., paragraph 1,145.

wine returned was 1,554,130 gallons, or less than that in 1890-91 by 450,000 gallons, but was much larger than that in any previous year excepting 1889-90. The wine industry received a temporary check some years since, in consequence of an outbreak of the disease called *phylloxera vastatrix*, but this was found to be confined to one district in the colony (Geelong), where it was promptly stamped out by the eradication of all vines for a distance ranging from 20 to 30 miles from the centre of that district. Replanting has not yet been allowed, as investigation from time to time showed that the insects were present among the vine rootlets which still remained in the ground. A careful search, however, made quite recently, has failed to discover any insects, and it may therefore be assumed that the pest has been exterminated. An account of the visitation of the phylloxera in Victoria, and of the measures taken for its suppression, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.*

Wine
production
in various
countries.

497. The following is a statement of the area under vines, and the quantity of wine produced annually in the various wine producing countries of the world. The figures have been partly taken from a paper entitled *Statistique Vinicole Universelle*, read before the Statistical Society of Paris,† on the 10th August, 1889, by M. François Bernard:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF WINE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Area under Vines.	Wine Produced. (000's omitted.)
		Acres.	Gallons.
Algeria	1888	217,716	72,073,
Australasia	1889-90	48,099	3,604,
Austria-Hungary	1888	1,562,127	277,379,
Azores, Canaries, Madeira ... ..	...	...	3,300,
Cape of Good Hope	1888	...	4,491,
Chile and La Plata ... ..	...	...	44,000,
France	1889	4,801,680	809,512,
Germany	1886	180,310	99,000,
Greece	1888	185,250	38,720,
Holland	1885	...	81,994,
Italy	1882-88	4,759,275	607,838,
Portugal	1887	503 880	94,160,
Roumania	1886	253,629	33,000,
Russia ... ..	...	...	66,000,
Servia ... ..	...	...	44,000,
Spain ... ..	...	4,310,404	350,000,
Switzerland ... ..	...	110,656	24,200,
Tunis	1888	8,151	308,
Turkey and Cyprus ... ..	...	222,300	57,200,
United States	1887	98,800	33,000,
Total ... ..	...	...	2,743,779,

* Volume II., paragraph 478. See also the issue for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 495.
† See Journal of that Society for 1889, page 257. The figures are there given in hectares and hectolitres, the former of which have been reduced to acres, on the assumption that 1 hectare is equivalent to 2·47 acres, and the latter to gallons, on the assumption that 1 hectolitre is equivalent to 22 gallons.

498. The wine made in Victoria, added to that imported after deducting that exported, amounts in the average to rather over a gallon annually per head. This shows a larger consumption of wine in this colony than in the United Kingdom, where it is less than half a gallon per head, but smaller than that in Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and France, the wine consumption in the last named of which amounts to as much as 16½ gallons per head. The following are the figures for these and some other countries :—

Wine consumed in various countries.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WINE PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
France ...	16·52	Queensland ...	·69
Austria-Hungary ...	4·84	Holland ...	·49
Western Australia ...	2·52	United Kingdom ...	·43
Switzerland ...	2·11	United States ...	·39
South Australia ...	1·47	New Zealand ...	·27
Germany ...	1·32	Tasmania ...	·24
Victoria ...	1·01	Sweden ...	·20
New South Wales ...	·83	Canada ...	·14

499. No attempt has yet been made to grow tea in Victoria for commercial purposes, although the tea plant flourishes in gardens around Melbourne, and the Government Botanist has given it as his opinion that many parts of the colony—especially the fern tree gullies—are well suited for its cultivation. The following statement, taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*,* shows the average annual exportation of tea from various countries during the two years 1887 and 1888 :—

Exports of tea from various countries.

TEA EXPORTED ANNUALLY FROM VARIOUS COUTRIES.

	Millions of lbs.
China ...	290†
India ...	90
Japan ...	40
Ceylon ...	19
Paraguay ...	10
Java ...	7
Total ...	456

500. The following figures, showing the annual consumption of tea in various countries, have been gathered from the best authorities .—

Consump- tion of tea in various countries.

* Page 566, Routledge & Sons Limited, London, 1891.
† In 1889 the exports of tea from China were 2,049,083 piculs, amounting, on the assumption that a picul is equal to 133½ lbs., to 273,211,067 lbs.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TEA PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Annual Consumption of Tea per Head. lbs.		Annual Consumption of Tea per Head. lbs.
Western Australia	... 10·70	Russia	... ·61
Victoria	... 10·01	Denmark	... ·37
Queensland	... 8·96	Persia	... ·13
Australia	... 8·68	Portugal	... ·12
New South Wales	... 7·55	Switzerland	... ·10
South Australia	... 7·24	Norway	... ·09
New Zealand	... 7·23	Germany	... ·07
Tasmania	... 5·35	Belgium	... ·03
United Kingdom	... 4·70	Sweden	... ·03
Canada	... 3·69	France	... ·03
United States	... 1·40	Austria-Hungary	... ·02
Holland	... 1·16	Spain	... ·01

Consump-
tion of tea
in Austral-
asia and
elsewhere.

501. From these figures it appears that the average consumption of tea is much larger in British than in Foreign Countries, and that the Australasian colonies stand at the head of the list with an annual consumption varying from $5\frac{1}{3}$ to $10\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per head of the population. It will also be observed that after British dominions the United States is the largest tea consumer, and next to it Holland, after which no country has so large a consumption as 1 lb. per head.

Gardens and
orchards.

502. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the quantity of produce raised in gardens and orchards. The following, however, is the extent of land returned under this description of culture in the last two years. Market gardens are included as well as gardens attached to farms, but not gardens or orchards kept merely for pleasure or private use :—

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1891 AND 1892.

	Acres.
1890-91	33,864
1891-2	38,238
Increase	4,374

Ensilage.

503. Ensilage was returned as having been made on 187 farms situated in 71 shires and 2 boroughs in 1891-2, the principal crops used being maize, oats, and grass, but returns were obtained besides of ensilage made from rye, peas, beans, lucerne, carrots, cabbage, thistles, weeds, and “orchard rubbish.” The total quantity made was set down as 27,199 cubic yards, as against 9,878 tons in the previous year. The largest returns of ensilage were obtained from the following shires :—Lilydale, where 3,380 cubic yards were made on 8 farms ; Ballarat, 3,112 cubic yards on 2 ; Marong, 1,983 cubic yards

on 7; Berwick, 1,969 cubic yards on 4; Ballan, 1,653 cubic yards on 3; Swan Hill, 986 cubic yards on 3; Gordon, 968 cubic yards on 14; Warragul, 952 cubic yards on 10; Poowong and Jeetho, 798 cubic yards on 2 farms. The number and capacity of the silos were not given.

504. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1892 was 395,189, or 9,617 more than in the previous year. Land in fallow.

505. The Victorian water-works are of two classes, viz., those intended chiefly for irrigation purposes, and those designed chiefly for domestic supply. A full account of the *Water Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,156), which provides for the conservation, management, and distribution of water in the colony, will be found in the last issue of this work.* Waterworks of Victoria.

506. The more important irrigation works, or those connected with the principal rivers which will form the main supply in some cases for several local schemes, are undertaken by, and are under, the entire control of the State. These are known by the name of National Works. The total expenditure from loans to the 30th June, 1892, on three of the principal works—the Goulburn, National, Loddon, and Kow Swamp Works,† in which considerable progress had been made, was about £682,501. The following is an account of the progress made since the last issue of this work†:— National Irrigation Works.

GOULBURN NATIONAL WORKS.

Western Channel.—A further section of 4½ miles is in course of construction, at the end of which a third off-take is to be provided. From their principal off-take at the fifteenth mile, the Rodney and the Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trusts have obtained a continuous supply from National Works during the past season.

Eastern Channel.—The surveys of the national channel on the east side of the river are now completed.

507. On the 30th June, 1892, there were 29 Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts—many of which draw their main supply of water from the National Works—with jurisdiction over 2,711,949 acres of land, having an irrigable area of 1,818,304 acres, of which 353,662 acres are capable of being irrigated annually from the works constructed or in course of construction. The present value of the irrigable lands, on a low basis of calculation, is set down as £6,888,076, and the annual rateable value of the same as £295,932. Of the 29 schemes Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts.

* Vol. II., paragraph 508.

† For full account of these works see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 510. An interesting report by the Chief Inspector of Water Supply on the position and prospects of irrigation in Victoria will be found in an Appendix.

3 have been completed, 20 are in progress, and 6 had not been commenced. Of those completed or in progress, 13 are reported to be satisfactory. The aggregate borrowing power of the Trusts is limited to £1,450,958, of which the Government have agreed to advance £1,302,222, the balance to be obtained in the open market; whilst the amount actually advanced to the 30th June, 1892, was £787,733.* There are, at present, two storage reservoirs under the control of Trusts, viz., the Wartook Reservoir, near Horsham, with a capacity of 1,035 million cubic feet, and Murphy's Lake, near Kerang, with one of 51 million cubic feet.

Chaffey
Irrigation
colony.

508. The Mildura Irrigation Colony, established by the Messrs. Chaffey under the *Waterworks Construction Encouragement Act* 1886 (50 Vict. No. 910), which is the most important private irrigation work in Victoria, has been several times referred to in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*. An interesting account of the progress and prospects of this settlement, taken from a Special Report on Irrigation by the Chief Inspector of Water Supply, will be found in an Appendix.

Waterworks
and Water
Works
Trusts.

509. There were 53 Waterworks Trusts in existence on the 30th June, 1892, consisting of 12 rural and 41 urban trusts, 6 of the former also providing urban supplies to 10 towns; several of them are almost identical with the municipal councils. The rural schemes have numerous weirs, dams, and tanks, supplying an area of 4,034,200 acres, of an annual rateable value of £590,000; whilst the estimated cost of the works was £456,982. The urban works completed have a storage capacity of over 408 million gallons, and were estimated to cost £406,888; they supply a population of 53,068, who possess property of the annual rateable value of £310,000. The amount of loans authorized to be advanced to these bodies was £788,897, of which £679,864† had been advanced up to the 30th June, 1892. The interest due, but remaining unpaid at that date, was £44,145. Of the total amount, over £28,000 was due on account of only three trusts.

Waterworks
under Go-
vernment.

510. Prior to the constitution of the Waterworks Trusts, extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and, to a limited extent, for irrigation purposes, had been constructed by the Government and by Local Bodies in various parts of the colony. The principal of these, however—the Yan Yean Waterworks—has

* Including transfers of liabilities from Water Works Trusts, £201,847.

† Including liabilities transferred, £51,377.

recently been transferred to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The following table contains a list of such of the works continued under Government control in 1891-2; also a statement of the estimated storage capacity, and the total cost of each scheme:—

WATERWORKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Town or District.	Reservoir or Source of Supply.		Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity in Gallons.	
COLIBAN SCHEME.			£
Taradale ...	Malmsbury ...	3,255,000,000	1,069,255
	Taradale ...	65,000	
Castlemaine and Chewton	Expedition Pass ...	120,000,000	
	Red Hill ...	1,250,000	
	Old Post Office Hill ...	2,000,000	
	Barker's Creek ...	629,135,000	
Fryerstown ...	Specimen Gully ...	2,618,000	
	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,000	
Maldon ...	Green Gully ...	1,500,000	
	Big Hill ...	68,000,000	
Bendigo ...	Big Hill Tank ...	300,000	
	Crusoe Valley ...	320,000,000	
	New Chum Tank ...	23,000	
	Solomon's Gully ...	1,250,000	
Bendigo District	Spring Gully ...	150,000,000	
	Upper Grassy Flat ...	58,860,000	
	Lower Grassy Flat ...	26,800,000	
Eaglehawk ...	Sparrow Hawk ...	1,500,000	
Raywood ...	Lightning Hill ...	7,000,000	
	Raywood ...	2,500,000	
Sebastian ...	Sebastian ...	239,200	
Lockwood and Marong ...	Green Gully ...	3,500,000	
	Upper Stony Creek ...	354,000,000	
GEELONG AND SUBURBS	Lower Stony Creek ...	143,000,000	357,338
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	900,000	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
	Newtown Tank ...	500,000	
Total ...		5,161,347,200	1,426,593

511. In 1891, the Waterworks for the supply of the city of Melbourne and suburbs, embracing an area of 98,900 acres, with a population on the 5th April, 1891, of 477,891, and rateable property of the annual value of about £6,600,000, were transferred to the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.* The main source of supply is the Yan Yean reservoir, which is supplemented by the subsidiary reservoirs at Jack's Creek, Morang, Preston, Essendon, Caulfield, Kew, and Surrey Hills—the last having been recently constructed—by means of which Melbourne is provided with a supply

* For particulars of the constitution of the Board, see Vol. I., paragraph 49.

of fresh water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, 602 feet above sea level, and covers an area of 1,360 acres, or rather more than two square miles, and has a drainage area of 56,000 acres. The length of aqueduct and mains from this reservoir is 238 miles, and of reticulation pipes (under 12-inch diameter) 1,030 miles. To meet the increased demand for water consequent upon the growth of the city and suburbs, a new channel has been formed for the purpose of turning into the reservoir other considerable streams of pure water, by which means all fear of the supply becoming exhausted in seasons of drought is at an end. The following are the storage capacities of the various reservoirs on the 30th June, 1892 :—

STORAGE CAPACITY OF MELBOURNE WATERWORKS, 1891-2.

			Supply in Gallons.
Main reservoir ...	Yan Yean ...	...	6,400,000,000
Subsidiary reservoir	Jack's Creek ...	...	60,000,000
"	Morang (pipe head) ...	...	3,000,000
"	Preston (storage) ...	...	15,000,000
"	Essendon (storage 1) ...	...	6,000,000
"	" (" 2) ...	...	1,000,000
"	Caulfield ( " ) ...	...	10,000,000
"	Kew ...	...	3,000,000
"	Surrey Hills (storage) ...	...	9,000,000
Total ...			6,507,000,000

Revenue
and expen-
diture of
Melbourne
Water-
works.

512. The total expenditure to the 30th June, 1892, on the construction of the Melbourne Waterworks was £3,477,832. The gross revenue received since the opening of the works at the end of 1857* has amounted to £3,351,238, whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to only £459,909. During 1891-2 the revenue received† amounted to £201,183 as against £200,745 in the previous year; and the expenditure on maintenance and management (exclusive of repayments) to £37,730, as against £27,574 in the previous year. The net revenue in 1891-2 was thus £163,453, being equivalent to 4·77 per cent. of the mean capital cost,‡ as compared with £173,171, or 5·34 per cent., in 1890-91. A reference to a previous table§ will show that the loans borrowed (£2,248,916) for the construction of the works now bear an average nominal rate of only 3·93 per cent. In 1891-2, the net profit remaining after payment of all interest and expenses was £68,968.

* Although the works were commenced in 1853, they were not opened until the 31st December, 1857.
† The revenue receivable for and on account of the year was £197,061, or £4,122 less than the actual receipts as given above.
‡ Or the mean of the capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.
§ See table following paragraph 407, in Vol. I.

513. The Coliban Scheme provides water for domestic and mining purposes, as well as for irrigation to a limited extent, to the Bendigo and Castlemaine districts. The chief reservoir of this scheme, which is near Malmsbury, has a capacity of 3,255 million gallons. The cost of the works to 30th June, 1892, was £1,069,255; whilst the gross revenue during the year 1891-2 was £21,794; and the expense of maintenance and supervision, £9,183. The net revenue was thus £12,611, being equivalent to 1·179 per cent. of the capital cost, as compared with £10,748, or 1·005 per cent., in 1890-91; and £9,640, or ·901 per cent. in 1889-90. The deficiency in 1891-2, after allowing interest on the capital cost at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was £35,506*.

Coliban scheme.

514. The Geelong Waterworks provide water for domestic supply to Geelong and suburbs. The chief storage works in this scheme are the Upper and Lower Stony Creek reservoirs, having a capacity of 497 million gallons, and the whole scheme has cost up to the 30th June, 1892, £357,338. The gross revenue for 1891-2 was £10,577, and the cost of maintenance £3,753. The net revenue was thus £6,824, or 1·910 per cent. of the capital cost, as against £6,843, or 1·915 per cent. in 1890-91, and £6,487, or 1·815 per cent. in 1889-90. After allowing interest on capital at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the deficiency for 1891-2 was £9,256.

Geelong Water-works.

515. There are 24 goldfields reservoirs, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 492 million gallons, the largest, at Beaufort, containing about 86 million gallons. These cost £59,653, and were originally constructed by the Government chiefly for mining purposes. They are for the most part leased to municipal councils at a nominal rental, but it appears that, in many cases, those bodies do not keep them in proper repair. The question of the sale of the works to the municipalities has been under the consideration of Parliament.

Goldfields reservoirs.

516. Prior to the establishment of Waterworks Trusts, advances were made from the Government loan account to various municipalities to enable them to construct waterworks for their respective districts—the principal to be gradually repaid into a sinking fund. The number of such municipalities was 22, which possessed 21 reservoirs, having a total capacity of nearly 1,578 million gallons, as well as other sources of supply. The expenditure from loans on these works was £632,802, of which £605,794 remained unpaid on the 30th June, 1892; the works supply a population of about 77,600. The chief of these

Waterworks under Local Bodies.

* For an account of this scheme see Abridged Report of the Chief Inspector of Water Supply given as an Appendix to this volume.

reservoirs are the Ballarat reservoirs, now under the Ballarat Water Commission, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 842 million gallons. The Gong Gong reservoir alone contains 427 million gallons; the Beechworth reservoir at Lake Kerferd, 191 million gallons; the Clunes reservoir at Newlyn, 207 million gallons; and the Talbot reservoir at Evansford, 200 million gallons.

Capacity
and cost of
reservoirs.

517. By the following summary of the total storage capacity of reservoirs and the total cost of these and other works for the conservation of water referred to in the foregoing tables and paragraphs, it is shown that the former amounts to over fourteen thousand million gallons, and the latter to nearly six and a half millions sterling:—

CAPACITY OF RESERVOIRS AND COST OF WATERWORKS SCHEMES.
(Exclusive of National and other Irrigation Works.)

Waterworks under—	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Cost of Schemes.	Expenditure from Loans to 30th June, 1892.
	Gallons.	£	£
Government—			
Coliban	4,656,947,200	1,069,255	1,069,255
Geelong	504,400,000	357,338	357,338
Goldfields	492,000,000	59,653	Nil.
Metropolitan Board of Works	6,507,000,000	3,488,377	1,756,586
Local Bodies	1,578,000,000	688,081	632,802
Waterworks Trusts—			
Urban Works*	297,000,000	} 796,379*	682,527
Rural „	†		
Total	14,026,347,200	6,459,083	4,498,508

Rainfall in
Victoria,
1891.

518. According to information furnished by the Department of Water Supply, the average rainfall over the whole surface of Victoria during the year 1891 was 26·32 inches, representing a volume of water of about 36 cubic miles, that for 1890 and 1889 being about 40 and 46 cubic miles respectively. The lowest and highest monthly averages for the year were:—February, ·33 inch; October, 3·41 inches.

Water con-
sumption
in Mel-
bourne,
1890 and
1891.

519. The following is the average daily consumption of water for all purposes for each month of the last two years in the water district of Melbourne and suburbs, which embraces an area of 98,900 acres, and contained on 5th April, 1891, a population of 477,891. Accord- ing to the experience of the two years, the consumption rises steadily

* Inclusive of works in progress. See also paragraph 509 *ante*.
† Rural works consist mainly of weirs, dams, and tanks

and rapidly from a minimum in June to a maximum in January or February (September being the only exception), and then falls again in like manner. In 1891 the mean daily consumption for the whole year was 53·96 gallons per head, varying from 42·32 in June to 69·57 gallons per head in February :—

DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1890 AND 1891.

Month.	1890.	1891.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	30,929,390	31,291,732
February	30,192,443	33,244,491
March	27,181,197	29,926,454
April	24,952,610	25,908,553
May	22,506,366	21,283,089
June	20,469,650	20,223,868
July	19,783,174	23,110,600
August	21,082,919	23,141,164
September	22,125,125	22,860,373
October	22,910,060	24,528,040
November	25,404,100	25,177,922
December	27,425,308	28,717,809
Mean for year ...	24,580,195	25,784,508

NOTE.—The maximum consumption for one day in 1891 was 42,000,000 gallons, and the minimum 15,000,000 gallons.

520. The average daily consumption of water per head throughout the year in the districts reached by the water supply of Melbourne and suburbs is 54 gallons, or more than the average daily consumption in nine, and less than in ten of the following towns :—

WATER CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS TOWNS.

Average daily consumption of water, per head (gallons).			Average daily consumption of water, per head (gallons).		
Rome ... ..	...	160	Melbourne ... ..	...	54
Marseille ... ..	...	158	Auckland ... ..	...	44
Washington ... ..	...	143	Paris ... ..	...	36
Chicago ... ..	...	102	London ... ..	...	31
Ottawa ... ..	...	102	Sydney ... ..	...	25
Wellington ... ..	...	80*	Dresden ... ..	...	15
Boston ... ..	...	73	Naples ... ..	...	15
Dunedin ... ..	...	64†	Berlin ... ..	...	13
New York ... ..	...	61	Madrid ... ..	...	3
Hobart ... ..	...	60	Calcutta ... ..	...	2‡

* Deducting the quantity used for business purposes, the quantity for domestic purposes only is about 65 gals.

† In 1884 it was as high as 91 gals., the reduction being due to the use of the “waterphone.”

‡ The residents of Calcutta, and probably also of other towns situated on the banks of rivers, use river water in addition to that derived from the house supply. Rain water is also largely used where such supply is limited.

Sewerage to
be under-
taken by
Melbourne
and Metro-
politan
Board of
Works.

521. A scheme of sewerage for the Metropolis and its suburbs is being carried out under the direction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.* The district over which the Board exercises control consists of 18 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6 shires, embracing a total area of 98,900 acres, and containing a population, on the 5th April, 1891, of 477,891 inhabitants. The annual value of rateable property in the district is £6,832,698, which, at 1s. in the £1, the maximum rate the Board is empowered to levy in any one year, would yield a revenue of £341,635. It is probable, however, that it will be unnecessary at any time to levy a higher rate than 6d., which, on the present valuation, would yield £170,818; and if to this be added the net revenue from waterworks (after paying interest and expenses), averaging about £64,000,† the total income at present available for the maintenance and management of sewerage works, and for the payment of interest and instalments towards a sinking fund for the redemption of loans, will amount to £234,818 per annum. The Board, whilst adopting generally the recommendations contained in Mr. Mansergh's scheme—described in the last issue of this work‡—has decided to concentrate all the sewage on one farm near the Werribee River, for which purpose it has purchased 8,847 acres of red loamy soil averaging 30 feet deep overlying basalt. The sewers are to be designed to carry 30 cubic feet of sewage matter per head per diem, and will generally follow the lines of drainage as sketched by Mr. Mansergh. To enable them to commence the works, the Board has raised loans amounting to £1,500,000§ at 4 and 5 per cent. The total amount it is authorized to borrow is £5,000,000, exclusive of Government loans amounting to £2,386,685 outstanding on the 30th June, 1892, which were originally contracted by the Government but taken over by the Board. The expenditure on the construction of sewerage works to the 30th June, 1892, was £47,026, of which £6,300 was for surveys, £2,861 on main sewers, £21,314 on the outfall sewer and £8,171 on the sewage farm.||

Leases and
rental of
farms.

522. Throughout Victoria, the duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1891-2 as averaging from 2 to 6½ years, the extreme figures being 1 year and 21 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 7s. 4d. to 21s. 3d., the extreme figures being 2s. and 40s. The average rental of pastoral land per acre was stated to be from 2s. 5d. to 7s. 8d., the extreme figures being 1s. 6d. and 16s. It may be mentioned that

* For particulars of the constitution and functions of the Board, see Vol. I., paragraph 49.

† See also paragraph 512 *ante*.

‡ Vol. II., paragraph 523.

§ Of this amount, £1,000,000 was raised after the 30th June, 1892. See also paragraph 465 in Vol. I.

|| See also paragraph 49, Vol. I.

3s. 6d. per annum for as much land as will carry one sheep to the acre is considered a fair rental; thus land capable of carrying two sheep to the acre ought to be let for 7s. per acre per annum.*

523. Each collector of statistics is required to furnish a statement of the prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The prices, being those prevailing in the place where the crops are grown, are generally lower than those obtaining in Melbourne, which are quoted at the end of Part Interchange, *ante*. The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last 23 years:—

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1892.

During February and March.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Maize.		Hay.	Potatoes.		Turnips.		Mangolds	
	per bushel.		per bushel.		per bushel.		per bushel.		per ton.	per ton.		per ton.		per ton.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1870	4	3	3	7	4	0	4	10	77	75	0	...	...	40	0
1871	5	4	3	9	4	11	5	3	76	70	0	...	...	36	0
1872	4	8	2	11½	3	6¼	4	2	64	65	6	...	...	28	1
1873	4	9	3	5	4	1	3	10	81	67	4	...	...	24	5
1874	5	9	5	6	5	3	5	9	88	118	3	...	...	31	4
1875	4	5	4	3	4	6	4	8	89	89	0	...	...	28	0
1876	4	7	3	3	3	10	4	8	82	87	0	...	...	23	8
1877	5	10	3	7	3	10	4	4	93	114	0	...	...	31	6
1878	5	1	4	6	4	4	5	4	87	115	0	...	...	37	3
1879	4	2	3	6	4	1	4	2	75	92	4	...	...	25	6
1880	4	0½	2	3½	4	8	3	6½	63	69	11	...	...	24	11
1881	4	1¾	2	3	4	11¼	5	0	60	46	3	...	...	24	0
1882	5	0	3	3	3	6	5	4	76	70	0	...	...	25	4
1883	4	9	3	1	4	1	4	7	81	75	4	...	...	30	5
1884	3	8	2	8	3	6	4	8	67	74	8	35	5	29	5
1885	3	4	3	0	3	6	4	5	74	80	0	40	0	34	0
1886	3	10	2	10	3	3	4	1	74	100	0	48	6	24	6
1887	3	9	2	9	3	3	4	4	73	80	0	54	0	28	4
1888	3	4	2	7	3	6	4	2	59	65	0	27	0	24	0
1889	4	7	3	10	4	2	4	10	102	163	2	46	6	30	7
1890	3	8	2	10	3	2	4	1	62	83	4	58	3	28	5
1891	3	5	2	4	2	9	3	6	55	77	10	32	6	28	7
1892	4	1	2	2	2	9	3	5	54	64	9	41	3	28	0

524. The prices of all crops, except wheat, turnips, and mangolds, were exceptionally low in 1891-2. Thus the prices of oats, maize, and hay were the lowest during the whole period; the price of potatoes was lower than in any year except 1881, whilst that of barley was the same as in 1890-91, but was lower than in any other year. On the other hand, the price of wheat was higher than in any year since 1883, except 1888-9, whilst that of turnips was only slightly below, and that of mangolds slightly above, the average.

* In certain parts of the colony, where the soil is of especially good quality—especially in the Western District—much higher rentals have sometimes been obtained.

Years of
highest and
lowest
prices.

525. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in 1877, that of oats, barley, and maize in 1874, that of turnips in 1890, that of mangolds in 1870, and that of hay and potatoes in 1889; also, that the price of wheat was lowest in 1885, 1888, and 1891; that of barley, maize, and hay in 1891 and 1892; that of oats in 1892, that of potatoes in 1881, that of mangolds in 1876, and that of turnips in 1888.

Price of
wheat in
London.

526. The wholesale price of wheat per Imperial quarter* in London during 1891 varied from about 32s. 6d. in January and February to about 40s. in May and June—the average for the year being 37s. The price showed a marked advance on that in the previous three years, when it averaged 31s. 6d. The high prices of 1891, however, do not appear to have been maintained in 1892, except in the earlier months, and the later quotations compare unfavourably not only with those in 1891, but also with those in 1890. In 1889 the price was the lowest recorded since 1761, when it was 26s. 9d.† The following statement of the average *Gazette* prices (wholesale) during the four years ended with 1891 has been taken from an official source,‡ and that of the average price in the first ten months of 1892 has been taken from the *London Statist* :—

AVERAGE PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.			1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	...	...	31	1	30	2	30	1	32	8	35	9
February	...	...	30	4	29	6	29	9	32	3	32	10
March	...	...	30	4	30	1	29	9	33	10	33	0
April	...	...	30	4	29	10	29	10	38	3	31	5
May	...	...	31	5	29	9	32	2	40	4	31	6
June	...	...	31	6	28	6	32	8	39	9	30	7
July	...	...	31	10	29	2	33	8	38	6	29	2
August	...	...	35	0	30	9	36	1	39	9	29	8
September	...	...	35	10	29	11	32	11	38	5	29	3
October	...	...	31	5	29	8	30	11	35	0	27	11
November	...	...	31	10	30	1	32	3	37	10	...	...
December	...	...	31	0	30	0	32	3	37	6	...	...
The Year	...	...	31	10	29	9	31	11	37	0	...	...

Price of
wheat,
barley and
oats in
England.

527. Another official authority§ gives the highest, lowest, and average *Gazette* price of wheat, barley, and oats in England and Wales as follows, during each of the eleven years ended with 1890 :—

* The Imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.
† See Supplement to *The Statist* for 1887.
‡ Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1877 to 1891.
§ Report on the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain issued from the Privy Council Office.

**AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS IN ENGLAND
AND WALES.**

Year.	Average Price per Quarter.								
	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.		
	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1880	48 4	39 5	44 4	37 7	25 7	33 1	28 2	20 2	23 1
1881	52 2	40 9	45 4	35 8	26 11	31 11	24 6	19 5	21 9
1882	51 3	39 2	45 1	36 11	25 10	31 2	25 9	19 1	21 10
1883	43 10	39 0	41 7	35 0	25 6	31 10	24 1	19 1	21 5
1884	39 0	30 5	35 9	32 8	27 1	30 8	23 5	18 10	20 3
1885	38 1	30 2	32 10	32 6	24 10	30 2	23 6	18 1	20 7
1886	33 11	29 0	31 1	29 7	22 4	26 7	21 4	16 7	19 0
1887	36 4	28 5	32 6	29 7	20 5	25 4	17 9	14 7	16 3
1888	38 1	30 0	31 11	32 5	18 8	27 10	20 9	15 5	16 9
1889	31 2	27 11	29 10	31 3	19 5	25 10	20 6	16 2	17 9
1890	36 6	29 8	31 11	32 3	22 6	28 8	20 5	17 3	18 7

528. The value of the agricultural produce raised in Victoria during the year ended 1st March, 1892, may be estimated at $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at:—

Value of
agricultural
produce.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,* 1891-2.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.						Estimated Value.
				£	s.	d.	£
Wheat	13,679,268	bushels	@	0	4	1	2,792,851
Oats	4,455,551	"	@	0	2	2	482,685
Barley	844,198	"	@	0	2	9	116,077
Other cereals	1,238,648	"	@	0	3	6	216,763
Grass and clover seed	43,985	"	@	0	4	0	8,797
Potatoes	200,523	tons	@	3	4	9	649,193
Onions	14,682	"	@	3	5	0	47,717
Chicory	1,509	"	@	10	0	0	15,090
Other root crops	24,830	"	@	1	10	0	37,245
Hay	514,406	"	@	2	14	0	1,388,896
Green forage	184,184	acres	@	2	10	0	460,460
Tobacco	2,579	cwt.	@	2	16	0	7,221
Grapes, not made into wine	60,313	"	@	0	10	0	30,156
Raisins	163,593	lbs.	@	0	0	9	6,135
Currants	3,631	"	@	0	0	4½	68
Wine	1,554,130	gallons	@	0	4	0	310,826
Hops	6,513	cwt.	@	6	0	0	39,078
Other crops	1,426	acres	@	10	0	0	14,260
Garden and orchard produce	38,238	"	@	30	0	0	1,147,140
Total							7,770,658

* For a summary of the estimated value of agricultural produce during a series of years, see table, "Value of Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining Produce," *post*.

Value of
agricultural
produce in
various
countries.

529. The following figures, showing the annual value of agricultural produce in some of the principal countries of the world, have been re-arranged from those contained in a table published in the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for the month of April, 1890 * :—

ANNUAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Millions of £.
United States	604
Russia	509
Germany	456
France	444
Austria	322
United Kingdom	266
Italy	178
Spain	136
Australia	76
Canada	58
Argentine Republic	19½

Specific
weight of
crops.

530. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 40 lbs. for oats, 50 lbs. for barley, and 56 lbs. for maize. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. The wheat, during 1891-2, ranged from 56 lbs. to 66 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 48 lbs.; barley, from 40 lbs. to 63 lbs.; and maize, from 50 lbs. to 61 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 61 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 51 lbs.; and of maize, 56 lbs.

Rates of
agricultural
labour.

531. The following figures show the average rates paid for agricultural labour in the last two years. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted, except in the case of threshers, hop-pickers, and maize-pickers :—

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR,† 1891 AND 1892.

Description of Labour.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	s. d.	s. d.
Ploughmen, per week	21 11	21 0
Farm labourers, „	18 10	19 2
Married couples, „	26 4	26 1
Females—Dairymaids „	12 2	11 10
„ Others „	11 6	11 0
Mowers, „	28 7	28 0
„ per acre	5 2	5 0
Reapers, per week	28 7	28 4
„ per acre	12 6	12 0
Threshers, per bushel (without rations) ...	0 8	0 8
Hop-pickers, „ „	0 3½	0 3½
Maize-pickers, per bag „	0 4¾	0 5½

* Page 168. † See also table of Wages at the end of Part “Interchange,” ante.

532. The number and power of steam engines used on farms, and the value of farming plant and improvements, were returned as follow for the year under review and the previous one :—

Plant and improvements on farms.

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS,
1891 AND 1892.

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Steam engines, number	667	930
„ horse-power	5,041	5,766
Value of farming implements and machines	£2,837,023	£2,865,645
„ improvements on farms ...	£15,603,515	£15,630,677

533. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show the rates paid for machine labour in the last two years :—

Machine labour.

MACHINE LABOUR, 1891 AND 1892.

Average Rates paid for—		1890-91.	1891-92.
		s. d.	s. d.
Machine reaping, per acre {	With binding ...	7 9	7 8
	Without binding	4 10	4 7
„ mowing, „		4 7	4 3
„ threshing, per 100 bushels :—			
With winnowing		18 7	17 9
Without winnowing		14 3	12 7

534. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept was obtained at the recent census, and these are compared in the following table with the numbers for March, 1892, brought on since the census by means of estimates furnished by the municipal authorities :—

Live stock, 1891 and 1892.

LIVE STOCK, 1891 AND 1892.

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
5th April, 1891 (enumerated)	436,459	395,091	1,387,887	1,782,978	12,692,843	282,457
March, 1892 (estimated)	440,696	405,973	1,406,131	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780
Increase ...	4,237	10,882	18,244	29,126	235,305	4,323

535. Besides the live stock returned, as shown in the table, 44,482 goats, 139 asses, and 224 mules were enumerated at the census of 1891.

Goats, asses, and mules.

Stock per square mile.

536. There are now in Victoria 5 horses, 21 head of cattle, 147 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 176 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile. At the census of 1891 there were 5 horses, 20 head of cattle, 144 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, altogether, 172 head of stock to the square mile.

Poultry.

537. The following is a statement of the numbers of the different kinds of poultry kept according to the returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 :—

POULTRY, 1881 AND 1891.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Poultry.	Geese.	Ducks.	Fowls.	Turkeys.	Pea Fowls.	Guinea Fowls.
1881 ...	97,152	92,654	181,698	2,328,521	153,078	1,701	2,307
1891 ...	142,797	89,145	303,520	3,476,751	216,440	3,423	7,815
Increase ...	45,645	...	121,822	1,148,230	63,362	1,722	5,508
Decrease ...	...	3,509	...	...	...	...	...

Increase or decrease of poultry.

538. It is seen that in ten years an increase of 45,645 took place in the numbers of keepers of poultry, also a considerable increase in all the different kinds of poultry except geese, which were fewer in 1891 than in 1881 by 3,500.

Live stock in British Possessions.

539. The live stock in the United Kingdom and any British Possessions, respecting which the information is available, is officially stated to have been as follows in the years named :—

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
The United Kingdom ...	1892	2,067,549	11,519,417	33,642,808	3,265,898
Malta ...	1887	7,171	10,673	14,609	...
Cyprus ...	1887	45,771	42,873	213,578	...
India* ...	1887-8	888,039	46,089,178	25,880,571	518,700
Ceylon ...	1890	4,337	996,365	80,726	...
Mauritius ...	1884	12,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
Cape of Good Hope ...	1890	313,747	1,524,113	13,202,779	148,609
Natal ...	1890	59,926	684,699	943,117	39,296
Canada ...	1881	1,059,358	3,514,989	3,048,678	1,207,619
Newfoundland ...	1884	5,436	19,884	40,326	...
Jamaica ...	1889	68,040	112,767	15,044	...
Falkland Islands ...	1890	3,700	7,200	676,000	100
Australasia† ...	1891-2	1,771,566	11,583,596	124,548,952	1,152,851
Fiji ...	1891-2	959	9,861	6,072	1,778

* There are also in India 12 million buffaloes, and nearly 1 million mules. Goats are included with the sheep, as given above.
† For particulars relating to each colony, see third folding sheet ante, and Appendix A. post.

540. The following table contains a statement of the number of Live stock in Foreign countries. horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents:—

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
EUROPE.					
Austria	1880	1,463,	8,584,	3,841,	2,721,
Belgium	1880	272,	1,383,	365,	646,
Bulgaria	1887	...	...	6,872,	394,
Denmark	1888	376,	1,460,	1,225,	771,
France	1889	2,881,	13,518,	21,997,	6,037,
Germany	1883	3,522,	15,787,	19,190,	9,206,
Greece ... ..	...	108,	164,	3,465,	180,
Holland	1887	274,	1,526,	804,	490,
Hungary	1884	1,749,	4,879,	10,595,	4,804,
Italy	1890	720,	5,000,	6,900,	1,800,
Norway	1875	152,	1,017,	1,686,	101,
Portugal	1870	...	625,	2,977,	971,
Roumania	1888	554,	2,260,	4,807,	770,
Roumelia (Eastern)	1883	44,	371,	1,859,	107,
Russia (European)	1888	19,663,	24,609,	44,465,	9,243,
Servia	1882	123,	827,	3,621,	1,068,
Spain	1878	310,	2,353,	16,939,	2,349,
Sweden	1889	479,	2,331,	1,338,	621,
Switzerland	1886	98,	1,211,	338,	394,
ASIA.					
Japan	1885	1,548,	1,060,	...	...
Java and Madura	1885	518,	4,530,	...	...
Russia in Asia	1874-83	1,070,	3,716,	10,612,	...
AFRICA.					
Algeria	1890	196,	1,217,	9,475,	78,
Egypt	1887	21,	462,	958,	...
Orange Free State	1881	132,	465,	5,056,	...
AMERICA.					
Argentine Republic	1888	5,000,	23,000,	80,000,	300,
Brazil ... ..	...	...	30,000,	...	...
Costa Rica	1884	...	206,	...	...
Guadaloupe	1880	6,	10,	14,	14,
Guatemala	1885	118,	494,	460,	...
Nicaragua	1884	...	400,	...	...
Paraguay	1887	62,	730,	32,	12,
United States	1890	14,056,	52,895,	43,431,	50,625,
Uruguay	1885	635,	5,924,	17,050,	100,
Venezuela	1883	292,	2,927,	3,491,	977,

541. The following summary of the live stock of the world was published by Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician to the Department of Agriculture of the United States* :—

LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD (000's OMITTED).

Countries.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Mules and Asses.	Goats.
Europe ...	33,253,	97,240,	186,557,	44,719,	3,727,	19,513,
Asia ...	4,195,	70,402,	36,649,	519,	1,182,	1,227,
Africa ...	656,	4,018,	28,959,	304,	600,	5,340,
North America ...	14,918,	55,093,	46,174,	51,530,	2,311,	15,
South America ...	5,992,	57,659,	101,090,	1,388,	1,512,	3,017,
Australasia ...	1,440,	8,966,	97,912,	1,208,	...	25,
Oceania ...	1,	3,	3,	20,	...	1,
Total ...	60,455,	293,381,	497,344,	99,688,	9,332,	29,138

542. The numbers of live stock slaughtereded in Victoria are furnished by the local bodies, but it is probable the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons, and on farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered than the figures show. The following were the numbers returned for 1890 and 1891, those for the latter year being larger than those for the former in the case of sheep and lambs, but smaller in the case of other descriptions of stock :—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1890 ...	267,693	2,215,876	163,362
1891 ...	263,314	2,285,008	162,004
Increase ...	...	69,132	...
Decrease ...	4,379	...	1,358

543. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were appropriated in 1891 were returned as follow :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1891.

Description of Live Stock.	Numbers Slaughtered for—			
	The Butcher and Private use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling down for Tallow or Lard.	Total.
Cattle and Calves ...	262,488	799	27	263,314
Sheep and Lambs ...	2,255,243	27,600	2,165	2,285,008
Pigs ...	93,626	68,378	...	162,004
Total ...	2,611,357	96,777	2,192	2,710,326

* See Report No. 59 (new series) for January and February, 1889, Government Printing Office, Washington.

544. In the 10 years ended with 1890, the returns show the average number slaughtered annually for preserving and salting to have been of cattle 735, of sheep and lambs 66,984, and of pigs 59,160. These numbers, as regards pigs, are below, but as regards sheep, are much above, the numbers slaughtered for the same purposes in 1891, the number of cattle slaughtered being somewhat fewer.

Stock
slaughtered
for
preserving.

545. The general lambing season in Victoria extends from April to June for merinos, and over June and July for crossbreds; in ordinary seasons, shearing commences in the early districts in the beginning of September, and continues to the end of the year, the bulk of the wool being shorn in October and November. By the first week in October the new season's clip is arriving freely in Melbourne and Geelong; the wool sales then begin, and are held almost daily until within about a couple of days of Christmas. They are usually resumed during the second week in January, and continued until about the end of February. From March to September inclusive, small sales of oddments are held intermittently.*

Wool season
in Victoria.

546. The quantity of wool produced in Victoria during the year 1891 may be set down as 76,503,635 lbs.† valued at £3,957,901. These figures represent the excess of exports over imports during the year, to which is added the quantity and value of wool used in Victorian woollen mills. In the previous year, the quantity produced, similarly estimated, was 55,558,930 lbs., valued at £2,862,125.

Wool pro-
duced, 1890
and 1891.

547. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian colonies in 1890 and the three preceding years. The estimate for each of the other colonies has been made upon the same principle as that for Victoria, viz., by substituting the difference between the imports and the exports for the entry as to the origin of the wool made at the Customs, to which has been added an estimate for the quantity used for manufacturing purposes during each of the years:—

Wool pro-
duced in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies, 1887
to 1890.

* Information furnished by Mr. Edmund Jowett, of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company, Melbourne.

† The quantity of *Victorian* wool, including Angora wool, exported in 1891, according to the Customs returns was 152,696,822 lbs., or nearly twice as much as the total given above as produced in Victoria. There is no doubt, however, that a considerable quantity of that imported across the border really belongs to Victorian capitalists.—(See footnotes on pages 28 and 29, *ante*.)

WOOL PRODUCED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 TO 1890.*

Colony.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
QUANTITY.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria ...	48,420,119	54,143,961	56,954,721	55,559,286
New South Wales ...	216,650,129	236,638,426	258,233,636	236,685,713
Queensland ...	47,482,926	50,675,289	59,228,753	55,714,370
South Australia ...	42,198,632	41,650,088	39,352,984	35,869,797
Western Australia ...	6,675,713	8,475,240	9,501,695	6,969,380
Tasmania... ..	9,846,830	7,134,438	6,383,921	9,152,281
New Zealand ...	90,776,881	87,291,513	105,779,923	105,762,060
Total ...	462,051,230	486,008,955	535,435,633	505,712,887
DECLARED VALUE.	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,400,515	2,577,107	2,449,368	2,862,088
New South Wales ...	8,925,516	9,167,534	10,501,664	9,002,229
Queensland ...	2,368,711	2,258,365	2,680,134	2,533,409
South Australia ...	1,323,879	1,334,589	1,354,377	1,297,454
Western Australia ...	333,785	423,762	395,903	261,325
Tasmania... ..	422,531	317,423	292,770	430,373
New Zealand ...	3,453,278	3,386,504	4,213,358	4,348,009
Total ...	19,228,215	19,465,284	21,887,574	20,734,887

Wool produced in each colony.

548. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1890, produced less than a fourth as much wool as New South Wales, and rather more than half as much as New Zealand. She, however, produced about the same quantity as Queensland, and more than half as much again as South Australia. Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent of her territory, produced even less than the small island of Tasmania. The wool clip was much larger in 1890 than in 1889 in Tasmania, but was considerably smaller in the other colonies except New Zealand.

Wool produced in four years compared.

549. The figures also show that the wool produced in the Australasian colonies in 1890 was less by $29\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds than in 1889, but more by $19\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds than in 1888, and by $43\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds in 1887; and, further, that the value of such wool was less in 1890 than in 1889 by £1,152,687; but more than in 1888 by £1,269,603; and than in 1887 by £1,506,672.

Exports of Australasian wool, 1891-2.

550. According to returns obtained from brokers and others connected with the wool trade in Melbourne, 1,790,634 bales of wool were exported from the Australasian Colonies from 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892, and of this about four-fifths was sent from the Australian continent. The following are the quantities from each colony given in bales† :—

* For later figures see Table XVIII. in Appendix A., *post*.
† The weight of a bale of wool is about 250 lbs. for washed and 350 to 360 lbs. for greasy wool. Only about 10 per cent. of the wool being washed, the average weight of a bale may be set down as 349 lbs

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891-2.

Colony.	Bales of Wool exported therefrom.	Colony.	Bales of Wool exported therefrom.
Victoria ...	467,189	Tasmania ...	16,753
New South Wales ...	624,219	New Zealand ...	308,815
Queensland ...	184,703		
South Australia ...	166,443	Grand Total ...	1,790,634
Western Australia ...	22,512		
Total ...	1,465,066		

551. According to the same authority 80 per cent. of Australasian wool in 1891-2 was sent to London, 17 per cent. to the continent of Europe, nearly 3 per cent. to America, and a fraction to Japan. The following are the figures:—

Destination
of Austral-
asian wool,
1891-2.

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALASIAN WOOL, 1891-2.

Country.	Bales of Wool sent thereto.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.
London ...	1,431,265	79·9
Continent of Europe ...	306,465	17·1
America ...	50,853	2·9
Japan ...	2,051	·1
Total ...	1,790,634	100·0

552. The following statement of the wool produced in one year in various countries has been computed, except as regards Australasia, from figures given in the Third Annual Report of the Statistical Institute of Holland* :—

Wool pro-
duced in
various
countries.

WOOL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	lbs.		lbs.
Australasia (1890) ...	505,713,000	Italy (1874) ...	21,378,800
Russia (1878) ...	390,548,800	Asiatic Turkey and Persia ...	13,224,000
Argentine Republic (1882) ...	244,666,040	Natal (1881) ...	12,496,680
United States (1882) ...	233,073,000	Austria (1881) ...	10,909,800
United Kingdom (1882) ...	127,942,200	Portugal ...	10,358,800
France (1879) ...	90,319,920	Belgium (1865) ...	4,408,000
Spain (1878) ...	66,120,000	British North America (1881) ...	3,570,480
Germany (1881) ...	54,879,600	Sweden (1870) ...	3,306,000
Cape Colony (1881) ...	42,427,000	Other countries ...	96,976,000
Uruguay (1880) ...	41,369,080		
Hungary (1880) ...	35,682,760	Total	2,030,770,800
British India (1881-2) ...	21,400,840		

553. The average price per lb. of Victorian wool in 1891, based upon its declared value before leaving this colony, as obtained

Fall in price
of wool.

* See *Bijdragen van het Statistic Instituut*, Amsterdam, 1887, page 19 ; there given in kilogrammes, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 2·204 lbs.

from the Customs returns of exports, was 10³/₈d., as against not quite 10³/₄d. in 1890, nearly 10¹/₂d. in 1889, not quite 10¹/₈d. in 1888, nearly 10⁵/₈d. in 1887, 11³/₈d. in 1886 and 1885, and 12⁷/₈d. in 1884. There was thus a fall in the price as compared with all the previous years named except 1888, of 2¹/₂d. per lb. as compared with 1884, of 1d. per lb. as compared with 1885 and 1886, and from ¹/₈d. to ³/₈d. as compared with other years. This would depreciate the wool produced in Victoria during 1891 between £80,000 and £120,000 as compared with the average price in the years immediately preceding, by about £319,000 as compared with the average price in 1886 or 1885, and by close on £800,000 as compared with the price in 1884.*

Price of
wool in
Melbourne.

554. In the foregoing paragraph, the price given is the average for all descriptions of wool included in the one total, so that it is possible that a variation in the quality or condition may to a certain extent account for the difference in the declared value. The variation in the price of wools of like quality will, however, be readily recognised by means of the figures in the following table, which have been kindly supplied for this work by Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort and Co. (Limited), Melbourne:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER LB. OF WOOL (FLEECE) IN MELBOURNE,
1885 TO 1893.

Year.				Greasy.		Clean.†	
				Merino.	Crossbred.	Fleece Washed.	Scoured.
				d.	d.	d.	d.
1884-5	...	...	...	10 ¹ / ₂	9	20	19
1885-6	...	...	...	8 ¹ / ₂	8	16	15
1886-7	...	...	...	10 ¹ / ₂	9	17	18
1887-8	...	...	...	9 ¹ / ₂	8	15 ¹ / ₂	16
1888-9	...	...	...	10 ¹ / ₂	10	18	17 ¹ / ₂
1889-90	...	...	...	11 ¹ / ₂	11	18 ¹ / ₂	19 ¹ / ₂
1890-91	...	...	...	10	9	15	16 ¹ / ₂
1891-2	...	...	...	9	8 ³ / ₄	13 ¹ / ₂	15
1892-3	...	...	...	8 ³ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₂	13	14 ¹ / ₂

Average
price of
wool sold in
Victoria,
1890 and
1891.

555. According to returns obtained from the selling brokers, the average price per bale‡ of all wool sold in Melbourne and Geelong was £11 8s. in the season 1890-91, as compared with £14 17s. 11d. in 1889-90, thus showing a falling-off of 23¹/₂ per cent. in the average value.

* See also Part "Interchange," ante, where the export value of all wool—not Victorian wool only—is dealt with.
† Comprising both merino and crossbred.
‡ For average weight of a bale of wool see footnote to paragraph 550 ante.

556. The average price in 1890 of Australian wool in London, as officially computed from the returns of imports by the Agricultural Department* of the Privy Council, was $\frac{3}{4}$ d. higher than in 1889 or 1888, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. higher than in 1885 and 1887, $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. higher than in 1886, but much lower than in any other previous years. The following are the results obtained for the twenty-two years ended with 1890:—

Price of
Australian
wool in
London.

AVERAGE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN LONDON, 1869 TO 1890.

			per lb.				per lb.
			s. d.				s. d.
1869	...	...	1 3	1880	...	...	1 $2\frac{3}{4}$
1870	...	...	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1881	...	...	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
1871	...	...	1 $2\frac{1}{4}$	1882	...	...	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$
1872	...	...	1 3	1883	...	...	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$
1873	...	...	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1884	...	...	1 $0\frac{1}{2}$
1874	...	...	1 $2\frac{3}{4}$	1885	...	...	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$
1875	...	...	1 $4\frac{1}{4}$	1886	...	...	0 $9\frac{1}{4}$
1876	...	...	1 $3\frac{1}{4}$	1887	...	...	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$
1877	...	...	1 3	1888	...	...	0 $10\frac{1}{4}$
1878	...	...	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1889	...	...	0 $10\frac{1}{4}$
1879	...	...	1 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1890	...	...	0 11

557. The estimated average weight of a fleece of greasy wool grown in Victoria is $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. for merino, and 6 lbs. for crossbred and longwool; the former varying from a maximum of $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (which was averaged by a flock of 11,000) to a minimum of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; and the latter from a maximum of 9 lbs. to a minimum of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.†

Weight of
greasy
fleeces.

558. The estimated loss in weight of Victorian grown wool in scouring clean, fit for the manufacturer, is about 55 per cent. (yield 45 per cent.) on merino, about 40 per cent. (yield 60 per cent.) on crossbred, and about 30 per cent. (yield 70 per cent.) on Lincolns and other longwools; whilst the estimated loss in weight for hot-water washed merino is about 16 per cent. (yield 84 per cent), and for cold washed about 36 per cent. (yield 64 per cent.)†

Loss of
weight in
scouring.

559. No complete returns of dairy produce have ever been obtained in Victoria, but in 1889-90 it was ascertained that 31,775 milch cows produced on the average 42,285 gallons of milk daily, or about $15\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons annually, from which over 2,200,000 lbs. of butter and 1,790,000 lbs. of cheese were made in the year. Victorian butter is now being exported to the United Kingdom under the supervision of the Victorian Department of Agriculture. The following estimate of the quantity and value of the dairy produce of the colony has been compiled according to the method adopted by Mr. D. Wilson, Government Dairy Expert, in his paper on "The Dairy Industry,"

Dairy
produce

* Report dated December, 1891, page 104.

† Estimates furnished by Mr. Edmund Jowett.

published in *Bulletin* No. 9 of the Victorian Department of Agriculture :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCE OF VICTORIA, 1891-2.

Yield of Milk.				Gallons.
Not made into cheese or butter ($\frac{3}{4}$ pint per head per diem) ...	...	...	...	39,722,800
Made into butter ($2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to the lb.) ...	...	...	...	49,220,071
Made into cheese (1 gallon to the lb.) ...	...	...	...	9,844,014
Total ...				98,786,885

Value of Milk, Cheese, and Butter.				Value.
				£
Milk not made into cheese or butter, @ 8d. per gallon ...	...	...	...	1,324,093
Butter made (19,688,028 lbs.), @ 9d. per lb. ...	...	...	...	738,301
Cheese made (9,844,014 lbs.), @ 6d. per lb. ...	...	...	...	246,100
Total ...				2,308,494

NOTE.—The total milk yield is estimated by allowing two-thirds of a gallon of milk per diem to each of the 405,973 milch cows in the colony, and it is reckoned that, after taking into account the human consumption, five-sixths of the remainder is made into butter and one-sixth into cheese.

560. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1891-2 :—

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1891-2.

Nature of Produce.				Value.
				£
Milk, butter, and cheese, as per last statement ...	...	...	...	2,308,494
Estimated value of stock produced in 1891 :—				
Cattle, 405,973, viz., 270,649, @ £8, and 135,324 (calves), @ 30s.				2,368,178
Sheep, 3,232,037, @ 7s. 6d. ...				1,212,014
Pigs, 86,034, @ £2 10s. ...				215,085
Horses, 22,035, @ £8 ...				176,280
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value ...				3,792,938
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 2,474,441 lbs., @ 1s. 4d.				164,963
Total ...				10,237,952

NOTE.—The principle on which the numbers of “stock produced” have been estimated is as follows :—It has been assumed that the increase of cattle amounted to one to every milch cow, and that one-third of the calves born were slaughtered, the remainder taking the place of the older cattle slaughtered. The increase of sheep has been reckoned at 25 per cent. on the total number of both sexes over six months old in the colony, that being the proportionate increase ascertained by Mr. A. J. Skene, the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, to have taken place during a series of years on nearly $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions of sheep on 34 stations situated in various parts of the colony. The increase of pigs and horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 30 and 5 per cent. respectively upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old ; for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk, and consequently of value, of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year’s produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereto such values may be applied. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, etc., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock produced.

Value of
pastoral
produce.

561. Australian-killed fresh meat was delivered in London for the first time in the year 1880, when the supply consisted of 60 carcasses of beef and 555 of mutton. New Zealand fresh meat was first delivered in 1882. The following, according to the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council,* are the quantities delivered from Australasia in the ten years ended with 1890, by which it will be seen that a large increase has taken place during the last three years:—

Australasian
fresh meat
in London.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND KILLED FRESH MEAT DELIVERED
IN LONDON, 1881 TO 1890.

			Cwt.				Cwt.
1881	...	...	11,300	1886	...	...	294,220
1882	...	...	34,540	1887	...	...	302,140
1883	...	...	93,420	1888	...	...	398,960
1884	...	...	222,560	1889	...	...	533,680
1885	...	...	230,400	1890	...	...	695,180

562. In the same ten years the average prices of beef and mutton in London, by the carcass, are quoted as follow†:—

Price of
meat in
London.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF BEEF AND MUTTON IN LONDON,
1881 TO 1890.

			Beef per lb.	Mutton per lb.
1881	...	...	4½d. to 7¼d.	5d. to 9d.
1882	...	...	4¾d. „ 8d.	5½d. „ 9½d.
1883	...	...	5d. „ 8d.	5¾d. „ 9¾d.
1884	...	...	4¼d. „ 7¾d.	5d. „ 8¾d.
1885	...	...	3¾d. „ 6¾d.	4¼d. „ 7½d.
1886	...	...	3½d. „ 6¼d.	4d. „ 8d.
1887	...	...	3d. „ 5¾d.	3¼d. „ 7d.
1888	...	...	3¼d. „ 6½d.	3¾d. „ 7¾d.
1889	...	...	3½d. „ 7¼d.	5d. „ 9d.
1890	...	...	3½d. „ 7¼d.	6¾d. „ 9½d.

563. Active operations for the destruction of rabbits on Crown Lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to the middle of 1892 sums amounting to £245,271 had been expended with that object.‡ The following are the amounts spent in each year:—

State expen-
penditure
on rabbit
destruction.

* Report dated December, 1891, page 88.

† *Ibid.*, pages 100 and 101.

‡ For an account of the efforts made to exterminate, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 566, also paragraph 565 *post*.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON RABBIT EXTERMINATION, 1880-1892.

	£		£
1879-80	1,280	1886-7	21,065
1880-81	2,600	1887-8	20,551
1881-2	12,890	1888-9	17,621
1882-3	9,883	1889-90	24,860
1883-4	10,063	1890-91	37,913
1884-5	22,177	1891-2	39,535
1885-6	24,833		

NOTE.—These amounts include expenditure on labour, inspectors' salaries, material, cartage, etc., and for working unoccupied Crown lands.

Rabbit fence
between
Victoria
and South
Australia.

564. With the view of keeping the rabbits and wild dogs on the South Australian side of the border from crossing into Victoria, a fence of wire netting has been erected by the Victorian Government, commencing at about 36° 45' south latitude and extending north to the Murray, a distance of 150 geographical miles. From the commencing point of this fence the Government of South Australia has fenced south for about 36 miles along the Victorian frontier, but it is not known whether it intends to continue the fencing to the sea. As the distance from the Murray to the sea is 282 miles, the portion undertaken by Victoria covers more than one-half of that length.

Rabbit Sup-
pression
Act 1890.

565. An Act was passed in 1889* to amend and consolidate the law providing for the destruction and suppression of rabbits and other vermin. This Act is administered by the Government, instead of by shire councils as previously under former Acts. It renders owners and occupiers liable for the destruction of all vermin on their lands, the Crown being responsible for all unoccupied Crown lands; and provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of inspectors acting under the control of the chief inspector, who are empowered to take legal proceedings against defaulters, and to enter land and destroy vermin, or any harbours for vermin which it is desirable to remove, such as log or brush fences, etc. If the owners and occupiers neglect to do so after due notice, all charges and expenses so incurred to be recovered before a court of law. It also provides for the supply of wire netting to the settlers wherewith to erect rabbit-proof fences, the amount to be paid back in ten annual instalments, without interest. All the settlers have to do is to apply to the shire councils for the wire netting, the estimated cost per mile being £18 or £20. The councils will be held responsible for the repayment, and are to collect the moneys advanced and account for the same to the Government. It has been suggested that the applicants should join in groups to

* *The Vermin Destruction Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1028), repealed and re-enacted by the Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1153).

fence in their holdings, it being relatively cheaper to fence in a large block than a number of small ones. In 1889-90 the sum of nearly £150,000 was lent by the Government for the purchase of wire netting in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The following account of the measures adopted during the year 1891 to exterminate the rabbits has been taken from the report of the chief inspector, who estimates the area more or less infested throughout the colony at 37,750,000 acres :—

EXTERMINATION OF RABBITS AND OTHER VERMIN.

In consequence of the exceptionally dry winter and favourable spring experienced this year, rabbits commenced breeding much earlier than usual; consequently they became more numerous, the percentage of increase in numbers being fully 2 per cent. in excess of former seasons. In the North and North-west districts of the colony the pest has been well kept down; no complaints have been received of crops being destroyed as in former years, and the Act has been a great success so far in these districts.

In the timbered and broken country in the West and North-east districts there has been great difficulty in the work of destruction, as the fern, scrub, fallen timber, and log-fences afford shelter for the rabbits; and until the land is fairly cleared and the log-fences destroyed or removed, it will be a matter of impossibility to extirpate the pest.

On some large estates in the old settled districts, where the rabbits had been allowed to increase unchecked before the present Act came into operation, good work has been done at great expense, one proprietor having expended fully £6,000 on his estate, which is now practically clear of vermin.

The wire netting supplied by shire councils to owners or occupiers of land in the vermin-infested districts, from loans granted by the Government, has been of great value in the work of rabbit destruction. In some few instances, however, the fences have not been erected, and in other cases the work has been carelessly done. As a rule, the shire councils take no action, as they should do, to see that the fences are properly erected. The Act empowers them to erect the fences at the expense of the owner, if he fail to do the work. There appears to have been no instance in which a council has exercised the power given.

The South Australian border fence (150 miles in length) is in good repair. A bush fire caused damage to a few of the posts north of the 36th parallel, but the necessary repairs have been made. The caretaker reports that he has seen very few rabbits or wild dogs at or near the line of fence.

The infested unoccupied Crown lands have received attention, and are in good order. The area is increasing every year; commons are being relinquished, and land held under the 32nd, 67th, and 123rd sections of the Land Act has been abandoned. Large areas of country which was considered too poor to pay the cost of rabbit extirpation has thus reverted to the Government, and this entails additional expense in keeping the land clear of vermin.

The poison principally used has been phosphorized wheat, which has proved a great success; but other poisons have been used, such as jam and strychnine, chaff and arsenic, etc.

Digging out the burrows and destroying all the harbour and cover is the most effectual way of clearing the land of vermin.

Two hundred and thirty-four convictions under the penal clauses of the Act have been obtained, and fines and costs awarded amount to £1,167; and for charges and expenses under section 17 the sum of £3,891 has been received.

There have been destroyed during the year 1,418 wild dogs and 2,638 foxes, at a cost of £1,214, shire councils and vermin boards paying a similar amount.

Exports of
rabbit
skins.

566. In the fifteen years ended with 1891, over 50 millions of rabbit skins, valued at £315,000, have been exported from Victoria. In addition to these, many have been used in the colony by hat manufacturers* and others, and large numbers have doubtless been destroyed or allowed to decay. The following are the exports of rabbit skins in the period referred to:—

EXPORTS OF RABBIT SKINS, 1877 TO 1891.

Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.		Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.	
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
		£			£
1877 ...	700,565	5,790	1886 ...	910,609	6,800
1878 ...	711,844	6,206	1887 ...	2,663,314	16,294
1879 ...	1,036,372	7,322	1888 ...	3,967,533	20,759
1880 ...	3,309,408	21,674	1889 ...	3,429,015	12,303
1881 ...	4,473,108	32,217	1890 ...	4,913,351	25,667
1882 ...	4,929,432	37,538	1891 ...	6,359,210	31,367
1883 ...	4,245,596	30,364			
1884 ...	4,963,371	37,243			
1885 ...	3,424,259	23,548	Total ...	50,036,987	315,092

Rabbits sent
to market
in Mel-
bourne.

567. The number of couples of rabbits received at the Melbourne fish market, the number sold, and the number condemned, during the last six years, were as follow :—

RABBITS SENT TO MELBOURNE MARKET.

Year.	Number of Couples of Rabbits.		
	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.
1886-7 ...	346,856	4,460	351,316
1887-8 ...	418,618	2,272	420,890
1888-9 ...	474,384	13,458	487,842
1889-90 ...	606,568	11,567	618,135
1890-91 ...	676,796	5,955	682,751
1891-2 ...	572,426	17,977	590,403
Total ...	3,095,648	55,689	3,151,337

lour mills.

568. In 1892, as compared with 1891, a decrease of 11 occurred in the number of mills—chiefly in those employing steam-power—of 66 in the number of pairs of stones, and of 63 in the number of hands employed, but there was an increase of 38 in the sets of rollers

* Mr. E. Shaw, the manager of the Denton Mills Hat Factory, reports that about 600 dozen rabbit skins weekly, or 374,400 yearly, are used in that establishment.

in use. The wheat operated upon decreased by nearly a million bushels, and the flour made by nearly 15,000 tons* ; but, on the other hand, the other grain operated upon increased by nearly 65,000 bushels. A decrease of nearly £60,000, moreover, took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of Sets of Rollers.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.			
1891 ...	104	99	5	3,617	237	456
1892 ...	93	89	4	3,511	171	494
Increase Decrease	... 11	... 10	... 1	... 106	... 66	38 ...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Grain operated upon.		Flour made.	Approximate total Value of—		
		Wheat.	Other.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
		bushels.	bushels.	tons.*	£	£	£
1891 ...	800	9,877,840	249,071	209,773	368,386	108,096	214,900
1892 ...	737	8,892,090	313,724	194,782	343,250	88,248	200,000
Increase Decrease	... 63	... 985,750	64,653 ...	... 14,991	... 25,136	... 19,848	... 14,900

569. The following was set down as the value of grain operated upon, and of flour, meal, etc., produced in flour mills, in 1891, and in the previous census year, 1881 :—

Value of
materials
used and
produced.

FLOUR MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials operated upon	£1,412,099	...	£1,620,125
„ articles produced	1,651,351	...	2,043,604
Increased value	£239,252, or 17 per cent.		£423,479, or 26 per cent.

570. The same number of breweries were returned in 1892 as in 1891, and although there was a slight increase in those using steam power, it was counterbalanced by the decrease in the number of those breweries using other power. Nevertheless, the number of hands employed were fewer by 12 than in 1891, and a large decrease appeared in the quantity of materials used, especially of sugar, which fell off by nearly 1,900,000 lbs. There was also a decrease of 1,052,000 gallons

Breweries.

* A ton of flour is considered to be equivalent to 2,000 lbs.

in the beer brewed, and a lower value was placed upon machinery, plant, and buildings by nearly £57,000, but a higher value upon lands of about £13,000 :—

BREWERIES, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Breweries.	Breweries employing—				Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Materials used.		
		Steam-power.	Gas.	Water-power.	Manual Labour only.			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
1891 ...	68	54	1	1	12	752	1,185	lbs. 13,966,624	bushels. 796,982	lbs. 908,456
1892 ...	68	58	...	...	10	758	1,173	12,077,520	788,184	866,705
Increase	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	1	1	2	...	12	1,889,104	8,798	41,751

Year ended March.	Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1891 ...	gallons. 18,557,931	£ 254,206	£ 900,660	£ 399,156
1892 ...	17,505,463	222,410	914,049	374,189
Increase	...	...	13,389	...
Decrease	1,052,468	31,796	...	24,967

Value of material used and produced.

571. The values of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer made, were returned for the last two census years. The following are the figures given :—

BREWERIES, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£442,885	...	£491,932
„ beer made ...	780,501	...	971,489
Increased value ...	£337,616, or 76 per cent.		£479,557, or 97 per cent.

Consumption of beer per head.

572. The beer made in Victoria during 1891-2 amounted to 17,505,463 gallons; and the quantity imported, after deducting exports, was 1,214,831 gallons. These numbers gave a total consumption of 18,720,294 gallons, or an average of 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ gallons per head. The consumption of beer per head was in 1890-91 17 $\frac{2}{3}$ gallons, in 1889-90 19 $\frac{2}{5}$ gallons, in 1888-9 20 gallons, in 1887-8 18 $\frac{2}{3}$ gallons, in 1886-7 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and in the two previous years no

more than 16 gallons. It will be noticed that since 1888-9 there has been a falling off in the consumption of over 2 gallons per head.

573. The following is a statement of the quantity of beer brewed in one year in the United Kingdom, four countries of Europe, and the United States :—

Beer brewed in various countries.

BEER BREWED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES* (000's OMITTED).

	gallons.		gallons.
United Kingdom (1885)	989,890,	Austria-Hungary (1884)	272,624,
Holland (1884)	932,228,	Belgium (1885)	206,074,
United States (1888)	819,640,	France (1883)	189,618,

574. The average annual consumption of malt liquor per head in various countries may be set down as follows, the figures being generally calculated over a series of years :—

Consumption of beer in various countries.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	gallons.		gallons.
United Kingdom	28·74	Tasmania	10·02
South Australia	20·04	New Zealand	9·59
Germany	19·38	Switzerland	8·15
Victoria	19·36	Austria-Hungary	6·83
Holland	19·05	France	4·53
New South Wales	11·94	Canada	3·05
United States	10·74	Sweden	2·52
Queensland	10·23		

575. Six distilleries were returned both in 1892 and 1891. A decrease took place of 24 in the number of hands employed, of nearly 62,600 gallons in the quantity of spirits made, and of £41,000 in the value of lands, but an increase of £13,000 in the value of plant and buildings. The following are the figures for the two years :—

DISTILLERIES, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Distilleries.	Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Spirits made.	Approximate Value of—		
					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings and Improve-ments.
1891	6	109	132	gallons. 519,078	£ 57,000	£ 70,140	£ 59,500
1892	6	146	108	456,515	64,000	29,300	65,500
Increase...	...	37	...	...	7,000	...	6,000
Decrease...	...	...	24	62,563	...	40,840	...

* Computed, in most cases, from figures given in the *Bijdragen van het Statistisch Instituut*, 1887, page 15, there stated in hectolitres, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 22 Imperial gallons.

Consump-
tion of
spirits in
various
countries.

576. According to the following figures, which (except those for the Australasian colonies) have not been got from an official source, and therefore must be taken only for what they may be worth, the average consumption of spirits per head appears to be much the greatest in Denmark and Sweden. Moreover, the consumption in Victoria is less than in New South Wales (slightly), Western Australia, or Queensland, but greater than in New Zealand, Tasmania, or South Australia, the latter two of which colonies stand at the very bottom of the list:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

				Gallons.					Gallons.
Denmark	...	...	...	4·30	Victoria	...	...	...	1·12
Sweden	...	...	...	4·20	Switzerland	...	...	...	1·04
Scotland	...	...	...	2·10	United Kingdom	...	...	...	1·00
Holland	...	...	...	2·08	Germany	...	...	...	·95
Russia*	...	...	...	1·65	France	...	...	...	·85
Queensland	...	...	...	1·59	New Zealand	...	...	...	·78
Western Australia	...	...	...	1·46	England	...	...	...	·77
United States	...	...	...	1·34	Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	·63
Ireland	...	...	...	1·33	Tasmania	...	...	...	·59
Canada	...	...	...	1·19	South Australia	...	...	...	·49
New South Wales	...	...	...	1·15					

Tobacco
manufac-
tories.

577. The same number of tobacco manufactories were returned in 1892 as in 1891, but there was a general falling off under all the heads except the power and value of machinery. Thus the hands employed were fewer by 89, and the value of lands and buildings lower by about £30,000 than in 1891, whilst the quantity of tobacco manufactured was smaller by 11 per cent., and the number of cigars fewer by nearly one-fourth :—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establish- ments em- ploying—			Amount of Horse- power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.		Quantity of—		Number of Cigars Manu- factured.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam- power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour.		Males.	Females.	Tobacco Manufactured.	Snuff Manufactured.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1891 ..	13	4	1	8	79	564	212	lbs.	lbs.	13,255,000	£	£	£
1892 ..	13	5	..	8	84	515	172	1,195,626	2,119	10,146,900	41,365	48,814	59,900
								1,064,797	1,100		58,532	40,060	38,350
Increase ..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	17,167	..	..
Decrease ..	..	..	1	..	..	49	40	130,829	1,019	3,108,100	..	8,754	21,550

NOTE.—In addition to the other manufactures, 4,854,000 cigarettes were made in 1891, and 1,670,000 in 1892.

* It is believed that the actual consumption in Russia is larger, and that much privately distilled spirits are consumed which are not taken into account.

578. According to the returns of the last two censuses the value of the materials used and articles produced in tobacco manufactories was as follows in 1881 and 1891 :—

Value of
raw and
manufac-
tured
materials.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used	... £126,450	...	... £118,070
„ articles produced	... 199,320	...	... 239,627
Increased value	... £72,870, or 58 per cent.	...	... £121,557, or 103 per cent.

579. The number of brickyards and potteries returned in 1892 was less by 18 than that in 1891, the hands employed were fewer by 780, and the horse-power of the machinery employed was less by 513. The number of bricks made was smaller than in the previous year by nearly 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions (making a total decrease of nearly 70 millions since 1890), but there was an increase of nearly £11,200 in the value of pottery made. The plant, land, and buildings show a decreased value of about £167,700. The following are the comparative figures for the two years :—

Brickyards
and
potteries.

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Brick- yards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards employing—			Amount of Horse- power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.
		For tempering or crushing Clay.	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Machines worked by—		Manual Labour.		
				Steam.	Horses.			
1891 ...	233	251	146	78	99	56	2,898	3,122
1892 ...	215	234	168	63	103	49	2,385	2,342
Increase	...	...	22	...	4	...	...	...
Decrease	18	17	..	15	...	7	513	780

Year ended March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1891 ...	241,928,340	£ 68,160	£ 335,766	£ 449,766	£ 252,315
1892 ...	207,269,840	79,319	266,942	365,579	237,591
Increase ...	...	11,159	...	...	...
Decrease ...	34,658,500	...	68,824	84,187	14,724

580. The establishments for tanning and wool-washing were less numerous by 4, and the tanpits by 286, in 1892 than in 1891, and although an increase of 26 took place in the number of hands

Tanneries,
fellmong-
eries, etc.

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Thirty-four of the brickyards in 1891, and thirty in 1892, were on Crown lands.

employed, and of 61 in the horse-power of machinery, the hides tanned were fewer by nearly 10,000, the skins tanned by 353,000, and skins stripped by 180,000; but, on the other hand, there was an increase of over 1,500,000 lbs. in the quantity of wool washed. The returns also show a decrease of nearly £60,500 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. The following are the particulars for the two years:—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.			Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—					Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Tan Pits.
				Steam-power.	Wind-power.	Water-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labour only.			
1891	...	...	132	68	2	1	9	52	824	1,669	3,506
1892	...	...	128	69	1	1	9	48	885	1,695	3,220
Increase			...	1	...	...	...	...	61	26	...
Decrease			4	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	286

Year ended March.	Number Tanned of—		Number of Skins Stripped of Wool.	Other Wool Washed.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Hides.	Skins.			Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1891 ...	365,571	1,922,857	2,455,764	lbs. 9,694,590	£ 153,055	£ 115,240	£ 157,358
1892 ...	355,655	1,569,911	2,275,745	11,222,779	115,732	109,378	140,096
Increase	...	...	...	1,528,189		...	...
Decrease	9,916	352,946	180,019	...	37,323	5,862	17,262

Value of materials used and produced.

581. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments was obtained in the last two census years. The following are the figures:—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£1,008,531	...	£793,679
„ articles produced	1,406,274	...	1,226,853
Increased value	£397,743, or 39 per cent.		£433,174, or 55 per cent.

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Five of the establishments in 1891, and six in 1892, were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of land is given.

582. An Act* to encourage the growth of the several species of acacia, locally known as “wattle,” the bark of which is of great value for tanning purposes, was passed on the 25th November, 1889. The Act allows selections of 1,000 acres each for wattle cultivation, to be taken up on a 21 years’ lease at a rental of not less than 2d. per acre per annum for the first seven years, not less than 4d. for the next seven years, and not less than 6d. for the third period of seven years, the right being given to select 320 acres of the area as a freehold. It is stipulated that the planting of one-fifth of the area must be made each year after the first, so that the whole may be covered by the end of the sixth year. The tree being of exceedingly quick growth, the bark is fit for stripping in 5 or 6 years. It is a peculiarity of the wattle that whilst its timber, which is valueless, becomes larger on good land, its bark producing qualities are said to be greatest on poor arid soils. The provisions of the Act were not largely availed of during 1891, chiefly, no doubt owing to the difficulty in finding available Crown lands suitable for wattle cultivation. During the year 11 applications for leases over an area of 3,679 acres were received, and 12 lessees of grazing areas applied to convert their holdings into wattle leaseholds. The applications of five of the latter, but none of the former, were approved during the year, the area leased being 3,792 acres.

Wattle
Cultivation
Bill.

583. The forest saw mills, or those established for the purpose of cutting native timber at or near the place at which it is grown, were separated from the town saw mills for the first time in 1890-91. The following are the statistics of the industry referred to for that and the subsequent year:—

Forest
saw mills.

FOREST SAW MILLS, 1891 AND 1892.

	1891.†	1892.
Number of forest saw mills	179	165
Number using steam power	172	159
Number using water power	7	6
Horse-power of steam engines	2,931	2,723
Hands employed	2,593	2,047
Superficial feet of timber produced ...	104,887,583	69,259,132
Value of timber produced	£418,571	£277,035
„ machinery and plant	£222,446	£190,450
„ lands	£50,706‡	£31,795‡
„ buildings	£58,117	£40,465

* *The Wattle Trees Cultivation Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1,037), repealed and re-enacted by 54 Vict. No. 1,157.

† The figures for 1891 have been revised and corrected since last publication.

‡ Some of the mills returned each year were upon Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given

Woollen
mills.

584. The number of woollen mills returned was the same in 1892 as in 1891, and it is satisfactory to find that only one decrease took place under the various particulars relating to that industry, viz., in the number of blankets manufactured, but an increase of 47 occurred in the number of hands employed. Whilst there was a greater power of machinery employed, there was also an increase of £33,500 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings, of nearly 700,000 lbs. in the quantity of wool used, of 71,091 in the number of yards of tweed, cloth, and flannel made, of 336 in the number of shawls made, and of 2,102 in the number of spindles used.

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Woollen Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Horse- power of Machinery.	Quantity of Wool used.	Goods Manufactured : Quantity of—		
					Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, etc.	Blankets.	Shawls.
				lbs.	yards.	pairs.	number.
1891 ...	7	25,178	760	1,780,859	1,125,656	3,430	1,000
1892 ...	7	27,280	895	2,474,441	1,196,747	3,033	1,336
Increase	...	2,102	135	693,582	71,091	...	336
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	397	...

Year ended March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1891 ...	408	383	153,436	7,731	58,608
1892 ...	428	410	180,460	8,132	64,657
Increase	20	27	27,024	401	6,049

Value of
articles
used and
produced

585. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills, and of the articles produced, was returned in 1881 and 1891. The following are the figures :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

		1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used	...	£89,412	...	£94,932
„ articles produced	...	168,710	...	170,687
Increased value	...	£79,298, or 89 per cent.		£75,755, or 80 per cent.

586. The manufacture of cotton has not yet been introduced into Australia, but statistics of its manufacture elsewhere may not be uninteresting. The following is a statement of the number of spindles in use in the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, the United States, and India, in each of the four years ended with 1888:—

Cotton
manufac-
ture in
various
countries.

SPINDLES FOR MANUFACTURING COTTON IN USE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1885 TO 1888.

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	Number of Spindles.			
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
United Kingdom ...	43,000,	42,700,	42,740,	42,740,*
Continent of Europe ...	22,750,	22,900,	23,180,	23,380,
United States ...	13,250,	13,350,	13,500,	13,525,
India ...	2,145,	2,260,	2,420,	2,490,
Total ...	81,145,	81,210,	81,840,	82,135,

587. The following are the quantities of cotton consumed in the same countries during the ten years ended with 1887-8. The figures express substantially the world's consumption of that staple in the years named:—

World's con-
sumption
of cotton.

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, 1879 TO 1888.

(00,000's omitted.)

Years.	Quantity of Cotton Consumed in—				
	United Kingdom.	Continent of Europe.	United States.	India.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1878-9 ...	1,137,2	1,038,4	713,6	104,9	2,994,1
1879-80 ...	1,340,0	1,100,0	792,4	120,6	3,353,0
1880-81 ...	1,428,8	1,182,4	847,2	148,6	3,607,0
1881-2 ...	1,456,0	1,279,2	878,8	155,8	3,769,8
1882-3 ...	1,497,6	1,352,0	950,0	179,0	3,978,6
1883-4 ...	1,466,4	1,352,0	897,6	208,3	3,924,3
1884-5 ...	1,373,2	1,302,0	763,6	233,9	3,672,7
1885-6 ...	1,451,2	1,386,0	911,2	252,1	4,000,5
1886-7 ...	1,477,6	1,456,0	969,2	284,7	4,187,5
1887-8 ...	1,536,4	1,508,0	1,012,0	300,0	4,356,4

* According to a return published in *The Manufacturer and Inventor* (a London industrial newspaper), of the 20th October, 1890, the number of textile factories in the United Kingdom is 7,190, in which 48,409,733 spinning spindles or throwing spindles, 5,231,329 doubling spindles, and 822,489 power looms are used; whilst the number of hands employed is 1,084,631, viz., 428,082 males and 656,549 females.

Soap and
candle
works.

588. Thirty-four soap and candle works, or one more than in 1891, were returned in 1892, and the hands employed increased by 4, and the horse-power of machinery by 265. The weight of soap made in the year under review was less by 8,703 cwt. than that in the previous year, but the weight of candles made was greater by 8,856 cwt.; whilst the valuation placed upon the machinery, lands, and buildings was less by £17,000 than in 1891:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Soap made.	Candles made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam power.	Gas power.	Manual Labour only.					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1891 ...	33	21	1	11	386	427	cwt. 148,243	cwt. 51,981	£ 95,710	£ 84,410	£ 58,700
1892 ...	34	26	1	7	651	431	139,540	60,837	86,495	80,051	55,181
Increase	1	5	...	...	265	4	...	8,856	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	4	...	...	8,703	...	9,215	4,359	3,519

NOTE.—In addition to the other manufactures, 10,120 cwt. of soda crystals were made in 1891, and 16,080 cwt. in 1892.

Value of
articles
used and
produced

589. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the last two censuses, with the following result:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.	
Value of raw materials used ...	£288,340	...	£229,903	...
„ articles produced ...	450,924	...	348,316	...
Increased value ...	£162,584, or 56 per cent.		£118,413, or 52 per cent.	

Butter and
cheese
factories.

590. A considerable impetus has been given to the butter industry owing to the bonuses granted by the Government, and the opening up of an extensive trade in that article with the United Kingdom, to which country over 3¼ million lbs. of butter, valued at £186,400, was shipped in 1891. The number of butter and cheese factories returned in 1891-2 was 74—of which 55 were exclusively for butter and 13 for cheese—as compared with 53 in the previous year. The great majority of the factories employed steam power—the horse-power of engines being 586—and the hands employed numbered 313, whilst the capital invested in machinery and plant, lands, and buildings was £125,600. The quantity of factory-made butter was not quite 6 million lbs., and

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Two of these establishments in 1891 and one in 1892 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

of cheese over 800,000 lbs.; but in addition to this, 10,860,844 lbs. of butter and 2,492,730 lbs. cheese were made on farms, which are not returned as factories, although they employ over 14,000 hands exclusively in dairy work. The following are the particulars relating to the factories :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1891-2.

Number of factories—				Hands employed—			
Butter	...	...	55	Males	...	...	283
Cheese	...	...	13	Females	...	...	30
Butter and cheese	...	...	6				
			—	Total	...	...	313
Total	...	...	74				
			—	Quantity of butter made 5,842,942 lbs.			
Number employing—				„ cheese „ 818,282 lbs.			
Steam-power	...	...	67				
Horse-power	..	...	1	Value of machinery and			
Manual labour	...	...	6	plant	...	...	£57,913
			—	Value of lands	...	...	29,339
Total	...	...	74	„ buildings	...	...	38,382
			—				
Horse-power of steam engines	...	...	586	Total	...	...	£125,634
			—				

Creameries.—In connection with the above there were 65 creameries, or collecting establishments, employing 93 males and 9 females, with machinery and plant valued at £2,279, and lands and buildings valued at £8,976.

591. The following particulars relating to bacon and ham curing establishments were returned in 1891-2 for the first time. It will be noticed that in 22 establishments returned, 158 hands are employed, and that the bacon and ham cured in the year amounted to nearly 7½ million lbs. :—

Bacon and
ham curing
works.

BACON AND HAM CURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1891-2.

Number of establishments using—				Number of pigs slaughtered ... 61,390			
Steam machinery	...	...	12				
Wind	„	...	1	Bacon and ham cured... 7,245,496 lbs.			
Manual labour only	...	...	9				
			—				
Total	..	...	22				
			—	Approximate value of—			
Amount of horse-power of steam-				Machinery and plant	...	...	£12,625
power engines	...	...	108	Land	...	...	37,390
Hands employed—			—	Buildings	...	...	18,170
Males	...	...	154				
Females	...	...	4				
			—	Total	...	...	£68,185
Total	...	...	158				
			—				

592. The manufactories and works, exclusive of flour mills, breweries, distilleries, tobacco manufactories, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, and soap and candle works were more numerous by 69 than those

Other manu-
factories,
works, etc.

returned in 1891. It will be observed that in many instances steam power was abandoned in favour of gas power, the number using gas having increased by 83, there being at the same time a falling off of 22 in those using steam. There was also an increase of 1,716 in the horse-power of the machinery and of £750,000 in its value, but a considerable reduction in the number of hands employed—2,813 in the case of males, and 440 in the case of females. The value of lands and buildings amounted to close on £700,000. The totals of the two years are subjoined:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Tobacco Manufactories, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, and Soap and Candle Works.)

Year ended March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, etc.	Manufactories, etc., employing—						Horse- power of Machinery.
		Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Wind	Horses.	Manual Labour only	
1891 ...	2,508	1,080	18	320	2	23	1,065	19,749
1892 ...	2,577	1,058	17	403	1	25	1,073	21,465
Increase	69	...	...	83	...	2	8	1,716
Decrease	...	22	1	...	1	...	...	...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1891 ...	39,328	8,139	5,035,493	4,033,656	3,200,081
1892 ...	36,515	7,699	5,785,806	3,372,508	3,166,363
Increase ...	...	...	750,313	...	...
Decrease ...	2,813	440	...	661,148	33,718

NOTE.—Exclusive of stone-breaking and tar-pavement works, which numbered 23 in 1891 and 22 in 1892. These works being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them therefrom. See table following paragraph 597 *post*.

593. By summarizing the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the foregoing table, but also those excluded therefrom—it is found that during 1891-2 the total number of establishments increased by 37, but the hands employed were fewer by 4,144; those of them which use steam or gas increased by 45, the amount of horse-power by 1,606, but the machinery, lands, and buildings were set down as lower in value by £300,589. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table:—

* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 204 in 1891 and 175 in 1892.

Manufac-
tories of
all descrip-
tions.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Tobacco Manufactories, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, and Soap and Candle Works, as well as all other Manufactories, Works, etc.)

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1891 ...	3,104	1,740	29,174	56,369	£ 16,773,448
1892 ...	3,141	1,785	30,780	52,225	16,472,859
Increase ...	37	45	1,606	...	...
Decrease ...	...	..	...	4,144	300,589

594. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting which returns are obtained are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for 1890-91 and 1891-92. For the former, which was the census year, are also given the approximate values of materials used and produced, and for the latter year the number of hands employed, and the approximate value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings. The establishments are generally of an extensive character, the exceptions being in cases where the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice, or where machinery worked by steam, gas, or water is used. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the “manufactories” in the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.		£	£			£
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	11	152,360	248,900	11	998	211,250
Printing and lithographic printing establishments†	162	459,858	1,363,086	179	3,966	1,185,462
Photo-lithographic works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...

* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 245 in 1891, and 212 in 1892.

† Including paper-bag manufactories.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Organ-building establishments ...	3	£ 6,300	£ 10,100	3	37	£ 9,050
Pianoforte manufactories ...	3	750	1,900	3	8	1,830
CARVING FIGURES, ETC.						
Wood carving and turnery works ...	15	3,595	9,710	18	63	20,640
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.						
Die-sinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	8	5,635	14,149	8	97	20,950
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.						
Electric-lighting apparatus manufactory	3	1,420	3,450	3	45	12,500
Philosophical instrument manufactories	2	540	900	2	9	3,650
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories	4	1,056	4,806	4	19	7,050
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.						
Blasting powder, cartridge, dynamite, etc.—manufactories	6	14,804	27,070	5	61	49,220
Fuze manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Shot manufactories ...	2	1,600	2,184	2	5	4,450
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.						
Agricultural implement manufactories	71	263,714	692,125	80	1,155	179,192
Boiler and pipe-covering manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cutlery, tool—manufactories ...	9	10,350	26,110	9	46	27,055
Domestic implement* manufactories ...	6	4,500	14,400	5	54	12,100
Iron foundries and engineering establishments†	190	1,166,516	2,480,941	201	6,591	1,566,830
Nail manufactories ...	4	15,810	22,692	4	41	20,500
Pattern-makers ...	5	1,000	5,470	4	16	4,020
Sheet-iron and tin works ...	53	119,644	240,000	63	743	155,337
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Carriage lamp manufactories ...	2	1,500	3,800	2	13	3,500
Coach, waggon, etc.—manufactories ...	205	238,096	506,625	219	2,359	419,990
Perambulator manufactories ...	2	620	1,869	3	12	5,250
Saddle, harness—manufactories ...	73	80,423	154,076	72	568	89,810
Saddle-tree, etc., manufactories ...	3	1,350	4,400	3	51	7,450
Whip manufactories ...	3	2,610	7,400	3	20	2,450

* Including bellows, churn, washing-machine, etc., makers.

† Including brass-founders.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishment.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
SHIPS AND BOATS.						
Ship, boat—builders ...	10	£ 3,999	£ 10,957	9	63	£ 8,340
Ships' wheels, blocks, etc.—manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Graving-docks, patent slips, etc. ...	7	...	...	8	173	426,445
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.						
Architectural modelling works *	13	4,557	11,788	17	110	44,505
Enamelled mantelpiece manufactories.	5	8,820	18,800	3	45	7,578
Lime and cement works ...	34	14,361	46,868	30	322	30,450
Venetian blind manufactories ...	9	16,293	21,866	13	88	17,363
Earth-closet manufactories ...	2	2,200	7,495	2	18	4,750
FURNITURE.						
Bedding, flock, and upholstery manufactories	33	89,532	118,859	33	335	85,762
Bedstead manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	71	141,589	321,892	73	1,261	180,864
Iron-safe manufactories ...	2	1,600	4,800	2	21	7,500
Looking-glass manufactories ...	4	13,968	21,200	4	49	18,000
Picture-frame makers, etc. ...	9	13,582	17,248	9	55	15,510
CHEMICALS.						
Chemical works ...	15	57,080	151,362	12	188	86,050
Dye works ...	5	238	1,397	8	110	21,625
Essential oil manufactories ...	12	6,660	19,090	14	147	13,534
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, etc.—manufactories	7	43,658	79,950	12	201	47,000
Japanning works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Paint, varnish—manufactories ...	2	6,990	17,000	2	11	18,700
Printing ink manufactories...	2	4,000	8,500	2	32	10,400
Salt works ...	4	250	1,500	5	29	3,570
TEXTILE FABRICS.						
Woollen mills ...	7	94,932	170,687	7	838	253,249
DRESS.						
Boot manufactories ...	92	476,366	844,202	101	4,109	234,167
Clothing factories...	105	621,671	1,127,887	103	4,774	340,658
Fur manufactories ...	8	20,470	37,665	8	62	10,980
Hat, cap—manufactories ...	17	44,569	93,058	17	524	63,595
Hosiery manufactories ...	3	6,160	10,145	3	57	6,580
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing — manufactories	5	24,620	48,800	7	168	16,470
Umbrella and parasol manufactories ...	10	37,542	59,620	10	146	17,889

* Including ventilator manufactories.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manu- factories	13	£ 161,356	£ 227,122	15	406	£ 125,091
Sail, tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ...	9	70,162	85,431	9	51	13,700
ANIMAL FOOD.						
Bacon-curing establishments ...	...	...	...	22	158	68,185
Butter factories ...	32	80,549	118,486	} 74	313	125,634
Cheese factories* ...	20	23,595	43,856			
Butterine factories ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Meat-preserving establishments ...	24	200,530	281,100	3	175	22,430
Milk-condensing works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Biscuit manufactories ...	7	157,816	283,716	8	679	150,700
Confectionery works ...	13	79,920	147,450	15	387	98,511
Flour mills ...	104	1,620,125	2,043,604	93	737	631,498
Jam, pickle, vinegar, sauce—manu- factories	17	77,624	137,069	21	405	123,475
Macaroni works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Maizena, oatmeal, starch — manu- factories†	4	129,200	153,800	5	187	121,020
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS‡						
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, etc.—works	160	195,997	365,930	163	953	322,611
Breweries ...	68	491,932	971,489	68	1,173	1,510,648
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice— works†	13	35,587	60,322	13	121	72,850
Distilleries ...	6	41,469	106,937	6	108	158,800
Malthouses ...	16	166,515	217,596	19	137	183,820
Sugar, treacle—refineries ...	3	435,000	575,000	4	434	297,437
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	13	118,070	239,627	13	687	136,942
ANIMAL MATTERS.						
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering— establishments	14	70,578	92,252	14	79	26,415
Bone mills and bone manure manu- factories	11	27,955	53,380	13	81	41,565
Brush manufactories ...	8	23,680	47,750	9	152	22,595
Catgut manufactory ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Curled hair manufactories ...	4	5,000	10,400	4	22	5,955
Glue, oil—manufactories ...	3	3,221	5,246	3	41	11,150

* A large quantity of cheese and butter is made on dairy farms which are not returned as factories, and therefore are not included in this table. Some of these have steam engines, and use cream separators and other machinery. It was ascertained that in 1890 as many as 14,112 hands were employed in such establishments exclusively on dairy work.

† Some of these factories also make coffee, cocoa, spice, etc.

‡ Places where wine is made are not included. The number of wine-presses returned in 1891-92 was 590.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
ANIMAL MATTERS—<i>continued.</i>		£	£			£
Leather belting (machinery) manufactories	2	11,372	14,972	2	11	7,290
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	5	6,925	16,700	6	32	4,570
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories ...	7	3,620	7,498	8	37	8,790
Soap, candle—works ...	33	229,903	348,316	34	431	221,727
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments	132	793,679	1,226,853	128	1,695	365,206
VEGETABLE MATTERS.						
Bark mills ...	6	26,700	37,100	7	41	7,535
Basket-making works ...	11	4,940	18,182	10	63	10,960
Broom manufactories* ...	3	16,200	20,100	3	50	13,769
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works†	220	544,314	738,941	214	918	272,073
Cooperage works ...	30	23,667	47,405	33	186	47,080
Cork manufactories ...	3	4,400	9,164	3	7	4,500
Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories ...	6	7,940	16,763	6	103	19,514
Paper manufactories ...	2	27,500	61,000	3	279	129,000
Sawmills, moulding mills, joinery, etc.—works	321	1,127,857	2,600,298‡	84	2,129	666,200
Saw mills—forest ...	...	...	...	165	2,047	262,710
Straw board manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
COAL AND LIGHTING.						
Electric-light works ...	4	4,100	18,500	6	68	132,700
Gasworks ...	30	288,967	628,867	39	1,219	2,558,321
Ironfounders' charcoal factory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.						
Asphalt paving material works ...	2	3,690	8,250	...	...	...
Asbestos works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Brickyards and potteries ...	233	...	534,284	215	2,342	870,112
Cement tile works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Filter manufactories ...	2	2,000	4,000	2	10	2,300
Glass manufactories, works ...	6	7,190	42,000	8	233	37,300
Stone and marble sawing, polishing—works	54	109,558	228,187	52	805	115,005
WATER.§						
Ice manufactories ...	6	4,536	8,354	9	35	60,785

* See also Brush factories under Animal Matters, *ante*.

† All these establishments used machinery worked by steam, wind, or horse-power. They must not be confounded with chaff-cutting and grain-crushing machines in use on farms, which numbered 18,764.

‡ Including £608,759, value of timber sawn from Victorian logs.

§ Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. For information relating to these, see paragraph 505 *et seq.*

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1892—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	1890-91.			1891-92.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Approximate value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES. Goldsmiths, jewellers, and electroplaters (manufacturing)	26	£ 142,447	£ 190,675	25	356	£ 63,395
Royal mint	1	...	...	1	51	*68,000
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Brass and copper works — gasalier manufactories	26	29,446	65,885	29	356	98,890
Lead, pewter, and zinc—works ...	4	24,688	47,032	5	31	39,000
Pyrites works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Smelting works	3	14,122	18,300	3	20	11,210
Wire-working establishments ...	12	9,670	24,256	15	145	32,930
Total where only one return was received†	...	11,163	22,007	...	126	59,885
Total	3,104	12,006,233	22,390,251	3,141	52,225	16,472,859

Value of materials used and produced.

595. In 1891, which was the year of the census, an enquiry was made respecting the value of the materials used and articles produced in all manufactories. This enquiry was responded to in most instances, and in cases where the information was not given the value has been estimated upon the same proportions as obtained in similar works respecting which information was supplied. The result is given in the two columns preceding the final one of the last table. The totals and difference between them—to which has been added an estimate for the value of the bricks and pottery made—together with similar results for the previous census year are as follow :—

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
	£		£
Value of materials operated upon	7,997,745	...	12,006,233
„ articles produced	13,370,836	...	22,390,251
Increased value ...	5,373,091, or 67 per cent.		10,384,018, or 86 per cent.
Bricks at £1 per 1,000	53,566	...	241,928
Value of pottery	34,600	...	68,160
Total value of manufactured articles, less cost of raw material	5,461,257	...	10,694,106

* Exclusive of land, estimated at £85,000.
† The particulars of these have been combined in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

596. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories, as returned in 1892 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, considerable increases at each successive period will be found in all the columns. The number of establishments increased by 11 per cent. between 1882 and 1887, and by 13 per cent. between 1887 and 1892; the hands employed increased by 6 per cent. and 14 per cent. in those intervals respectively; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by 38 per cent. in the first, and by 49 per cent. in the second, interval. The following is the comparison referred to :—

Summary of manufactories at three periods.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1882 ...	2,488	1,146	15,033	43,209	£ 8,044,296
1887 ...	2,770	1,459	21,019	45,773	11,068,158
1892 ...	3,141	1,785	30,780	52,225	16,472,859

597. The stone quarries, stone-crushing and tar-pavement works returned in 1892 were fewer by 13 than in 1891, and the hands employed show a falling-off of 506. The output of stone fell off by 254,306 cubic yards, and a decrease also appears in the power of steam engines, and in the value of plant, lands, and buildings. The following are the figures for the two years :—

Stone quarries.

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended March.	Number of Quarries, etc.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Other.	Number.	Horse-power.
1891	192	1,051,890	2,200	13,025	510	1,500	27	904
1892	179	792,773	1,050	20,251	745	...	25	834
Increase	...	...	...	7,226	235	...	...	...
Decrease	13	259,117	1,150	...	...	1,500	2	70

* Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works.

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1891 AND 1892—continued.

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1891	1,806	297,990	109,905	109,686	36,864
1892	1,300	163,215	100,102	86,805	13,815
Decrease	506	134,775	9,803	22,881	23,049

Gold raised, 1890 and 1891.

598. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the gold raised in Victoria in 1891 was 576,400 oz., which is less than the quantity obtained in 1890 by 12,161 oz., representing, at £4 per oz., a decreased value of £48,644.‡ The following are the figures for the two years :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
1890	588,561	2,354,244
1891	576,400	2,305,600
Decrease	12,161	48,644

Gold raised 1871 to 1891.

599. From 1871 to 1879 the quantity of gold raised from year to year has been steadily diminishing, but in the next three years an improvement took place, which, however, has not since been sustained, the yield having again gradually fallen off since 1882, and being less in the last five years than it had been previously since 1851. The subjoined figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1871 and each subsequent year :—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1871 TO 1891.

oz.				oz.			
1871	1,355,477	1882	898,536	1872	1,282,521	1883	810,047
1873	1,241,205	1884	778,618	1874	1,155,972	1885	735,218
1875	1,095,787	1886	665,196	1876	963,760	1887	617,751
1877	809,653	1888	625,026	1878	775,272	1889	614,839
1879	758,947	1890	588,561	1881	858,850	1891	576,400
1880	829,121						
1881	858,850						

* Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works.
† The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. 39 of the stone quarries in 1892, and 47 in 1891, were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.
‡ For recommendations contained in the Reports of Royal Commission on Gold Mining made in 1890 and 1891, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 598.

600. Carrying on to the end of 1891 the calculations given in previous years, the following may be estimated as the total quantity and value of the gold raised in Victoria from the period of its first discovery, about the middle of 1851. The figures give an average per annum during the whole period of about 1,400,400 oz., which is nearly two and a half times the quantity raised in 1891 :—

Gold raised
1851 to
1891.

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN
VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1891.

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
Prior to 1891 ...	oz. 56,839,359	£ 227,357,436
During 1891 ...	576,400	2,305,600
Total ...	57,415,759	229,663,036

601. Since the first discovery, in 1851, of gold in Australasia, 89 million ounces have been raised in the various colonies, nearly two-thirds of which was got in Victoria. The following is a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective colonies during each year. No column is assigned to Western Australia, as, although during the last five or six years gold has been raised in that colony, chiefly in the Kimberley district, no reliable information as to the quantity has been obtained :—

Gold raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

GOLD PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1891.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.*	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1851 to 1855	11,218,772	1,920,200	...	...	...	...
1856 to 1860	12,712,946	1,360,763	4,127	...	...	35,845
1861 to 1865	8,341,464	2,233,001	52,580	...	...	2,288,088
1866 to 1870	7,105,820	1,309,911	512,803	...	3,504	3,218,916
1871 to 1875	6,130,962	1,612,227	1,319,952	24,685	25,296	2,412,446
1876 to 1880	4,136,753	639,435	1,668,819	59,910	154,883	1,596,899
1881 to 1885	4,081,269	624,835	1,327,366	88,366	235,973	1,237,456
1886 to 1890	3,111,373	546,726	2,598,254	130,218	169,017	1,028,571
1881 ...	858,850	149,627	270,945	16,976	56,693	270,561
1882 ...	898,536	140,469	224,893	15,669	49,122	251,204
1883 ...	810,047	123,805	212,783	15,939	46,577	248,374
1884 ...	778,618	107,198	307,804	21,455	42,340	229,946
1885 ...	735,218	103,736	310,941	18,327	41,241	237,371

* Figures amended since last issue of this work.

GOLD PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1891
—continued.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.*	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1886 ...	665,196	101,416	340,998	26,315	31,014	227,079
1887 ...	617,751	110,288	425,923	36,569	42,609	203,869
1888 ...	625,026	87,503	481,643	16,763	39,610	201,219
1889 ...	614,839	119,759	739,103	20,833	32,333	203,211
1890 ...	588,561	127,760	610,587	29,738	23,451	193,193
1891 ...	576,400	153,336	576,439	35,533	48,769	251,996
Total to end of 1891 }	57,415,759	10,400,434	8,060,340†	338,712	637,442	12,070,217

Gold pro-
duce of
Austral-
asia, 1851
to 1891.

602. According to the above figures the total quantity of gold raised in each colony from 1851 to 1891 has been as follows :—

SUMMARY OF GOLD PRODUCE OF AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1891.

	oz.		oz.
Victoria ...	57,415,759	South Australia ...	338,712
New Zealand... ..	12,070,217	Western Australia ...	188,609‡
New South Wales ...	10,400,434		
Queensland	8,060,340	Total	89,111,513
Tasmania	637,442		

Value of
gold raised
in Austral-
asia.

603. The average value of the gold raised varies in the different colonies. If it be estimated at £4 per ounce, the total value would be £356,446,052, or if at £3 15s. per ounce, it would be £334,168,174§.

Gold pro-
duce of the
world, 1887
to 1890.

604. By the following table—which, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from the report for 1891 of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint—it appears that during the four years ended with 1890 the world's annual production of gold has averaged rather more than 5½ million ounces, and appears to be increasing, although it was somewhat smaller in 1890 than in 1889 ; the largest quantities in 1890—in almost equal proportions—having been produced in Australasia and the United States, and the next largest in Russia :—

* Figures amended since last issue of this work.
† The estimate for Queensland is higher by 45,426 ounces than that furnished by the Registrar-General of Queensland and published by the "Australasian Statistics, 1891," for which see Table XIX. in Appendix A., at end of this volume.
‡ For Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been estimated roughly at 100,000 oz., and to this has been added the quantities which have since appeared in the export returns. This, however, is admittedly considerably below the actual production.
§ Pure gold is worth £4 4s. 11½d., and standard gold (22 carats fine) £3 17s. 10½d.

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1887 TO 1890.*

Countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australasia ...	1,434,822	1,499,556	1,745,570	1,595,625
Europe—				
Great Britain ...	64	7,071	3,118	1,607
Russia ...	971,717	1,030,215	1,120,695	1,023,433
Sweden ...	2,700	2,443	2,379	2,828
Germany ...	72,352	57,599	62,934	59,495
France ...	...	...	12,857	12,857
Austria-Hungary ...	60,331	58,499	70,648	67,627
Turkey ...	321	321	321	321
Italy ...	6,268	4,757	4,757	4,757
Asia—				
British India ...	15,460	32,721	72,673	96,715
China ...	459,437	435,267	435,267	257,779
Japan ...	18,128	19,478	19,478	12,278
Africa ...	92,826	24,781	415,275	478,177†
America—				
Canada ...	56,988	53,774	72,320	72,320
United States ...	1,595,979	1,604,432	1,586,304	1,588,490
Mexico ...	39,856	47,088	33,846	37,092
Salvador & Costa Rica	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,264
Colombia ...	145,088	145,088	165,885	178,710
Venezuela ...	95,140	68,463	88,873	55,991
Guiana (British) ...	11,893	14,464	28,349	54,416
Guiana (Dutch) ...	22,885	15,653	15,653	26,164
Brazil ...	31,628	21,535	21,535	21,535
Peru ...	5,078	5,078	4,500	3,343
Bolivia ...	4,596	2,893	2,893	2,893
Chile ...	76,466	94,915	69,491	69,491
Argentine Republic ...	1,446	1,511	3,953	3,953
The World ...	5,228,733	5,254,866	6,066,838	5,735,161

605. According to the figures, the gold raised in the world during 1890, if valued at £4 per ounce, would be £22,940,644; or if at £3 15s. per ounce, it would be £21,506,854. During the four years the value of the whole quantity raised (22,285,598 oz.) would be £89,142,392 at the former, or £83,570,992 at the latter valuation.

Value of the world's gold produce, 1887-1890.

606. Of the gold which was raised during 1891 in Victoria, 387,852 oz. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 188,548 oz. from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of 5,451 oz. in the yield of quartz reefs, but a decrease of 17,612 oz. in that of alluvial workings. The

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1891, pages 194 and 195, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32.142 oz. troy. When the figures for any year were not given by Mr. Leech, those for a previous year have been inserted. For 1891, the world's production of gold was estimated by the same authority at 5,610,579 ozs.

† From the returns of the first quarter of 1892, it would appear that the annual yield of gold in the Transvaal alone now exceeds 1,000,000 oz.

respective proportions of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 65 and 35 per cent. in 1890, and 67 and 33 per cent. in 1891.

607. The value of gold raised in Victoria in proportion to the number of miners at work* fell to its lowest point in 1879, when it only amounted to £76 1s. 2d. per head; and reached its highest point in 1885, when it was £108 15s. 9d. per head. In 1891 it was £97 0s. 6d., or £1 15s. lower than in 1890, but higher than in any years since 1870, except 1874, 1875, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1888, and 1889. The following figures, which have been derived from returns supplied by the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for the last twenty-one years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,† 1871 TO 1891.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1871	...	...	93	6	1½	1882	...	...	95	19	7¾
1872	...	...	93	17	1½	1883	...	...	95	6	3½
1873	...	...	93	16	2½	1884	...	...	106	14	6¼
1874	...	...	99	8	3	1885	...	...	108	15	9¼
1875	...	...	104	4	4	1886	...	...	104	18	4
1876	...	...	89	19	6¾	1887	...	...	96	17	2
1877	...	...	82	6	1¾	1888	...	...	97	8	7
1878	...	...	82	12	11½	1889	...	...	101	2	3
1879	...	...	76	1	2¼	1890	...	...	98	15	7
1880	...	...	81	18	11¾	1891	...	...	97	0	6
1881	...	...	95	11	9½						

608. In proportion to the number of miners engaged in alluvial and quartz mining, the yield of gold from the latter has frequently been more than twice as large as that from the former. The following are the figures for the last fourteen years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER, 1878 TO 1891.

Year.					Alluvial Miners.			Quartz Miners.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1878	...	...	...	...	47	3	6¾	138	7	7¼
1879	...	...	...	...	48	10	1½	118	8	7
1880	...	...	...	...	49	14	2	129	11	7¾
1881	...	...	...	...	62	0	9¾	141	19	2½
1882	...	...	...	...	68	14	1½	131	19	5½
1883	...	...	...	...	66	4	4	132	13	2
1884	...	...	...	...	76	4	2	144	9	10
1885	...	...	...	...	75	17	2	148	19	11
1886	...	...	...	...	72	11	2½	144	13	11½
1887	...	...	...	...	68	5	4	125	12	0
1888	...	...	...	...	76	17	7	121	8	11
1889	...	...	...	...	78	13	11	124	11	7
1890	...	...	...	...	74	10	10	120	18	6
1891	...	...	...	...	69	19	5	119	9	8

* For the number of gold miners at work in 1891, see paragraph 198, Volume I.
† These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. It has been pointed out on former occasions that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives. For wages of miners, see Part "Interchange," ante.

609. The estimated yield of gold in the first nine months of 1892 was 479,569 oz. as against 428,210 oz. in the first nine months of 1891. One-third added to the first quoted amount would give 639,425 oz. as the estimate for the whole of 1892, or 63,025 oz. more than the quantity actually raised in 1891, and 50,864 oz. more than the quantity raised in 1890. Estimated gold yield, 1892.

610. Exclusive of the amounts paid by a few private companies, respecting which the Mining Department was unable to obtain information, the following are the dividends paid by gold mining companies in Victoria, in each of the four quarters of 1891:— Dividends of gold mining companies.

DIVIDENDS OF GOLD MINING COMPANIES, 1891.

Quarter ended 31st March	...	...	...	£102,843
„ 30th June	...	...	...	127,328
„ 30th September	...	...	...	129,704
„ 31st December	...	...	...	156,072
Total in 12 months				£515,947

611. Of the steam engines employed in connexion with gold mining, about a sixth are used on alluvial and five-sixths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last eighteen years:— Steam engines used in mining.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Number.	Horse-Power.	Year.	Number.	Horse-Power.
1874	1,141	24,866	1883	1,087	25,933
1875	1,101	24,224	1884	1,104	26,228
1876	1,081	23,947	1885	1,085	26,627
1877	1,067	23,416	1886	1,072	26,920
1878	1,036	22,711	1887	1,080	27,218
1879	1,024	22,509	1888	1,119	27,472
1880	1,030	22,499	1889	1,123	26,680
1881	1,034	23,379	1890	1,104	27,153
1882	1,074	24,692	1891	1,094	27,812

612. The value of gold-mining machines of all descriptions, as estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £1,849,112 in 1890 to £1,848,218 in 1891. In the latter year, the value of those used in quartz mining was £1,560,093, whilst that of those used in alluvial mining was only £288,125. Mining machinery.

613. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining Average yield of quartz.

particulars respecting the crushing of 752,399 tons in 1890, and 772,964 tons in 1891. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 4 gr. in each year. From similar estimates, extending over a long series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of nearly 26,379,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of 10 dwt. 8 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Gold from various matrices.

614. The following is the estimate of the Mining Department* of the gross and average yield of nearly 46½ millions of tons of the various minerals and drifts from which gold is obtained in Victoria. The quantity of gold included in the estimate is about a fourth of the total yield of the Victorian gold-fields from the period of the first gold discoveries to the end of 1891:—

GOLD FROM VARIOUS MATRICES.

Matrix.	Quantity Treated.	Yield of Gold.	
		Total.	Average per ton.
<i>From Quartz Reefs.</i>	tons.	oz.	oz. dwt. gr.
Quartz	26,379,073	13,652,759	0 10 8
Tailings and mullock ...	2,343,395	354,383	0 3 0
Pyrites	140,875	308,969	2 3 21
<i>From Alluvial Workings.</i>			
Washdirt	17,020,707	1,280,528	0 1 12
Cement	443,055	100,922	0 4 13
Total	46,327,105	15,697,561	0 6 19

Deep shafts.

615. The ten deepest shafts in the colony are those of Lansell's 180 mine, 2,640 feet; New Chum and Victoria, 2,448 feet; Moonlight Company, 2,409 feet; North Old Chum, 2,310 feet; Victoria Reef Quartz, 2,302 feet; Victory and Pandora, 2,300 feet; Lazarus Company, 2,264 feet; Old Chum, 2,210 feet; Garibaldi Company, 2,183 feet; New Chum Railway Company, 2,180 feet. It thus appears that the greatest depth to which the earth's crust has been pierced in this colony by a shaft is a little over 2,600 feet. The third mine mentioned is at Stawell, all the others are at Bendigo.

Gold-mining leases.

616. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 17,639, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 345,474 acres. Of these leases, 507, for 13,329 acres, were granted in 1891; and 1,591, for 38,983 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

* Mineral Statistics 1891, Statement No. 6.

617. Some years ago a silver mine was worked at St. Arnaud, in Victoria, but after a time it ceased to be remunerative, and the workings were abandoned. Since the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Melbourne, a certain quantity of silver has been extracted annually from the crude gold lodged there for coining, and latterly the whole quantity of silver produced in Victoria has been from that source. It is difficult to obtain reliable information respecting silver produce, as in consequence of the silver being generally associated with lead and other metals, it is found economical to send the ore in a concentrated form to Europe for smelting. For Queensland and South Australia* no definite returns are available; and but little silver has been raised in Western Australia. The following, so far as it is known, are the quantities raised in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand during the twenty-nine-years ended with 1891:—

Silver raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

SILVER PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1863 to 1891.

Year.	Victoria.†	New South Wales.	Tasmania.†	New Zealand.†
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1863 to 1865 ...	10,165	...	...	...
1866 to 1870 ...	8,187	14,621	...	48,186
1871 to 1875 ...	56,106	318,432	...	223,174
1876 to 1880 ...	116,042	335,734	...	110,244
1881 ...	20,957	57,254	...	18,885
1882 ...	20,343	38,618	...	5,694
1883 ...	22,121	77,065	...	16,826
1884 ...	27,070	93,660	...	24,914
1885 ...	28,951	794,174	...	16,624
1886 ...	26,422	1,015,433	...	12,108
1887 ...	26,321	3,137,800	...	20,809
1888 ...	28,971	6,427,000	25,000	403
1889 ...	28,630	9,067,500	30,000	24,105
1890 ...	25,966	11,105,500	113,500	32,637
1891 ...	30,039	16,680,000	300,000	28,023
Total to end of 1891 }	476,291	49,162,791‡	468,500	582,632

* It is known that in Queensland 875 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £21,879, were raised in 1891; 1,913 tons, valued at £56,639 in 1890; 1,104 tons, valued at £61,500, in 1889; 1,190 tons, valued at £44,015, in 1888; 2,183 tons, valued at £80,092, in 1887; 1,631 tons, valued at £52,797, in 1886; 2,377 tons, valued at £49,922, in 1885; and 15,519 tons, valued at £224,669, in the previous six years; also that in South Australia, 1,620 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £23,349, were raised in the ten years ended with 1884.

† In Victoria and New Zealand, nearly all the silver produced has been extracted from crude gold. The figures for Tasmania are only rough estimates.

‡ No official statement having been published in New South Wales of the quantity of silver raised in that colony in the last five years, the quantities from 1887 to 1891, both inclusive, have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from information supplied by the manager of the Broken Hill Proprietary mine, and that obtained from other sources.

Value of
silver
raised in
Australasia.

618. The total quantity of silver raised in the four colonies, according to the table, was 50,690,214 oz., which would represent a value at 4s. per ounce of £10,138,043; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, of £8,870,787.

Broken Hill
silver
mines.

619. The bulk of the silver raised in Australasia is from the Broken Hill mines, situated in New South Wales, at or near the Barrier Ranges, close to the eastern frontier of South Australia. The principal mine is that of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which has a capital of £384,000 in 960,000 shares of 8s. each, fully paid up.* From the time of the formation of this company on the 13th August, 1885, to the 31st May, 1892, the ore treated amounted to 1,015,434 tons, the total yield of which was 151,944 tons of lead, and 36,512,445 ounces of silver, of which 10,783,854 ounces of silver and 44,309 tons of lead were produced in the year 1891-2. The general manager estimates that there are at least 2,000,000 tons of smelting ore in the mine—a large proportion of which, however, would only give a small profit at present prices of silver and lead—and that this would be sufficient to keep 25 furnaces running for fully four years; whilst, in addition to smelting ores, there are large bodies of low grade (concentrating) and sulphide ores, the latter of which cannot now be treated economically. The deepest shaft in the mine is 724 ft. The dividends and bonuses paid, together with profits resulting from sales of outlying portions of the company's property, allotted to shareholders since the commencement, have amounted in value to £6,216,000, of which £4,472,000 were dividends and cash bonuses. For the six months ended with May, 1892, the mine paid dividends to the amount of £576,000. The number of men permanently employed at and in connexion with the mine on 31st May, 1892, was 3,203, of whom 1,686 were underground, and 666 surface miners, 585 were smelters, 196 were engaged on general construction and repairs, and 70 on miscellaneous works. The mine wages and salaries paid during the half-year ended 31st May, 1892 (including contracts) amounted to £151,306, and the smelter wages and salaries to £62,541, besides over £13,100 paid for other services.

Prices of
silver in
Melbourne.

620. During the half-year ended 31st May, 1892, 1,460,248 fine ozs. of silver, belonging to the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, was purchased under tender by the banks at an average price per ounce standard ($\cdot 925$) of nearly 3s. $5\frac{1}{8}$ d., or about $\frac{1}{16}$ d. less than what would

* Prior to the 12th February, 1890, the share capital was £320,000, divided into 160,000 shares of £2 each. Of the present shares 160,000 are registered in London.

have been received at the London market prices. The highest price realized was 3s. 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. on 8th December, and the lowest 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{32}$ d. per ounce on 21st April.

621. The average cost of treating ore, including all charges, from the time of its arrival on the smelter floors to the delivery of the bullion on trucks, at the Broken Hill mines during the financial year, 1891-2, was £1 14s. 9d. per net ton of ore, made up of coke (at £4 19s. 6d. per ton), 17s. 11d; coal (at £2 5s. per ton), 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; brimstone, 5s. 10d.; ironstone (purchased), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; labour, 7s. 4d; superintendence and assaying, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; all other items, 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Much expense is directly and indirectly caused by the scarcity and bad quality of the water used.

622. The next table, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from Mr. Leech's Mint Report for 1891, and shows that the world's production of silver during the four years ended with 1890 averaged nearly 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ million ounces per annum, and has been increasing at the rate of about 10 million ounces per annum; the largest quantities raised in 1890 being in the United States and Mexico, and the next largest in Australasia, Bolivia, and Chile:—

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1887 TO 1890.

Countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australasia ...	3,184,930	6,481,374	9,150,235	11,277,603
Europe—				
Russia ...	434,624	466,798	462,491	439,285
Sweden ...	187,324	149,396	137,150	134,385
Norway ...	165,435	165,435	165,435	178,035
Germany ...	1,014,530	1,030,183	1,029,830	1,160,069
Austria-Hungary ...	1,716,094	1,716,094	1,692,309	1,626,803
Turkey ...	42,524	42,524	42,524	42,524
Italy ...	1,087,653	1,125	1,125	1,125
France ...	1,745,761	1,587,686	1,587,686	2,601,638
Spain ...	1,887,089	1,655,377	1,655,377	1,655,377
Great Britain ...	320,263	290,789	280,728	218,373
Asia—				
Japan ...	1,030,633	1,363,592	1,363,592	1,184,593
Africa ...	13,885	...	...	...

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1891, pages 194 and 195, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32.142 oz. troy.

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1887 TO 1890—continued.

Countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
America—	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Canada ...	349,319	297,763	297,763	383,293
United States ...	41,265,667	45,780,686	49,996,431	54,496,761
Mexico ...	29,056,368	31,997,361	42,936,184	38,669,397
Central America ...	1,546,770	1,546,770	1,546,770	1,546,770
Colombia ...	773,369	773,369	773,369	568,431
Peru ...	2,419,103	2,419,103	2,419,103	2,114,654
Bolivia ...	4,418,496	7,407,445	7,407,445	7,407,445
Chile ...	6,412,843	5,973,623	5,973,623	3,975,805
Argentine Republic ...	23,207	328,684	328,684	471,877
The World† ...	99,095,887	111,475,177	129,247,854	130,154,243

Value of
the world's
silver
produce,
1887-1890.

623. At 4s. per ounce the quantity of silver raised in the world during 1890 would be worth £26,030,849 ; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, it would be worth £22,776,992. The quantity raised in the four years ended with 1890 would be worth £93,994,632 at the former, or £82,245,303 at the latter valuation.‡

Value of
world's
production
of gold and
silver,
1851-1890.

624. Since 1851 almost equal quantities of gold have been contributed by Australasia and the United States, or more than one-third in each case of the production of the whole world, the total value of which has amounted to nearly 956 millions sterling. During the same period nearly one-third of the world's production of silver has also been obtained in the United States, and a slightly larger quantity from Mexico, whilst the quantity from Australasia, combined with that from Germany (the mines of the former having only recently been opened up), was equal to nearly a twelfth of the world's production, valued at 623½ millions sterling. In connexion with the remarkable depreciation of silver before alluded to,§ it is important to note that whilst the annual production of gold has declined gradually from 27 millions sterling during the decade 1851-60, to only 20 millions during 1881-90, the value of the annual production of silver rose, notwithstanding its declining value, from 8 millions sterling during 1851-60 to 28 millions

* See footnote (*) on page 341.

† British India, which, according to another authority, produced silver to the value of £914,367 in 1883, does not appear to be included.

‡ In 1890 the average price per ounce paid for silver bullion for coinage (standard silver) was rather less than 3s. 11½d., or 5d. higher than the average price for 1889. See table following paragraph 835 in Vol. I. The silver in the table, taken as a whole, was probably considerably below the standard.

§ Volume I., paragraph 835.

during 1886-90. The following are the figures for each quinquennial period from 1851 to 1890, taken from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of New York, of 23rd January, 1892:—

VALUE OF WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER,
1851 TO 1890 (000'S OMITTED).

Period.	Australasia.	United States.	Russia.	Other Countries.	Total.
GOLD.	£	£	£	£	£
1851 to 1855 ...	49,712,	60,950,	16,983,	7,500,	135,145,
1856 to 1860 ...	58,520,	52,893,	18,287,	7,500,	137,200,
1861 to 1865 ...	53,674,	45,770,	16,533,	8,750,	124,727,
1866 to 1870 ...	49,375,	50,149,	20,720,	10,000,	130,244,
1871 to 1875 ...	41,518,	40,252,	24,198,	10,000,	115,968,
1876 to 1880 ...	29,883,	39,956,	27,885,	10,200,	107,924,
1881 to 1885 ...	29,342,	31,529,	24,558,	12,500,	97,929,
1886 to 1890 ...	29,079,	34,467,	21,985,	21,230,	106,761,
Total Gold ...	341,103,	355,966,	171,149,	87,680,	955,898,

	Australasia and Germany.*	United States.	Mexico.	Other Countries.	Total.
SILVER.	£	£	£	£	£
1851 to 1855 ...	2,197,	52,	20,927,	16,279,	39,455,
1856 to 1860 ...	2,776,	175,	20,207,	17,575,	40,733,
1861 to 1865 ...	3,066,	7,696,	21,226,	17,315,	49,303,
1866 to 1870 ...	3,955,	13,120,	23,118,	18,997,	59,190,
1871 to 1875 ...	6,208,	32,335,	26,111,	20,120,	84,774,
1876 to 1880 ...	6,323,	42,108,	25,632,	21,400,	95,463,
1881 to 1885 ...	8,629,	48,843,	31,623,	22,600,	111,695,
1886 to 1890 ...	17,319,	61,707,	38,395,	25,550,	142,971,
Total Silver ...	50,473,	206,036,	207,239,	159,836,	623,584,

625. As the annual supply of gold and silver has an important bearing on the price of silver, the ratio of silver to gold production has been deduced for the last 18 years from the figures in the following table, showing the value of the gold, and the quantity and value of the silver, produced in the world for each year since 1872, when the price of silver first began to decline. These are given in the last column, by which it will be seen that the supply of silver relatively to gold was tolerably uniform until 1879, the average of the seven years ended with that date being nearly 13 (12·8) ozs. of silver to 1 of gold; but after that year, the proportion rose rapidly until in 1890, when the production of silver was nearly 23 times that of gold:—

World's
relative
production
of gold and
silver, 1873
to 1890.

* These countries have been combined, as of late years a considerable quantity of Australian ore has been taken to Germany to be smelted, and the silver produced cannot be separated from that obtained from ore raised in Germany.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD, 1873-1890
(000's OMITTED).

Years.	Gold (Value).	Silver.		Proportion in Quantity of Silver Produced to 1 of Gold.
		Quantity.	Value.	
	£	Fine Ozs.	£	
1873	20,042,	63,267,	17,108,	13·4
1874	18,906,	55,300,	14,724,	12·4
1875	20,313,	62,262,	16,162,	13·0
1876	21,604,	67,753,	16,317,	13·3
1877	23,750,	62,648,	15,675,	11·2
1878	24,792,	73,476,	17,634,	12·6
1879	22,708,	74,250,	17,371,	13·9
1880	22,188,	74,791,	17,841,	14·3
1881	21,458,	78,890,	18,704,	15·6
1882	21,250,	86,470,	20,465,	17·3
1883	19,875,	89,177,	20,622,	19·1
1884	21,187,	81,597,	18,920,	16·4
1885	22,583,	91,652,	20,326,	17·3
1886	22,083,	93,276,	19,328,	18·0
1887	22,036,	96,124,	19,590,	18·5
1888	22,958,	108,827,	21,288,	20·1
1889	25,508,	123,500,	24,060,	20·6
1890	24,169,	128,914,	28,101,	22·7

NOTE.—The figures in this table, except those in the last column, which have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, have been derived from the United States Mint Report for 1891, page 56, where the values have been given in dollars, which have been reduced to sterling money.

Relative
values of
gold and
silver.

626. The relative values of silver and gold have always been variable. Until comparatively recent years, however, the fluctuations have been but slight. In the 102 years, 1687 to 1789, the ratio of the former to the latter was as high as 15·39 to 1, viz., in 1734; and as low as 14·14 to 1, viz., in 1760. After 1789 the ratio was never below 15 to 1, but until 1874 only twice rose above 16 to 1, viz., in 1812, when it rose to 16·11 to 1, and in 1813, when it rose to 16·25 to 1. Since 1873, the fall in the gold price of silver and consequent difference in value between the two metals had been growing each year up to 1889, when it took 22·1 parts of silver to be equivalent to 1 part of gold—the greatest difference yet reached; but in 1890 the proportion of silver to 1 part of gold fell suddenly to 19·2, owing, it is believed, to the artificial demand caused by large purchases of bullion by the United States Treasury, but it rose again to 21 in 1891. The following figures show the relative values of the two metals in each of of the 21 years, 1871 to 1891:—

RELATIVE VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1871 TO 1891.*

In 1871 1 part of gold was worth 15·57 parts of silver.

„ 1872	„	„	15·63	„
„ 1873	„	„	15·92	„
„ 1874	„	„	16·17	„
„ 1875	„	„	16·59	„
„ 1876	„	„	17·88	„
„ 1877	„	„	17·22	„
„ 1878	„	„	17·94	„
„ 1879	„	„	18·40	„
„ 1880	„	„	18·05	„
„ 1881	„	„	18·16	„
„ 1882	„	„	18·19	„
„ 1883	„	„	18·64	„
„ 1884	„	„	18·57	„
„ 1885	„	„	19·41	„
„ 1886	„	„	20·78	„
„ 1887	„	„	21·13	„
„ 1888	„	„	21·99	„
„ 1889	„	„	22·09	„
„ 1890	„	„	19·18	„
„ 1891	„	„	20·91	„

627. Silver, tin, copper, antimony, lead, iron, and coal have been mined for at different times in Victoria, but with the exception of black and brown coal, and small quantities of tin, copper, and antimony, no minerals of importance were raised in 1891. The silver obtained in that year was, as has already been stated, extracted at the Mint during the process of refining the gold. Large deposits of tin have recently been discovered at Mount Wills, where 100 men were employed during part of the year, and great expectations are entertained respecting the future of the mines in that locality. There are also 40 tin miners at Toora, and 23 in other parts of the colony. The following metals also exist in Victoria, but up to this date have not been discovered in paying quantities:—Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, molybdenite, osmiridium, and zinc-blende. Various limestones and marbles, as well as kaolin and other clays, also exist, and have been worked to a certain extent.

Minerals
other than
gold exist-
ing in
Victoria.

628. Many attempts have been made to mine for coal, but until recently the seams discovered have been too thin to yield a profit;† the reported discovery of thicker seams, however, and of large deposits of brown coal, chiefly in South Gippsland, led to the appointment, in July, 1889, of a Royal Commission, which was instructed “to inquire into and report as to the best means of developing the coal mining industry of Victoria.” This commission

* The relative values for the years prior to 1890 have been taken from the U.S. Mint Report, 1890, page 184.

† So far as is known, only 80,796 tons of coal have been raised, chiefly from Crown lands, in Victoria up to the present time.

has brought up a progress report,* in which several seams of true coal situated in different localities are referred to, varying in thickness from 2 feet to 4 feet 6 inches. In the Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for 1891 it is stated that special attention was directed during the year to the investigation of the carboniferous formations of the colony, which comprise Southern Gippsland, the Cape Otway district, and the district between Coleraine and Casterton. The second-named district is now being prospected by means of borings near Apollo Bay; and in the last—which is almost untried—there is a considerable extent of carbonaceous rocks of apparently the same age as those at Cape Otway and Gippsland, in which at one spot a coal seam has been found—although of inferior character. For the Gippsland district, moreover, there has been compiled a detailed topographical and geological survey of an area of about 54 square miles, which contains the most important of the coal seams yet discovered. The general result of the year's work, based both on geological surveys and on borings over this area, appears to indicate that the most promising field for development of the coal resources of the colony may be included within an area roughly defined by Korumburra, Mirboo North, and Foster. The Government Geologist, in his Report for 1891, states that the area occupied by carbonaceous rocks in the Gippsland district exceeds 1,500 square miles, but he hesitates to express an opinion as to the quantity of available coal contained therein; but, limiting his calculations to an area of a square mile in each locality where coal has been proved to exist by means of borings, and to an average seam of 1 foot in thickness, he estimates the coal proved to exist, in the aggregate, at over 40 million tons. The following are the practical results of successful bores during the last eleven years:—

Kilcunda.—(1880) 24-inch seam, at 158 feet; (1881) 32-inch seam, at 489 feet; 25 to 28-inch seam, at 330 feet; and 30 to 32-inch seam, at 688 feet; (1884) a 21-inch seam, at 295 feet.

Cape Patterson.—(1885) In three bores, a 33 to 34-inch seam, at 110 to 115 feet.

Powlett Valley.—A 28-inch seam, at 468 feet; and a 24-inch seam, at 620 feet.

Narracan Valley.—A 30-inch seam, at 120 feet.

Jeeraling, near Hazelwood.—A 30-inch seam, at 192 feet; a 19-inch seam, at 214 feet; and an 18-inch seam, at 1,650 feet.

Boolarra.—A 41-inch seam in one bore, at 421 feet; and a 42-inch seam in another, apparently the same seam. It has since been found, however, that the quantity of good coal in the former seam is less than was indicated by the bore, there being a large admixture of dark shaly matter, which renders the seam unworkable.

Berry's Creek, near Mirboo.—In one bore, 18 inches of coal at 321 feet; 36 inches, at 430 feet; and 48 inches, at 896 feet. In another bore, 28 inches, at 286 feet; and in another, 54 inches, at 696 feet.

* See Parliamentary Paper No. 168, Session 1890, also issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 622 and 624.

Korumburra—36 inches of coal, at 80 feet; 36 inches, at 413 feet; 30 inches, at 486 feet; and 41 inches, at 539 feet. The continuation of these proved in another bore. As regards the top seam, the indications obtained by the drill have proved correct, and the Coal Creek Proprietary Company has sunk a shaft, and opened out on the seam, and will in all probability soon be sending coal to market.

Jumbunna.—In one bore a 58-inch seam, at 374 feet, evidently the continuation of the large outcropping seam known as “Horsley’s” seam. In a second bore, a 38-inch seam was pierced at 1,054 feet; and a 33-inch seam, at 1,256 feet; of these the lower is supposed to be the continuation of Horsley’s seam.

629. The deposits of brown coal or lignite in Victoria are Brown coal. practically unlimited, and are thought to represent the largest supply of fossil fuel known in the world. The Coal Commissioners, in their first progress report,* mentioned one mine in which the thickness of the deposits ranged from 60 to 200 feet. They say that “the brown coal differs materially from the black both in appearance and character. It belongs to the tertiary formation, and represents only a partial degree of mineralization. It is comparatively light, burns freely when dry, gives off a strong heat without smoke, and leaves a very small percentage of ash. Its principal drawback arises from the quantity of moisture it contains, and the fact that the gas extracted from it is of low luminosity.” A second progress report,† dated 9th December, 1890, gives the results of a series of practical experiments with a view of ascertaining the value of brown coal for manufacturing, domestic, and other economic purposes. In regard to its illuminating power, as compared with good gas coal, a ton of which should yield from 10,000 to 11,000 cubic feet of gas of from 15 to 17 candle power, and a residue of 12 cwt. of good marketable coke, it was found that, although from 6,447 to 15,083 cubic feet of gas was obtained per ton from the brown coal, the highest degree of luminosity was only 9·3 candle power, and in some cases it was *nil*. For steaming purposes it required from 2·16 to 2·42 tons to do as much work as 1 ton of small Newcastle coal, whilst it required more stoking; and its comparative value for heating purposes was estimated at 8s. 4¾d. per ton, as compared with 15s. 7½d. for Newcastle slack. These experiments were made on the crude coal as it was taken from the mine, and it sometimes contained from 36 to 56 per cent. of water, the average being about 40 per cent. In the form of briquettes, however, there was evidence leading to the belief that it would be well adapted for domestic use; and with a view of placing the brown coal industry on a sound and permanent footing, the Commissioners recommended “that a qualified gentleman should be despatched at once to Europe for the purpose of acquainting

* Parliamentary Paper No. 168, Session 1890.

† Parliamentary Paper No. 213, Session 1890.

himself with, and reporting upon, the methods adopted in Germany and other countries in Europe for raising and sending the coal to market, manufacturing the raw material into briquettes, and the application of the fuel to the industrial arts, to locomotive, domestic, and economic purposes.” In accordance with this recommendation, Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, C.M.G., who was despatched to Europe by the Government, obtained information as to the mode of manufacture into briquettes in Germany, the cost of manufacture, and the uses to which the fuel can be applied, all of which are fully treated of in his report. The Secretary for Mines states in his Annual Report for 1891 that over 1,000,000 tons of brown coal briquettes are annually consumed in Berlin (Germany), in competition with black coal, at 20s. per ton; that the briquettes are used also in Germany as fuel on freight locomotives, which have a special arrangement of fire-box, but that even there the matter has not yet been fully tested. The difficulties to contend with in Victoria in making briquettes appear to be not only a higher rate of wages and shorter hours, but more especially a higher freight from the mine to Melbourne or other market.

Coal raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

630. At the present time, the coal-producing colonies of Australasia are, practically, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, whilst small quantities have been found in Tasmania and Victoria. In these over 5 million tons of coal were raised in 1891, but four-fifths of this quantity came from New South Wales. The following are the quantities returned as brought to the surface in each of those colonies during a series of years:—

COAL RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1891.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—				
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Victoria.
1876	1,319,918	50,627	6,100	...	1,095
1877	1,444,271	60,918	9,470	...	2,420
1878	1,575,497	52,580	12,311	162,218	Nil.
1879	1,583,381	55,012	9,514	231,218	Nil.
1880	1,466,180	58,052	12,219	299,923	3
1881	1,769,597	65,612	11,163	337,262	Nil.
1882	2,109,282	74,436	8,803	378,272	10
1883	2,521,457	104,269	8,872	421,764	428
1884	2,749,109	129,980	7,194	480,831	3,280
1885	2,878,863	209,698	5,334	511,063	800
1886	2,830,175	228,656	10,391	534,353	86
1887	2,922,497	238,813	27,763	558,620	3,357
1888	3,203,444	311,412	41,577	613,895	8,573
1889	3,655,632	265,507	40,300	586,445	14,596
1890	3,060,876	338,344	53,812	637,397	14,601
1891	4,037,922	271,603	45,524	668,794	22,834

631. The following is a statement of the quantity of coal raised in various countries during one year, the returns being generally those for 1889, except where otherwise indicated:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COAL IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1889.*

Tons.		Tons.	
United Kingdom ...	176,916,724	Canada ...	2,719,478
United States ...	132,419,342	Japan ...	2,405,757
Germany ...	84,892,748	British-India (1890) ...	2,168,521
France ...	24,588,880	Spain ...	1,000,000
Austria-Hungary (1888) ...	24,000,000	Italy (1887) ...	327,665
Belgium ...	19,810,000	Sweden ...	300,000
Chile (average) ...	10,000,000	Other Countries (estimated) ...	8,000,000
Australasia (1891) ...	5,046,677		
Russia (1887) ...	4,464,174	Total ...	503,059,966
China ...	4,000,000		

632. During 1891, 314 leases—of which 229 were for tin, 24 for silver, 16 for coal, and 14 for platinum mining—of Crown lands were issued, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold; whilst at the end of the year the number and area of leases in force in Victoria were as follow:—

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1891.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1891.			
	Number.	Area.		
		a.	r.	p.
Antimony	6	112	3	33
Bismuth	2	98	2	26
Calcite and Silicate of Alumina	3	73	3	7
Coal and Lignite	26	15,899	1	30
Copper and the Ores of Copper	9	935	3	2
Gypsum	4	397	3	4
Infusorial Earth and Kaolin	2	33	0	7
Iron and the Ores of Iron	2	779	0	0
Lead and Copper	1	92	2	17
Lead and Silver	7	1,557	2	17
Porphyry	1	47	3	7
Silver and the Ores of Silver	23	1,089	2	23
Silver and Copper	9	254	2	12
Slate and Slate Flagging	10	546	1	30
Tin and the Ores of Tin	287	14,035	2	8
Turquoise	2	81	4	12
Total	394	36,036	2	35

633. The leases in force at the end of 1891, as shown in the table, were more numerous by 235, and the area comprised therein was greater by 9,947 acres, than at the end of 1890. The leases for tin mining increased from 87 to 287, and those for silver mining from 3 to 23, but those for coal mining fell from 31 to 26. It should,

* Some of the figures in this table have been derived from *The Statistical Year-Book of Canada* for 1890.

moreover, be mentioned that, besides leases, several licences were issued during the year to search for metals and minerals other than gold.

Minerals
other than
gold raised.

634. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1891 :—

VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD,
1851 TO 1891.

Name.	Estimated Value.		
	1851 to 1890.	Year 1891.	Total.
	£	£	£
Silver* ...	88,922	6,008	94,930
Tin ...	674,019	5,092	679,111
Copper and copper ore ...	191,207	216	191,423
Antimony ...	172,572	1,188	173,760
Calcite and silicate of alumina ...	300	5	305
Lead ...	5,410	9	5,419
Iron ...	12,540	...	12,540
Coal† ...	53,655	19,731	73,386
Lignite... ..	4,833	1,673	6,506
Kaolin ...	7,444	...	7,444
Flagging ...	} 82,369	535	82,904
Slates ...			
Gypsum ...			
Magnesite ...			
Ores, mineral earthy clays, etc. ...	10,901	...	10,901
Diamonds ...	108	...	108
Sapphires, etc. ...	630	...	630
Total ...	1,304,929	34,457	1,339,386

Miners for
minerals
other than
gold.

635. The following, according to the estimate of the Mining Department, is the number of men engaged in searching for various kinds of minerals and metals other than gold‡ at the end of 1891. The figures show an increase of 49 in the miners for coal and lignite, but a falling-off of 44 in those for antimony, 6 in those for slate and flag, 13 in those for silver and lead, and 75 in those for tin, the net decrease being 95 as compared with 1890 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1891.

Number of Miners.			Number of Miners.		
Antimony ...	...	35	Slate and flag ...	...	30
Coal and lignite ...	...	260	Tin ...	...	163
Infusorial earth ...	...	5			
Turquoise ...	...	6			
Silver ...	...	3	Total ...	...	502

* Of late years the silver produced has been extracted from gold in the process of refinement at the Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint.
† The total quantity of coal raised was 80,796 tons.
‡ For number of gold miners, see paragraph 198, Volume I.

636. Quicksilver, which is largely used in the recovery of gold, especially from crushed quartz, has not yet been found in Australia in payable quantities. In 1880 and 1881 rather more was produced in the United States than in all the rest of the world, but since 1881 there has been a gradual falling off in the quantity raised there, whilst in 1889 the other quicksilver producing countries—viz., Spain, Austria, and Italy—in which the production of quicksilver has been steadily increasing, produced nearly three times as much as the United States. The following figures, which show the world's production of quicksilver in each of the ten years ended with 1889, were prepared for the coming report of the census of the United States by Dr. David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey :—

Quicksilver
—produce
of the
world.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF QUICKSILVER, 1880 TO 1889.

Year.				United States.	Spain, Austria, and Italy.	Total.
				Flasks.	Flasks.	Flasks.
1880	...	...	...	59,926	59,242	119,168
1881	...	...	...	60,851	60,082	120,933
1882	...	...	...	52,732	62,489	115,221
1883	...	...	...	46,725	68,394	115,119
1884	...	...	...	31,913	69,915	101,828
1885	...	...	...	32,073	66,281	98,354
1886	...	...	...	29,981	73,070	103,051
1887	...	...	...	33,760	75,027	108,787
1888	...	...	...	33,250	76,664	109,914
1889	...	...	...	26,464	74,772	101,236
Totals				407,675	685,936	1,093,611

637. The revenue derived from the goldfields amounted to £18,204 in 1889-90, and £20,047 in 1890-91. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :—

Revenue
from gold-
fields.

REVENUE FROM GOLDFIELDS, 1890-91.

Miners' rights	...	...	...	...	£6,275
Business licences	...	...	...	...	140
Rents for leases of auriferous and mineral lands	...	...	...	...	10,247
„ mining on private property	...	...	...	...	1,404
Water-right and searching licences	...	...	...	...	952
Fees for leases	...	...	...	...	1,029
Total	...	...	...	...	£20,047

638. The State aid to the mining industry during the year 1890-91 was £121,310, as compared with £137,291 in 1889-90.* The former sum is made up of £26,374, cost of the Mining Department and

State aid to
mining.

* See page 200 of the first volume of this work.

Mining Boards; £76,305 to assist miners in prospecting operations, and to defray the cost and working expenses of diamond drills; £9,205 for prospecting and boring for coal; and £9,426 for geological and underground surveys, cutting tracks in unexplored regions, etc. Under the second of these items, usually known as the “Prospecting Vote,” the expenditure was only £20,000 a few years since; but it has latterly amounted to £80,000 or more.

Loans to
mining
companies.

639. During the period from 1875-6 to 1879-80, the sum of £21,050 was lent by the State to mining companies, but only £1,237 has since been repaid. Of the balance (£19,813) as much as £15,813 has been written of as non-recoverable.

Diamond
drills.

640. In 1891, inclusive of the cost of wear and tear of diamonds, £23,057 was spent on working diamond drills, of which £15,577 was expended in gold prospecting, and 7,480 in coal prospecting. The average cost of boring with diamond drills was 10s. 11d. per foot, and with other machines on contract, 5s. 7½d. per foot.

Operations
of diamond
drills.

641. Of the sixteen diamond drills belonging to the Mining Department, ten were engaged in prospecting for gold, and six for coal, at the end of June, 1892. The number of bores made in 1891 was 120, viz., 102 in search of gold, and 18 in search of coal; the aggregate depth bored was 27,485 feet for gold, and 14,371 feet for coal.

Mining on
private
property.

642. An Act to legalise mining for gold and silver on private property, and to compensate the owner and occupier thereof for the damage sustained by reason of the land being taken, or of their being deprived of possession of the surface thereof, in consequence of mining operations, came into force on the 24th November, 1884. This Act has since been subjected to certain amendments, which are embodied in the present Consolidated Act, 54 Vict. No. 1120. Between that date and the 31st December, 1890, 853 leases were issued under it, covering an area of 153,553 acres, and during the year 1891, 94 leases were issued, covering an area of 14,999 acres.

Value of
mining
produce.

643. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1891 is summarized as follows:—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1891.

	£
Gold	2,305,600
Other metals and minerals	34,457
Stone from quarries	163,215
Total	2,503,272

644. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria, during each of the last eighteen years, is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends, fluctuates from year to year.* In several of the years the value of the pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE,
1874 TO 1891.

Year.	Estimated Value of—			Total.
	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.†	Mining Produce.‡	
	£	£	£	£
1874 ...	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,677
1875 ...	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,853,321
1876 ...	5,574,239	10,069,570	3,949,135	19,592,944
1877 ...	5,792,898	8,652,471	3,322,264	17,767,633
1878 ...	4,912,745	8,360,265	3,211,990	16,485,000
1879 ...	5,875,313	6,375,965	3,136,527	15,387,805
1880 ...	5,395,021	9,855,800	3,397,661	18,648,482
1881 ...	5,893,874	8,684,218	3,533,658	18,111,750
1882 ...	6,439,972	9,297,812	3,681,245	19,419,029
1883 ...	7,372,143	10,203,914	3,357,252	20,933,309
1884 ...	6,565,527	9,887,229	3,228,738	19,681,494
1885 ...	7,118,388	9,049,679	3,091,244	19,259,311
1886 ...	7,260,735	8,911,336	2,839,120	19,011,191
1887 ...	7,078,653	8,651,599	2,661,625	18,391,877
1888 ...	6,601,601	9,016,573	2,711,024	18,329,198
1889 ...	7,845,739	9,063,910	2,687,098	19,596,747
1890 ...	7,800,139	10,105,498	2,682,444	20,588,081
1891 ...	7,770,658	10,237,952§	2,503,272	20,511,882

645. The census taken on the 5th April, 1891, enabled an approximate return to be made of the value of articles manufactured in the twelve months prior to that date, and the net result has already been stated to be £10,694,106.|| Since the census there has been a falling off of 9 per cent. in the number of hands employed, and on the assumption that the manufacturing produce has decreased in the same proportion, the value in 1891 would be £9,731,637, which amount being added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a total of the gross value of the agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for the year 1891, amounting in the aggregate to £30,243,519.

* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 523 ante.
† The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by farmers as well as that kept by graziers and squatters.
‡ Including the value of stone raised from quarries.
§ This would have been much larger only for the adoption of a revised basis of valuation giving a reduced result.
|| See paragraph 595 ante.

Patents.

646. The patents for inventions applied for in 1891 numbered 956, or 61 less than in 1890, but a larger number than in any other previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 9,372.

Copyrights.

647. The first *Victorian Copyright Act** came into force in December, 1869. Copyrights—especially those for literary productions—have been increasingly numerous during the last eight or nine years, during which period they averaged about 500 per annum; whereas prior to 1883 the largest number registered was 347. The following copyrights have been registered since the passing of the original Act:—

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1891.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1891.	During 1891.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	346	32	378
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	95	15	110
Glass	17	2	19
Earthenware	21	3	24
Ivory, bone, papier-mâché, etc. ...	73	15	88
Woven fabrics	18	...	18
Miscellaneous	20	...	20
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	4,515	565	5,080
Dramatic „	132	7	139
Musical „	112	3	115
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	9	1	10
Drawings	38	2	40
Engravings	1,327	31	1,358
Photographs	1,185	75	1,260
Sculpture	5	...	5
Total	7,913	751	8,664

Trade marks.

648. Provision for the registration of trade-marks was established under the *Trade Marks Registration Act* 1876, which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The law has since been amended, and is now embodied in the Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1146). The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade-mark is *primâ facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, subject to the provisions of the Act as to its connexion with the good-will of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1891, 2,972 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 2,060 were registered. During the year 1891, the number submitted was 395—or 128 more than in 1890, and the number registered was 336—or 166 more than in 1890.

* 33 Vict. No. 350, repealed and re-enacted by 54 Vict. No. 1076.

PART IX.—DEFENCES.

649. The Land Forces of Victoria consist of Permanent Forces, Land forces. Militia, and Volunteer Forces. The Permanent Forces are made up of the Head Quarters Staff, the Victorian Artillery, and the Permanent Section of the Engineer Corps; the Militia embrace the Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Ambulance, Commissariat, and Medical Staff; and the Volunteer Forces comprise the Mounted Rifles and Victorian Rangers.* At the end of 1891, the strength of the various corps in all cases approximated closely to the establishment, which is as follows:—

LAND FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1891.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total Establishment.
Permanent Forces—	...	...	...	...
Head Quarters Staff	5	1	...	6
Victorian Artillery	11	51	224	286
Permanent Section Victorian Engineers ...	2	7	22	31
„ Staff, Militia and Auxiliary Forces	10	73	...	83
Militia—				
Head Quarters Staff	3	...	...	3
Cavalry	3	8	60	71
Horse Artillery	3	13	74	90
Field Artillery (3 Batteries)	16	45	207	268
Garrison Artillery (8 Batteries)	33	68	622	723
Victorian Engineers (Submarine Mining Company and Field Company)	8	19	157	184
Infantry (4 Regiments)	114	224	2,578	2,916
Ambulance Corps	1	7	32	40
Commissariat and Transport Corps	5	11	63	79
Medical Staff	15	...	...	15
Total Permanent and Militia Forces ...	229	527	4,039	4,795
Volunteer Forces—				
Mounted Rifles	87	132	990	1,209
Victorian Rangers	63	92	1,201	1,356
Total all ranks	379	751	6,230	7,360

* An account of the system of Defence in Victoria was given in the last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 649.

Reduction
of land
forces in
1892.

650. In June, 1892, the Government decided, as part of their general scheme of retrenchment, to disband two battalions of Militia Infantry which had been raised in the metropolitan district early in 1891. These battalions numbered 1,016 of all ranks, and the annual cost of maintaining them was about £20,000. It was decided, however, that six months' notice should be given, and that while the services of the officers should be retained by placing them on the Reserve, the actual disbandment of the non-commissioned officers and men should not take place until the 31st December, 1892. At the time this course was decided on, the small troop of Cavalry established at Bendigo since 1884, which had fallen off both in strength and efficiency, was also disbanded. The Land Forces of the colony now consist of Artillery, Engineers, Infantry (Militia and Volunteer), and a regiment of Mounted Rifles, having an aggregate strength of 6,245.*

Establish-
ment of
naval
forces.

651. The naval force of the colony consists of a Permanent Naval Force and a Naval Brigade, with an establishment as follows:—

NAVAL FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1891.

Permanent Force	...	...	...	237 Officers and Men.
Naval Brigade	...	...	...	379 „

Ships of
naval
forces.

652. The naval flotilla consists of nine ships and torpedo boats, but, in addition to these, three vessels belonging to the Harbor Trust—viz., the *Batman*, *Fawkner*, and *Gannet*—are armed as auxiliaries with breech-loading guns. Provision has also been made to arm two steamers as scouts when required for active service, which have accordingly been fitted so as to carry quick-firing guns. The following are the particulars of the ships and torpedo boats:—

WAR VESSELS, 1891.

<i>Cerberus</i> .—Armour-plated turret ship.	|	<i>Countess of Hopetoun</i> — First-class torpedo boat.
<i>Victoria</i> } Steel gunboats.		<i>Nepean</i> }
<i>Albert</i> }		<i>Lonsdale</i> } Second-class torpedo boats.
<i>Nelson</i> .—Wooden frigate.		<i>Gordon</i> }
<i>Childers</i> .—First-class torpedo boat.		

Defence
works.

653. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861-2 at Williamstown, Port Melbourne, and Queenscliff; but the battery at Port Melbourne is now set aside as unsuited to the requirements

* Information furnished by the Defence Department.

of modern warfare, which rendered it absolutely necessary to make the first line of defence of Port Phillip at the Heads. Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., who visited the colony in 1877, suggested a plan for defending the channel between the Heads of Port Phillip, which he modified in March, 1879, in consequence of his having found when in England, during the year 1878, that great improvements had been made in the manufacture of, and modes of mounting, ordnance. The Government adopted the plan of Sir W. Jervois, and the construction of the works, commenced under the supervision of the late Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley, R.E., has been carried out in accordance with this scheme.

654. The following table shows the expenditure of all kinds on military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1892.* The amounts expended under the heads "Victorian Artillery" and "Militia" give an average cost per man per annum in each of those divisions respectively as £106 and £17†:—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1891-2.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	£
Head Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,112
Head Quarters Staff—Salaries ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,765	
" " Allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,754	
							8,519
Victorian Artillery—Salaries and working pay ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,205	
" Allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,119	
							30,324
Militia—Effective allowance ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,827	
" Pay of Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	323	
" " Field Artillery...	...	...	...	...	...	3,280	
" " Garrison Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,293	
" " Victorian Horse Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	
" " Rifles ...	...	...	...	...	...	28,411	
" " Engineers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	
" Torpedo Corps—Pay and incidentals ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,045	
" Medical Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	682	
" Ambulance Corps ...	...	...	...	...	...	415	
" Commissariat department ...	...	...	...	...	...	501	
" Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,858	
" Horsing guns and forage ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,831	
" Travelling expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	463	
" Allowance for bands ...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
" Incidentals ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,770	
							73,931

* Exclusive of contribution towards additional Imperial naval defences for Australasian waters.

† These calculations have been based on the establishment, viz. : 286 Victorian Artillery, and 4,343 Militia.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1891-2—continued.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE—continued.				£	£
Auxiliary Forces—Cadet Corps—Salaries, effective allowance, etc. ...				£3,581	
„ Free ammunition ...				1,056	
„ Capes, accoutrements, etc....				1,749	
				6,386	
„ Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies ...				10,371	
„ Victorian Rangers ...				7,785	
„ Rifle Clubs ...				1,692	
					26,234
Ordnance Branch—Fitter and inspector machinery ...				325	
„ Warlike stores ...				12,546	
„ Great coats, accoutrements, etc. ...				1,140	
„ Railway transport ...				1,657	
					15,668
Purchase of Ammunition ...				3,000	
„ Rifles and warlike stores ...				4,500	
					7,500
Easter Encampment, etc. ...				...	1,970
Grant to Victorian Rifle and Artillery Association ...				1,250	
Prizes—Queen's Prize... ..				100	
„ for encouragement of drill and shooting—Naval and military forces ...				364	
					1,714
Expenses in connexion with despatch of officers to England for course of naval and military instruction ...				1,000	
Refund to Colonial Ammunition Company of additional duty				12	
Compensation, gratuities, etc. ...				480	
Miscellaneous ...				120	
					1,612
Defence works and buildings ...				...	30,552
Total ...				...	205,136
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.					
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages ...				30,165	
„ Stores, clothing, fuel, etc....				8,789	
„ Repairs, machinery, etc., and expenses docking vessels ...				769	
					39,723
Naval Brigade—Salaries and pay ...				5,625	
„ Effective allowances ...				923	
„ Clothing and incidentals... ..				340	
					6,888
Total ...				...	46,611
Grand Total ..				...	*251,747
FEDERAL DEFENCES.					
Contribution towards interest on cost and maintenance of additional Imperial naval defences for Australasian waters...				...	37,416

* See first footnote on previous page.

655. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last thirty-eight years and a half will be found in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF
DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1891-2.

Year.				Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expenditure.	Total.*
				£	£	£
1854 and 1855	...	...	...	287,973	...	287,973
1856 to 1864	...	...	...	758,000	123,000	881,000
1865	...	...	...	38,434	7,743	46,177
1866	...	...	...	47,647	14,453	62,100
1867	...	...	...	64,606	17,243	81,849
1868	...	...	...	58,873	19,061	77,934
1869	...	...	...	34,200	12,672	46,872
1870	...	...	...	37,102	10,570	47,672
1871 (6 months)	...	...	...	21,014	6,305	27,319
1871-2	...	...	...	38,634	19,604	58,238
1872-3	...	...	...	35,367	18,641	54,008
1873-4	...	...	...	41,050	17,643	58,693
1874-5	...	...	...	37,847	17,135	54,982
1875-6	...	...	...	40,698	17,536	58,234
1876-7	...	...	...	54,599	19,421	74,020
1877-8	...	...	...	62,842	58,424	121,266
1878-9	...	...	...	82,917	35,205	118,122
1879-80	...	...	...	60,420	33,359	93,779
1880-81	...	...	...	57,117	21,616	78,733
1881-2	...	...	...	59,589	21,845	81,434
1882-3	...	...	...	145,064	41,344	186,408
1883-4	...	...	...	205,596	25,442	231,038
1884-5	...	...	...	157,929	29,639	187,568
1885-6	...	...	...	281,092	37,886	318,978
1886-7	...	...	...	272,682	38,324	311,006
1887-8	...	...	...	281,206	40,913	322,119
1888-9	...	...	...	306,589	46,578	353,167
1889-90	...	...	...	292,129	58,692†	350,821
1890-91	...	...	...	245,314	45,287	290,601
1891-2	...	...	...	205,136	46,611	251,747
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> ‡				...	101,966	101,966
Total ...				4,311,666	1,004,158	5,315,824
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally§						47,408
Value of land certificates granted to Volunteers, including Naval Brigade, computed at £1 per acre						139,683
Grand Total ...						5,502,915

* These figures, which are derived from the Departmental accounts, do not exactly agree in all cases with those taken from the Treasurer's Finance Statement and shown on page 197, Vol. I., owing to the closing of the accounts not being exactly simultaneous.

† Including £14,500 for purchase of a torpedo boat.

‡ The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the vessels, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

§ The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the arms, ammunition, and stores, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

Expenditure on defences in various years compared.

656. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded includes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval defences but also the annual outlay incurred for their maintenance, which annual outlay was estimated by the late General Scratchley to represent close upon seven-eighths of the total expenditure. The annual expenditure from 1854 to 1864 was unusually large, in consequence of Imperial troops serving in the colony, the last detachment of which was withdrawn in 1870. During the last seven years the military expenditure was considerably larger than in any previous year, and of such expenditure the smallest amount was in 1891-2, in which it was £40,000 lower than in the preceding year, nearly £90,000 lower than in 1889-90, and upwards of £100,000 lower than in 1888-9. The falling off in 1891-2 was due to retrenchment. The naval expenditure in 1891-2 was about £1,300 more than in 1890-91, £12,000 less than in 1888-9, but larger than in any other year, except 1877-8. The total expenditure on defences during the last seven years has averaged about £314,000 per annum; although during the previous three years it was only about £200,000, and prior to 1882-3 it rarely exceeded £100,000.

Land forces in Australasian colonies.

657. The land forces of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1891 numbered 31,960, of which 24,619 were upon the Australian Continent. The largest number were in New South Wales, and more than one-half of these were reserve forces, which are possessed by few of the other colonies; Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia are the only colonies which possess a militia. New South Wales has nearly twice as many volunteers as Victoria, which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that the men there are partially paid. She also has 227 more regular troops than Victoria, besides 5,386 men attached to reserves as before alluded to. In South Australia, however, all adult males under 45 years of age, and in New Zealand, all under 55, are liable to be called out in case of necessity. The following is a statement of the land forces in each colony of the group:—

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.				Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Victoria	...	...	...	406	4,389	2,565	...	7,360
New South Wales	...	...	...	633	...	4,419*	5,386	10,438
Queensland	...	...	...	134	2,916	790	...	3,840
South Australia	...	...	...	43	1,378	807	96	2,324
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	657	...	657
Total	...	...	...	1,216	8,683	9,238	5,482	24,619

* Partially paid.

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891—*continued*.

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Tasmania	37	...	492	1,251	1,780
New Zealand	134	...	5,427*	...	5,561
Grand Total†	1,387	8,683	15,157	6,733	31,960

NOTE.—With a few necessary exceptions, all males in South Australia between 18 and 45, and all males in New Zealand (where there is no regular Militia) between 17 and 55, are liable to be called out in case of emergency.

658. Five of the Australasian colonies—viz., Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand—possess regular naval forces, and of these more than one-half are in the service of Victoria. Victoria, also, as well as New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, possesses a few irregular naval forces, who generally receive a small payment for their services, and are sometimes called the naval reserve. The largest force of this description belongs to Queensland. New South Wales possesses 274, and New Zealand as many as 1,155 Naval Volunteers, but no other colony has an arm so designated. New Zealand has a regular Torpedo Corps of 62 members, and Tasmania a Volunteer Corps of 68 members. The following table contains a statement of the number of such forces in each of the colonies from which particulars have been received :—

Naval forces
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

NAVAL FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Regular Forces.	Forces only casually employed.†	Volunteers.	Total.
Victoria	237	379	...	616
New South Wales	19	338	274	631
Queensland	56	477	...	533
South Australia	70	69	...	139
Total	382	1,263	274	1,919
Tasmania ... ..	...	...	68§	68
New Zealand	62§	...	1,155	1,217
Grand Total	444	1,263	1,497	3,204

* Partially paid.

† Exclusive of cadets, who numbered 4,000 in Victoria, 577 in Queensland, 78 in Tasmania, and 2,111 in New Zealand.

‡ Partially paid in some of the colonies.

§ Torpedo Corps.

Local forces
in British
colonies.

659. The figures in the following table, which show the number of local troops of all arms in the self-governing possessions of the British Empire—embracing the Australasian, Canadian, and South African colonies—have been taken from a paper by Colonel J. F. Owen, R.A., read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the 19th May, 1890:—

LOCAL FORCES OF BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES, 1889.

Branch of Service.	Australasia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Total.
<i>Permanent Forces.</i>				
Mounted troops	32	150	819	1,001
Artillery	1,060	387	...	1,447
Infantry ... ..	...	463	...	463
Engineers and Torpedo Corps ...	247	...	...	247
Police* ... ..	...	1,050	887	1,937
Staff	164	...	...	164
Total	1,503	2,050	1,706	5,259
<i>Partially Paid Forces.</i>				
Mounted Troops	2,618	1,944	1,314	5,876
Artillery	3,010	3,408	436	6,854
Infantry	13,429	30,657	2,920	47,006
Engineers and Torpedo Corps ...	1,244	179	249	1,672
Naval Brigade	2,893	...	85	2,978
Total	23,194	36,188	5,004	64,386
<i>Volunteer Forces.</i>				
Mounted troops	860	...	...	860
Artillery	307	...	...	307
Infantry	6,001	...	...	6,001
Engineers and Torpedo Corps ...	129	...	...	129
Total	7,297	...	...	7,297
Grand Total	31,994	38,238	6,710	76,942

Relative
proportions
of various
forces.

660. According to this table, the local troops in the self-governing colonies of the Empire number 77,000, and half of these are in Canada, whilst 41 per cent. are in Australasia, and 9 per cent. in South Africa. The partially paid forces amount to five-sixths of the whole, whilst the permanent forces and the volunteer forces—the latter of which exist only in Australasia—amount to only a fifteenth and a tenth of the whole respectively.

Defence ex-
penditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

661. In 1891-2 Victoria spent over £250,000 on defences, or about two-sevenths of the amount so expended by all the colonies on the

* Only those used for military service.

Australian continent, whilst New South Wales spent over £433,000, or about one-half of that amount. The Australasian colonies, as a whole, spent over £936,000 on defences in the same year, as is shown in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891-2.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.		Expenditure on Fortifications.	Grand Total.
	Military.	Naval.		
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	174,584	46,611	30,552	251,747
New South Wales	207,726	71,513	154,097	433,336
Queensland	70,863	12,009	15,433	98,305
South Australia	40,422	12,469	309	53,200
Western Australia	2,458	...	160	2,618
Total	496,053	142,602	200,551	839,206
Tasmania	14,240	...	2,402	16,642
New Zealand	73,122	...	7,347	80,469
Grand Total	583,415	142,602	210,300	936,317

NOTE.—The figures for New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania are for the calendar year 1891; those for the other colonies for the financial year 1891-2

662. The military forces of the Australasian colonies were inspected in 1889 by Major-General J. B. Edwards, a distinguished officer in the Imperial service, specially sent by the Horse Guards to perform that duty. General Edwards reported (9th October, 1889) in regard to Victoria that the troops were in a satisfactory condition, and capable of fulfilling the duty for which they are maintained, viz., the defence of the colony. He, however, strongly recommended that, for the general defence of Australasia, there should be a federation of the forces of the different colonies.*

Inspection of Australasian troops.

663. According to an agreement entered into with the Imperial Government, and embodied in Acts passed by the several Legislatures (the Victorian Act being 54 Vict. No. 1,083), an additional naval force, consisting of 5 fast cruisers and 2 torpedo boats, has been provided for the protection of the floating trade in Australasian waters. The agreement, which is to remain in force for 10 years, provides for the payment by the Australasian colonies of interest on the prime cost at 5 per cent., but not exceeding £35,000 per annum, and a sum not exceeding £91,000 towards annual maintenance, or a total contribution

Additional naval defences for Australasian colonies.

* See Report of Major-General Edwards, Parliamentary Paper No. 139, Session 1:89.

of £126,000. The second annual contribution, which was payable in advance on the 1st March, 1892, is thus apportioned amongst the various colonies on a population basis:—Victoria, £37,414; New South Wales, £37,656; New Zealand, £20,489; Queensland, £13,260; South Australia, £10,527; Tasmania, £4,932; Western Australia, £1,722.

Military
cadetships.

664. One cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, is allocated annually to students of each university in the Australasian colonies to which a charter by letters patent has been granted. This includes the Melbourne University, as well as the universities of Sydney, Adelaide and New Zealand. A candidate who is recommended for a cadetship must be within the limits of 17 and 22 years of age at the date of his joining the Royal Military College; he is required to enter the college within six months of his passing the requisite qualifying examination, otherwise his claim to a cadetship will lapse; and at least one month before the date of his entering, certificates of his age and moral character, together with a recommendation by the proper university authority, must be forwarded to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.*

Colonial
candidates
for the
army.

665. In the case of colonial candidates for commissions in the army who are not members of any university, an arrangement has been made whereby the ordinary preliminary examination held in London by the Civil Service Commissioners is dispensed with (except as regards geometrical drawing), upon the candidate producing a certificate of his having passed an equivalent examination in the colonies.*

Commis-
sions to
colonial
military
officers.

666. Commissions in the cavalry or infantry of the line will be granted to officers who are *bonâ fide* colonists under specified conditions as to age, physical and moral fitness, length of service, etc. The candidate will be required to undergo a qualifying literary examination in mathematics, French, German, or other modern language, geometrical drawing, a second more advanced examination, and finally a military examination, the text books in this latter being those at the time in use at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Sets of examination papers in both literary and military subjects will be sent to the Governors of the respective colonies, and boards for the

* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions see *Government Gazette* of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th June, 1890. Representations are now being made to induce the Imperial authorities to allot 4 cadetships to university candidates in Victoria, 2 being available for the engineers or artillery, and 2 to regiments of the line, instead of as at present, 1 to university candidates, and 2 to candidates from the local military forces, as particularized in the next paragraph but one.

proper conduct of the examinations are to be held. The Governor of the colony to notify the War Office each year whether he has any qualified candidates to nominate. Till further notice, two army commissions will be allotted annually to Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. In the event of the number of candidates nominated by the Governor in a colony at any time exceeding the allotted number of commissions, the selection will be decided by competition in the military portion of the prescribed examination.*

667. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies.† The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favour of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit.‡ The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not be less than 13 or more than $14\frac{1}{2}$ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, French, and Scripture History, obtaining not less than two-fifths of the whole number of marks assigned in each subject; and a second examination of any two of the following subjects, viz., Elementary Mathematics, Latin, Geography, and the outlines of English History. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £75 for a period of two years to be spent on board the *Britannia* training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books or instruments, during which time he must pass four examinations in seamanship and study. He is subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided to allow colonial candidates, who fail to pass at their first trial, the opportunity of being examined again in about six months' time, provided they are still within the limits of age. Colonial candidates for cadetships were previously under a disadvantage in this respect, and the decision of the Admiralty is the consequence of their recognition of this fact.

* See footnote (*) to paragraph 665 *ante*.

† The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

‡ Revised regulations respecting naval cadets are published in the *Government Gazette* of 2nd September, 1887 (No. 83), and the Premier's memo. dated 14th March, 1889, notifies a further revise of the Admiralty dated December, 1888.

PART X.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

Abolition of
State aid
to religion.

668. It was provided by the *Constitution Act* that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Clergy and
services.

669. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1891, and the approximate number of religious services performed in connection with each denomination during the last two years :—

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.*

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, etc., 1891.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1890.	1891.	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Church of England	234	53,950	54,944	+ 994
Presbyterians	221	54,540	55,381	+ 841
Methodists	229	106,282	98,981	— 7,301
Bible Christians	42	16,754	15,488	— 1,266
Independents... ..	61	6,135	6,399	+ 264
Baptists	52	7,090	7,310	+ 220
Church of Christ	22	7,860	8,400	+ 540
Evangelical Lutherans... ..	17	2,754	3,002	+ 248
Moravians	2	156	156	...
Welsh Calvinists	4	364	387	+ 23
Society of Friends	2	344	344	...
Salvation Army	458	41,679	46,324	+ 4,645
Unitarians	1	104	104	...
Seventh Day Adventists	6	700	600	— 100
Protestants unattached	9	1,032	1,048	+ 16
Roman Catholics	182	35,587	35,509	— 78
New Church (Swedenborgians)	1	136	64	— 72
Catholic Apostolic	29	1,070	1,030	— 40
Christian Israelites	1	157	157	...
Spiritualists ... ..	...	45	32	— 13
Jews	10	1,450	1,170	— 280
Total	1,583	338,189	336,830	— 1,359

* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations.

670. In 1891, as compared with 1890, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Independents, the Welsh Calvinists, and the Salvation Army ; and decreases in the case of the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Roman Catholics, the New Church, the Spiritualists, the Jews, and the Catholic Apostolic Church.

671. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending Sunday services :—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is Accommodation.			Distinct Individuals Attending Sunday Services.		
	1890.	1891.	Inc. + Dec. -	1890.	1891.	Inc. + Dec. -	1890.	1891.	Inc. + Dec. -
Church of England	997	1,040	+ 43	115,568	118,163	+ 2,595	58,981	81,041	+ 22,060
Presbyterians ...	933	945	+ 12	97,490	98,380	+ 890	70,480	69,834	- 646
Methodists ...	1,230	1,240	+ 10	134,346	154,610	+ 20,264	125,262	129,236	+ 3,974
Bible Christians ...	176	203	+ 27	19,690	18,012	- 1,678	10,643	9,282	- 1,361
Independents ...	105	115	+ 10	19,466	20,559	+ ,093	13,154	12,475	- 679
Baptists ...	109	114	+ 5	20,940	21,540	+ 600	12,682	13,350	+ 668
Church of Christ	77	84	+ 7	10,000	10,600	+ 600	5,000	5,300	+ 300
Evangelical Lutherans	53	52	- 1	5,150	5,185	+ 35	2,700	3,080	+ 380
Moravians ...	2	2	...	232	200	- 32	100	95	- 5
Welsh Calvinists	4	4	...	860	860	...	610	520	- 90
Society of Friends	4	4	...	230	230	...	67	67	...
Salvation Army ...	309	346	+ 37	57,385	62,699	+ 5,314	60,950	61,850	+ 900
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	500	500	...	120	150	+ 30
Seventh Day Adventists	8	7	- 1	550	675	+ 125	300	350	+ 50
Protestants unattached	12	14	+ 2	4,780	5,450	+ 670	3,045	3,130	+ 85
Roman Catholics	551	549	- 2	123,588	122,528	- 1,060	124,699	123,499	- 1,200
New Church (Swedenborgians)	2	2	...	230	230	...	80	80	...
Catholic Apostolic	2	3	+ 1	480	450	- 30	180	175	- 5
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	120	150	+ 30
Spiritualists ...	1	1	...	400	400	...	100	140	+ 40
Jews ...	6	6	...	2,850	2,850	...	805	905	+ 100
Total ...	4,583	4,733	+ 150	614,935	644,321	+ 29,386	490,078	514,709	+ 24,631

672. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, the Salvation Army, the Protestants

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

unattached, and the Catholic Apostolic Church returned more, the Evangelical Lutherans, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the Roman Catholics returned fewer, church edifices in 1891 than in 1890; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Bible Christians, the Moravians, the Roman Catholics, and the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal service were the Presbyterians, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Moravians, the Welsh Calvinists, the Roman Catholics, and the Catholic Apostolic Church. The fact of some sects returning fewer buildings and less accommodation in the latter year than in the former may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstances that halls, schoolhouses, and even private dwellings in which services are held, are sometimes returned as church buildings, but disappear from the totals on such services being discontinued.

673. The number of Sunday schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars were returned as follow for 1891 :—

Sunday
schools.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1891.

Denominations.	Number of Sunday or Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	Average Attendance.
Church of England ...	522	3,911	44,441	31,745
Presbyterians ...	476	3,424	36,689	34,319
Methodists ...	687	6,484	57,755	36,715
Bible Christians ...	98	788	5,680	3,858
Independents ...	71	819	8,235	5,416
Baptists ...	64	791	7,680	5,966
Lutherans ...	24	53	710	566
Unitarians ...	1	3	33	21
Welsh Calvinists...	3	41	311	244
Church of Christ...	49	435	4,198	3,720
Moravians ...	2	6	33	31
Protestants unattached ...	9	133	1,896	1,418
Roman Catholics ...	299	1,326	...	21,912
Swedenborgians ...	2	8	62	43
Seventh Day Adventists (Saturday schools)	13	52	343	290
Spiritualists ...	2	12	99	68
Salvation Army ...	87	261	...	3,200
Jews (Saturday schools) ...	5	19	347	280
Total ...	2,414	18,566	...	149,812

674. According to the ages of Sunday school children enumerated at the census of 1891,* 58 per cent. were at school age (6 and under 13), and 13 per cent. were below, and 29 per cent. above, that age. Applying these proportions to the number of Sunday school children in average attendance in 1891, as shown in the last table, the following would be the numbers at the various ages :—

PROBABLE AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1891.

Under 6 years	19,476
6 to 13 „	86,891
13 years and upwards	43,445
Total	149,812

Ages of
Sunday
school
children.

675. The number of children living in the colony between 6 and 13 years of age, according to the census of 1891, was 173,368; the proportion of these regularly attending Sunday school in 1891 was thus about 50 per cent.

Proportion
of Sunday
school
children to
population.

676. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by 44 Vict. No. 691 (the two consolidated under 54 Vict. No. 1151), provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000† annually out of the general revenue; also, that no religious test be administered to anyone to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), each elected for five years, of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant, in any faculty except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can now be conferred in any University in the British dominions.

Melbourne
University.

677. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that

University
ranks with
British Uni-
versities.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 673.

† Besides this amount, an additional annual subsidy of £2,000 was voted by Parliament for the years 1883 and 1884; £5,500 for the years from 1885 to 1887; £7,500 for the years 1888 to 1890; and £8,250 for the year 1891. The total subsidy at the present time is thus £17,250 per annum. Moreover, since 1884, various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £51,000, have been granted for buildings and apparatus.

the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted, or might thereafter be granted, by the Melbourne University, should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

Admission
of Victorian
medical
graduates
to practise
in the
United
Kingdom.

678. Although, in accordance with this patent, the degrees of the Melbourne University have long been nominally recognized in the United Kingdom, it was not until May, 1890, that medical and surgical graduates of that University were permitted to practise there. At that date, however, owing to representations made by the Melbourne University authorities, the matter was satisfactorily decided by the Privy Council, the result being that the name of any person holding a degree in medicine and a degree in surgery of the University of Melbourne will be placed on the British Register on personal application to the registrar, and payment of the prescribed fee of £5; and, after registration, he will enjoy all the privileges possessed by persons registered in respect of degrees granted in the United Kingdom.*

Date of
founding
University.

679. The foundation stone of the Melbourne University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

University
thrown
open to
females.

680. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females. For some years afterwards they were not allowed to study medicine, but this prohibition has been removed, and they are now admitted to all the same corporate privileges as male students.

University
fees.

681. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University :—

UNIVERSITY FEES.				£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination	...	...	...	0	10	0
For each subject at matriculation selected by the candidate	...	...	...	0	5	0
For matriculation and certificate thereof	...	...	...	1	1	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Arts—For each year of not more than five courses	...	...	...	12	12	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Science—For each year	...	...	...	21	0	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Laws—For each year	...	...	...	25	4	0
For the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—						
For the first year	...	...	...	18	18	0
For the second year	...	...	...	21	0	0
For any subsequent year	...	...	...	25	4	0

* For a copy of the resolution adopted by the Privy Council, see last issue of this work, Vol. II. paragraph 679.

UNIVERSITY FEES—*continued*.

	£	s.	d.
For the degree of Bachelor of Engineering—			
For the first and second years	12	12	0
For the third and fourth years	25	4	0
For a course of Surveying, Levelling, and Practical Mensuration ...	6	6	0
For the Certificate of Engineer under the old regulations	5	5	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Music—			
For each year of not more than five courses	12	12	0
Choral class, per annum	1	1	0
Orchestral Class, per annum	1	1	0
Chamber Music Class, per annum	1	1	0
For any certificate, not for completion of a year's course for a degree, either of attendance upon lectures or of Examination, or of both ...	1	1	0
For any admission <i>ad eundem statum</i>	2	2	0
For any degree of Bachelor, whether direct or <i>ad eundem</i>	5	5	0
For any higher degree when direct	10	10	0
For any higher degree when <i>ad eundem</i>	5	5	0

Note.—Besides the above amounts, special fees are charged for different departments.
Any yearly fee may be paid in three equal terminal instalments.

682. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the Wilson Hall “Wilson Hall,” was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a member of the Legislative Council, now a member of the British House of Commons, who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. The building, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture; in length, 140 feet; breadth, 47 feet; height of walls, 45 feet; and of apex of roof, 84 feet. Its cost has exceeded £40,000.

683. A Chair of Music has been established in connexion with the University, for the endowment of which the late Hon. Francis Ormond contributed the sum of £20,000. Besides this about £5,000 has been raised by public subscription and concerts for the endowment of musical scholarships in connexion with the Ormond Professorship of Music. The following information respecting the recent appointment of a professor has been supplied by the Chancellor of the University, Sir A. C. Brownless, K.C.M.G.:—

On the 1st September, 1890, the Council of the University elected Mr. G. W. L. Marshall Hall as Ormond Professor of Music in the University, and he commenced his duties early in January, 1891, by preparing draft statutes and regulations for the degrees of bachelor and doctor of music; for the diploma of musical associate; for musical exhibitions open both to candidates for the degree of bachelor of music and to candidates for the diploma of musical associate; and for a

travelling scholarship, open only to candidates for the degree of bachelor of music at the end of their third year. These statutes and regulations were, with some alterations, passed by the Council and Senate, and were allowed by His Excellency the Governor, thus enabling the Professor to commence his lectures early in the first term of the academic year. "Music" has since been added to the list of subjects for the matriculation examination.

1. Candidates for the degree of bachelor of music, and also those for the diploma of musical associate, must first pass an easy elementary examination, conducted by the Professor, to show their preparedness to benefit by professorial teaching.

2. Those proceeding to degrees must have also matriculated before commencing the course of lectures.

3. Those desirous of obtaining the diploma of musical associate need not be matriculated students, but must undergo the same course of study as those proceeding to degrees, whilst they will be permitted to compete with candidates for degrees for the exhibitions to be awarded at the end of the first and second years of the course.

4. The scholarship of £150 at the end of the third year can only be competed for by candidates for the degree of bachelor of music.

Besides delivering the courses of lectures for the first, second, and third years, the Professor of Music will conduct the following classes:—

Choral Class.

Orchestral Class.

Chamber Music Class.

All the lectures and classes will be open to persons not candidates for degrees or diplomas upon payment of the prescribed fees.

Matricula-
tion exami-
nation.

684. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held twice a year, viz., at the end of the first term and at the end of the fourth term. The subjects of examination are fifteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, English, French, German, algebra, geometry,* history, arithmetic, geography, chemistry, physics, physiology, botany, and music. In all these subjects, with the exception of arithmetic and geography, honour as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. Not more than two of the last five subjects may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination, either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honours in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honours in two subjects to pass in two others.

Matricula-
tion class
lists.

685. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, six class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern

* Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honour papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

languages (French and German); (e) Physics and chemistry; (f) Physiology and botany; (g) Music. In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in three classes—those in the first and second classes being placed in order of merit, those in the third in alphabetical order.

686. At the matriculation examination in the fourth term in each year, six exhibitions, two of the value of £25 each; one in classics, and one in mathematics, and four of the value of £20 each; one in English and history, one in French and German, one in physics and chemistry, and one in physiology and botany are open for competition, and may be awarded to the candidates under twenty-one years of age who severally stand highest in the first class of the six class lists of that examination. Exhibitions
at matricu-
lation.

687. During the year 1891 the total number of candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination was 1,429. Of these 136 entered for fewer subjects than the number required for passing the examination, leaving 1,293 who attempted to pass. Of this number 543, or 42 per cent., were successful. Candidates
at matricu-
lation ex-
amination.

688. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to pay a fee of one guinea and to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Five hundred and forty-three persons passed the matriculation examination in 1891, and 209 matriculated, as against 154 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1891, the total number who matriculated was 3,271. Matricu-
lated
students.

689. In 1891, 635 students, of whom all but 12 had matriculated, attended lectures, as against 570 in 1890, and only 370 ten years previously. Of the number in 1891, 178 attended lectures in Arts, 103 in Laws, 91 in Engineering, 212 in Medicine, 14 in Science, and 37 in Music. Attendance
at lectures

690. The number of degrees taken in 1891 was 135, of which 120 were direct, and 15 *ad eundem*. The direct graduates numbered 99 in 1890, and 129 in 1889. The *ad eundem* degrees numbered 10 in 1890, and 15 in 1889. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1890, also those in the year 1891:— Degrees.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,* 1855 TO 1891.

Degrees.	Prior to 1891.			During 1891.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	403	87	490	40	4	44	443	91	534
Master of Arts ...	217	127	344	18	2	20	235	129	364
Bachelor of Medicine	249	12	261	25	1	26	274	13	287
Doctor of Medicine	38	83	121	1	6	7	39	89	128
Bachelor of Surgery	202	2	204	13	...	13	215	2	217
Master of Surgery	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3
Bachelor of Laws	152	7	159	8	...	8	160	7	167
Master of Laws	25	...	25	4	2	6	29	2	31
Doctor of Laws ...	10	18	28	...	...	...	10	18	28
Bachelor of Engineer- ing	11	2	13	7	...	7	18	2	20
Master of Engineer- ing	26	...	26	3	...	3	29	...	29
Bachelor of Science	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	2	4
Doctor of Science	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Music	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	1,337	344	1,681	120	15	135	1,457	359	1,816

University
receipts
and expen-
diture.

691. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years, including the amounts received for and expended on buildings. An increase of £1,300 will be observed in the revenue from college fees:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Govern- ment.†	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1890	£ 16,500	£ 14,959	£ 816	£ 32,275	£ 31,919
1891	16,875	16,252	780	33,907	33,215
Increase	375	1,293	...	1,632	1,296
Decrease ... ..	...	...	36	...	...

Affiliated
colleges.

692. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with the four principal religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was about 1,100.
† See footnote to paragraph 676 ante.

was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of by the Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans; their colleges being named respectively Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's. The Roman Catholics have not yet commenced to erect a college on the site reserved for their body. In April, 1887, the Ballarat School of Mines was affiliated to the University. The Council of the University has the right of nomination of the six members of the school council. The appointment of lecturers in the school must be approved by the University. The connexion between the University and the school is terminable at any time by mutual consent, or after twelve months' notice at the will of either body.

693. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work :— Trinity College.

Trinity College stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney Road. It was for several years the only University College in Victoria. From the time of its affiliation to the University, in 1876, the progress of the college was remarkably rapid. Before the end of 1877 a considerable increase in the accommodation for students was required, and a large pile of buildings was consequently erected. In a short time the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the building of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Sir W. J. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to erect the new structure. These additional rooms were speedily occupied, and the buildings were further extended in 1887. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, chemical and biological laboratories, libraries, etc. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for University students of either sex belonging to the various professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, contained the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

Lectures on a large number of subjects of the Arts, Law, Science, Engineering, and Medical courses are regularly delivered at the college during term. Most of these lectures are given in the evening or early morning, in order to meet the requirements of bank clerks, teachers, and others who may be prevented, by the nature of their employment, from attending lectures at the University. The college lectures are given largely with a view to preparing students for the Ordinary and Honour University Examinations. The college provides students, at moderate rates, with extra private tuition in any subject in which they may require special assistance. All the lectures are open to women students (whether resident or non-resident), and a large number have already availed themselves of the privilege.

The college offers exceptional facilities for the study of the subjects of the University Medical course and the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in its Chemical and Biological Laboratories.

Special attention is devoted by the Science Lecturers to the preparation of First Year Medical Students in the subjects of Natural Philosophy, Biology, and Chemistry.

Practical demonstrations are regularly given in Biology, Botany, Physiological Chemistry, Histology, and Materia Medica, and form an important feature of the college teaching. The use of microscopes and other apparatus is allowed to the students without extra charge.

Abundant means for recreation have been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its libraries, containing about six thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £35,000, the whole of which has been

derived from the liberality of Victorian Anglicans. Several hundred names have already been entered on the college books. Each student is provided with a separate bedroom. The sitting-rooms are for the most part jointly occupied by two students, but a separate sitting-room can be arranged for if desired.

A hall or hostel, forming an integral part of Trinity College, for the residence of women students, was established by the present warden, Dr. Leeper, in the year 1886, and the work of the institution was carried on in a hired house until 1889, when a permanent building was erected in the college grounds, mainly through the liberality of Lady Clarke. The women students are admitted to all the educational advantages of the college equally with the men students.

Ormond
College.

694. Ormond College was erected at a total cost to the present date (including furniture, fencing, etc.) of £53,850, of which amount £41,780 was contributed during his lifetime by its generous founder, the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., after whom the college has been named. Mr. Ormond died on the 2nd June, 1889, and bequeathed to the college a sum which will ultimately amount to upwards of £67,000, part of which will be used to complete and extend the present building, and the remainder will be reserved as a permanent endowment for the institution. It is estimated that when completed in its quadrangular form the total cost of the building, including the dining hall, will be at least £75,000. A portion of the north-east side was completed in 1888. This is to be called the Victoria wing, in commemoration of the jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The sum of £15,000 has already been obtained from the public towards the maintenance of the institution and the foundation of scholarships. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college :—

The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. In 1884, owing to the number of applicants for admission, it was found necessary to enlarge the buildings. A new wing, containing students' bedrooms, sitting-rooms, bathrooms, students' common room, etc., was erected and formally opened by Mrs. Ormond on the 23rd December, 1885. At the opening of the session, 1886, this additional accommodation was all taken up, and when a fourth side was added to the quadrangle and opened at the beginning of the University session, 1889, it was immediately filled with students, but the number of applicants for admission still continued greater than the building could accommodate. In 1892 more students' rooms were added, and a handsome hall was erected. The Council of the College desire that the latter shall serve in a special degree as a memorial of Mr. Ormond's munificent bequest.

Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and the college lectures are open to both resident and non-resident students.

Many of the college lectures take place in the early morning and in the evening, so that those who are engaged at other employments throughout the day have an opportunity of preparing themselves for the University examinations, and of ultimately taking a degree, as the University does not make attendance at its own lectures compulsory, except in the case of Medical students.

All the classes in Arts and Medicine are open to ladies.

A chemical laboratory has been fitted up by the Council with all the necessary appliances, and the college has also a supply of microscopes for the use of students in the Biology Class.

A reading room, billiard room, swimming bath, and lawn tennis court have been provided by the college, and handed over to the management of the students, who have lately built a college gymnasium, and laid down a second asphalt tennis court. A flourishing debating society meets in the college once a fortnight, and is open to all members of the University.

During the session 1892, there were in all upwards of 90 students attending the college lectures.

An examination for entrance scholarships and exhibitions, each of which is of the value of either £10, £25, £50, or £60, is held at the beginning of December in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age, sex, or creed. The total cost for tuition and residence varies from 84 to 69 guineas per annum; these sums cover all the necessary college charges during the University year. Special arrangements are made either in the case of clergymen's sons or in the case of students studying for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church—these pay about half fees for residence. Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner are provided in hall by the college, so that a student need have no extra expenses except his laundry bill. The lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors and two Lecturers appointed by the General Assembly. The students attending these classes are candidates for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and they are required to take a three years' course in the Hall after graduating in Arts either in Melbourne or in some other recognised University.*

695. The following account of Queen's College† has been supplied by the Master:—

Queen's
College.

Queen's College is built in the section of the University reserve granted by the Government to the Wesleyan Church in the Act of Incorporation of 1853. It was formally opened on the 14th March, 1888, and is available for students of either sex, without regard to their religious belief.

All the rooms have been furnished by the Council, and each student is provided with a separate bedroom and a sitting-room.

Two lawn tennis courts and a reading room have also been provided, and handed over to the management of the students.

Lectures are delivered in the college on the chief subjects of the University examinations. The lectures are given in the evening, so as not to interfere with the attendance of students at the University classes, and are open to non-resident as well as resident students. For the present the lectures in Chemistry, Biology, and Histology will be given in the laboratory of Trinity.

A first-rate microscope has been expressly constructed for the College, under the personal direction of the Rev. Dr. Dallinger, F.R.S., late President of the Microscopical Society of Great Britain.

The college library is furnished with all necessary books of reference for the use of students, and all the leading scientific periodicals.

An examination will be held at Queen's College, in the early part of December, 1892, at which six scholarships will be offered for competition. Each of these is of the value of not less than £50 per annum, tenable for one year only; but scholars will, on the expiry of their tenure, be again eligible as candidates. Scholars are required to reside in the College. Three minor scholarships and a number of exhibitions will also be awarded.

Exhibitioners may be resident or non-resident in the College.

* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see *Melbourne University Calendar*.

† For information relating to the building of the college, and for the House Regulations, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 662.

There are no restrictions as to age, sex, or religion for either scholarships or exhibitions. The scholarships and exhibitions will be awarded on condition that the holders thereof obtain first or second class honours at the close of the year.

Graduates in Arts who intend to read for any University scholarship examination, or to study for degrees in medicine, law, or engineering, may be elected scholars or exhibitioners of this college without examination, provided they have taken first or second class honours or a scholarship at any final honour examination.

Examination entry forms should be filled up and sent in not later than 1st December of each year. Candidates are required to state the subjects in which they wish to be examined, and generally the extent of their reading. They must forward at the same time testimonials of good character. An entrance fee of ten shillings will be charged to each candidate for the examination. This must be forwarded with the entry form.

A students' society has been founded, under the name of "The William Quick Club," for the purpose of reading essays, holding debates, and in general encouraging social intercourse amongst the students. The ordinary meetings are held on alternate Wednesday evenings at eight o'clock. Membership is open to all members of the University or affiliated colleges. A sports committee has also been appointed for the arrangement of cricket, tennis, football, and rowing contests.

Fellowships may be granted (1) to students obtaining first-class honours in the final examination for their degree; (2) to any other persons distinguished for special original work in any department of science or literature. The number of Fellows is limited to 12. Rooms and commons may be granted to any Fellow who is engaged in original research approved by the Fellows' Meeting.

696. The following account of the University Extension movement has been kindly furnished for this work by Professor Morris, of the Melbourne University:—

The University Extension Board was finally constituted on the 5th June, 1891, the Statute of Incorporation having passed the University Council on the 6th April. The Board consists of twelve members, four of whom are nominated by the Council, four by the Professorial Board, and four are co-optative. The secretaryship, which is not at present a paid office, does not carry with it a seat on the Board.

The first season of lectures lasted from August to December, 1891. During the season eight local centres were established, viz.:—Ballarat, Bendigo, Brighton, Geelong, Hawthorn, Hypatia Club (Melbourne), Malvern, and Prahran. Ten courses of lectures—six lectures to a course—were delivered, and the total number of students enrolled was 1,382. From the first the movement was made self-supporting, but the University Council granted a loan of £50 to cover initial expenses. At the close of the first season liabilities showed an excess over assets of some £6.

During the second season the number of local centres has increased from 8 to 13, that of courses from 10 to 19, and that of students enrolled from 1,382 to 2,018. The new centres formed were those at Loretto Convent (Ballarat), St. Kilda, Geelong (Working Men's Club), Warragul, and Elsternwick. In 1891 the Board's list of subjects included 20 lecturers and 53 courses of 6 or 12 lectures; in 1892 there were 27 lecturers and 72 courses, the range of instruction having been widely extended. The deficit on the first year's working was exchanged for a surplus of £34.

The Board has now established a quarterly journal devoted to the cause of University Extension.

The system of lectures has been recently widened, and courses are now offered, consisting of 3, 6, 9, or 12 lectures. The course of three lectures is strictly preliminary and formative. Examinations are held where desired at the close of courses of from 6 to 12 lectures, and certificates (pass and distinction) are awarded.

The fees payable to the Board are £15, £30, £42, and £50 for courses of 3, 6, 9, and 12 lectures respectively. The payment of fees must be guaranteed by the centre before a lecturer can be appointed; in every other respect the Board leaves to the local committee the entire management of its centre.

697. The *Education Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 447), providing free State schools. instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period:—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).‡
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1873	1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495§	183,484
1876	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758§	192,658
1877	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878||	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455
1879	1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1881	1,757	4,303	231,423	121,250	195,526
1882	1,762	4,162	222,945	118,279	187,390
1883	1,777	4,169	222,428	118,328	188,949
1884	1,803	4,199	222,054	120,701	188,238
1885	1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1886	1,870	4,175	230,576	123,550	190,223
1887	1,911	4,294	230,882	123,563	192,565
1888	1,933	4,234	242,046	128,958	197,115
1889	2,062	4,586	250,429	130,859	202,822
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886¶
1891	2,233	4,862	253,469	141,126	218,082

698. In 1891, as compared with the previous year, the number of Schools, teachers, and scholars, 1890 and 1891. schools increased by 63, the number of distinct scholars by 4,196, the

* In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872, there were 29 in 1873, 56 in 1874, 117 in 1875, 181 in 1876, 216 in 1877, 208 in 1878, 180 in 1879, 186 in 1880, 41 in 1881, 35 in 1882, 27 in 1883, 30 in 1884, 23 in 1885, 24 in 1886, 19 in 1887, 17 in 1888 and 1889, 18 in 1890, and 17 in 1891.

† Including workmistresses, who numbered 506 in 1891.

‡ The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, by which it appears the gross enrolment exceeded the number of distinct children by the following proportions in the last two years:— In 1890, 18·01 per cent. for day schools, and 36·84 for night schools; in 1891, 16·17 per cent. for day schools, and 26·25 for night schools.

§ The average attendance was affected in 1875, and to a certain extent also in 1876, by the prevalence of epidemics of scarlatina and measles.

|| With the commencement of 1878 capitation grants were abolished, the consequence being that 30 schools, which in 1877 had been receiving such grants, ceased to be connected with the State.

¶ Corrected since last publication.

number of scholars in average attendance by 7,358, the number of instructors by 154, and the number of scholars on the rolls by 3,372.

699. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 63, as just stated, is made up of 87 new schools opened, less 24 schools closed.

700. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 697 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present *Education Act* has been in force,* the following increases have taken place in, and in connection with, the schools supported by the State:—

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1891.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	1,184	112·87
Instructors	2,446	101·24
Scholars on the rolls	117,414	86·30
„ in average attendance	72,670	106·16
Distinct children attending (estimated)	104,885	92·66

701. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant and pupil teachers, and workmistresses. According to the following table, there was an increase during the year of 53 male and 101 female teachers:—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.†	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.†	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1890... ..	1,421	203	221	1,845	700	669	485	1,009	2,863
1891	1,457	207	234	1,898	758	694	506	1,006	2,964
Increase ...	36	4	13	53	58	25	21	−3‡	101

702. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 12 years, both inclusive; in

* During this period the number of children at the school age in the colony increased by about 27 per cent., and the total population by 52½ per cent.
† Including 81 relieving teachers in 1890, and 74 such teachers, viz., 34 male and 40 females, in 1891.
‡ Decrease.

New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14 years; in Queensland, from 6 to 12 years; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.*

703. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1891, also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population :—

Schools,
teachers,
and
scholars in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.†	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the Population.
Victoria	2,233	4,862	141,126	12·30
New South Wales	2,457	4,427	122,528	10·71
Queensland	639	1,504	45,004	11·12
South Australia	552	1,106	29,801	9·39
Western Australia	106‡	191	3,910	7·63
Total	5,987	12,090	342,369	11·17
Tasmania	244	474	9,680	6·50
New Zealand	1,255	3,065	97,058	15·41§
Grand Total	7,486	15,629	449,107	11·69

704. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is largest in New Zealand, where, however, the proportion is swelled by Maori children being included amongst the scholars, whereas they are not included in the population. Victoria, however, stands above any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
State
school
scholars.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

1. New Zealand.	5. South Australia.
2. Victoria.	6. Western Australia.
3. Queensland.	7. Tasmania.
4. New South Wales.	

* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Volume II., Appendix B.

† It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies.

‡ Including 19 assisted schools.

§ This high proportion is partly accounted for by the circumstance that Maoris are included amongst the scholars, but excluded from the population.

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

705. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that, in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in New South Wales or Tasmania, but lower than in any of the other Australasian colonies:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Number of Scholars.		Percentage of Average Attendance to Gross Enrolment.
	Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia	5,345	3,910	73·15
2. New Zealand	158,934	97,058	61·07
3. Queensland	77,137	45,004	58·34
4. South Australia	51,781	29,801	57·55
5. Victoria	253,469	141,126	55·68
6. New South Wales	233,719	122,528	52·43
7. Tasmania	19,207	9,680	50·40

Ages of State school scholars.

706. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1891, 251,059, or 99 per cent., were in day, and 2,410, or nearly 1 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children at each age:—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1891.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
3 Years	2,957	...	2,957
4 „	10,839	...	10,839
5 „	18,317	...	18,317
6 „	24,114	...	24,114
7 „	26,504	...	26,504
8 „	25,926	...	25,926
9 „	25,588	...	25,588
10 „	25,083	...	25,083
11 „	24,487	...	24,487
12 „	22,797	...	22,797
13 „	19,554	462	20,016
14 „	12,715	569	13,284
15 „	6,363	460	6,823
16 to 18 Years	3,458	388	3,846
Unspecified	2,357	531	2,888
Total	251,059	2,410	253,469
Total, 6 and under 13 years	174,499	...	174,499

707. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 13), and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to*—to allow for children who attended more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained:—

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1891.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending.					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	27,913	12·91	...	...	27,913	12·80
6 to 13 „ ...	151,675	70·16	...	...	151,675	69·55
13 years and upwards ...	36,585	16·93	1,909	100·00	38,494	17·65
Total ...	216,173	100·00	1,909	100·00	218,082	100·00

708. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. In the last two years, the proportion was 91 of the latter to every 100 of the former. In 1891 there was an improvement in the average attendance of both sexes, as is shown in the following table:—

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1890 ...	69,891	63,877	133,768
1891 ...	73,691	67,435	141,126
Increase ...	3,800	3,558	7,358

709. The 13th section of the *Education Act* 1890 prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 13 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 40 days in each quarter of a year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that, of the whole number set down as attending State schools in 1891, the highest

State school attendance.

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 697 ante.

proportion which completed a 40 days' attendance (71 per cent.) was in the September quarter; the next highest (65 per cent.) was in the June quarter; the next (51 per cent.) was in the December quarter; and the lowest proportion (only 40 per cent.) was in the March quarter; the mean 40 days' attendance for the whole year being 57 per cent., as compared with 55 per cent. in the previous year. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1891; also the average for the year :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1891.

Quarter ended—	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who completed 40 days' Attendance.
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 40 days in each Quarter.	
31st March	192,884	76,760	39·79
30th June	198,916	128,778	64·74
30th September	199,247	141,625	71·08
31st December	190,866	97,684	51·18
Average	195,478	111,212	56·89

710. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 40 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 93,182 of the enrolled children attended less than 40 days; but 87,267 of these were provided with reasonable excuses—45,220 being exempt under the provisions of the Act, as they were either above or below the school age, living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to three miles) from a State school, or were educated up to the standard, 28,418 on account of having attended 80 days in the last half year, and 13,629 having entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 5,915, or to 3·1 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 5·26 per cent.

711. In 1891, the children who passed the examination qualifying for a certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 10,374, or less by 1,057 than in 1890. During the nineteen years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 131,031 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

712. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 9,276 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1891, with the result that 7,877 convictions were obtained, whilst in 1,214 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 185 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £1,950, also costs amounting to £18. Three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice. Prosecution for non-attendance at school.

713. In 1891, military drill was taught in 274 schools to an average attendance of 17,210 pupils, and in 15 of these schools instruction in gymnastics was also given to 967 pupils; singing was taught in 334 schools, in 121 of which instruction was given by qualified members of the ordinary staff, to 44,873 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 269 schools, to 26,708 pupils. All these are free subjects. Free subjects.

714. It is reported that there is a growing demand for kindergarten instruction, introduced in the early part of 1887, which, it is believed, tends to quicken intelligence, to promote manual dexterity, and to stimulate the constructive powers of the mind. Some relieving teachers and one special teacher have been supplying the demand for this class of instruction in various parts of the colony; whilst 200 female assistants and pupil teachers attended a weekly class held at the Central School during the year 1891. The result is that many teachers have been trained in the system, and have adopted it in their respective schools.* Kindergarten instruction

715. The Education Department reports that, though technical instruction is not formally allied in any way to the State School programme, it has yet been judged advisable to continue the instruction on cookery; and that in 1892 a course of 12 lessons was given in 11 of the leading metropolitan schools.* Instruction in cookery.

716. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1891 was 106, as against 109 in 1890, and 101 in 1889; the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £2,447 in 1891, as against £2,361 in 1890. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked increase in the pupils seeking instruction in Latin, Euclid, physiology, physics, and shorthand; whilst 95 pupils were specially instructed, apparently for the first time, in zoology. On the other hand, there was a marked falling off in the numbers instructed in French and German, mensuration, book-keeping, fancy work, and Extra subjects.

* See Education Report, 1891-2, Parliamentary Paper No. 133, Session 1892, page xxii.

science. There is no doubt the number taught extra subjects would be larger but for the circumstance that several subjects which were formerly taught as extra subjects are now embraced in the ordinary course under the revised programme, whilst pupils who have gained exhibitions or scholarships now generally pursue their studies at secondary schools.* The following is a list of the extra subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject, in 1890 and 1891:—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1890 AND 1891.

	1890. Pupils.	1891. Pupils.
Advanced English	14	11
French	541	428
German	26	18
Latin	444	523
Euclid	443	520
Algebra	670	687
Mensuration	218	91
Bookkeeping	1,036	928
Physiology	8	84
Physics	5	125
Physical Geography	11	11
Shorthand	20	48
Painting	38	35
Fancy work	30	5
Science	178	29
Geometry	6	2
Elementary Zoology ... ..	...	95
History ... ..	...	2

State
school
scholar-
ships.

717. To enable them to continue their education at the best grammar schools, one hundred scholarships were awarded in 1891 to the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools, selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, the conditions being that all must be under 15 years of age and in the sixth class. Each scholarship is of the value of £10, tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at, and obtains favourable reports annually from the authorities of, one of the public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles from the approved place of education, the Minister may allow him such sum as will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may commute the scholarship for one of £40 tenable for one year. The holders of commuted scholarships, at the end of a year, may compete among themselves for renewed scholarships offered to 30 of the best students. In the following year these 30 students may present themselves for a further renewal offered to the best 15.

* See Education Report 1891-2, page xix.

The subjects for competitive examination are solely those taught in State schools, except in the case of competitions for a renewal of commuted scholarships, when the examination is partly upon the State school subjects, but chiefly upon the new subjects they have been learning at the grammar schools. Up to the end of 1891 eleven hundred of these scholarships had been awarded. Prior to 1891 the annual number of scholarships awarded was 200, but it was decided to reduce the number, the number of candidates competing having been found insufficient to warrant the larger number. They are now, moreover, allotted to the best 100 pupils in the colony without restriction, instead of allotting a certain proportion to each inspectorial district as formerly. There were also two private prizes awarded by the Department in accordance with the terms of their trust, viz., the Waxman and the Percy Walker prizes.

718. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the initial examinations for these scholarships in 1891 was 631, as compared with 516 in 1890, 466 in 1889, 694 in 1888, 527 in 1887, and 313 in 1886. Candidates for scholarships.

719. Twelve exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £40, are annually awarded for competition to the holders of State school scholarships who have passed the matriculation examination. These exhibitions, which are for the purpose of enabling the abler scholars to finish their education at the University, are each tenable for four years, but in the case of candidates for a degree of law or medicine they may be continued for another year. The subjects upon which the candidates are examined are those taught in grammar schools, namely, English, history, algebra, geometry, and two languages as prescribed for the matriculation examination. For the examination in 1891, there were 53 competitors, and of the 12 successful students all but 3 had been attending grammar schools in and around Melbourne, whilst 4 of the number were female students. In October, 1892, there were 58 exhibitioners, viz., 48 attending at the University, 5 at various approved grammar schools, and 5 had their exhibitions suspended for a year. State school exhibitions.

720. The regulations and practice of the Education Department relative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites are as follow:—Such books and apparatus as may be regarded as indispensable to the efficient working of the school are supplied by the department for the teacher's use free of charge. It is expected that the children will generally supply themselves with books, slates, School books and requisites.

and other articles required to enable them to take part in the work of their class, but free grants of school requisites are made for children who are unprovided with them for use in the school. The Minister reports that, “though there may be some cases in which well-to-do parents apply for free stock for their children, and others in which the teacher gives it without due discrimination, children generally purchase their own requisites.” Moreover, by means of the vote for free requisites, plaster casts for the drawing classes have recently been procured from England, and drawing models are being made and supplied to the larger schools ; whilst during the year *Brodrigg’s Manual of Health and Temperance*, the *Illustrated Australian Second Primer*, and *Blackie’s Principles of Agriculture* were added to the free list—the two former works being published by the department. The cost of these and of making drawing models was £1,168, but portion will be recouped by the sale of books.* In 1891-2 the cost of free stock amounted to £5,273, or, on the average, about £2 7s. 7d. for each school.

721. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1890-91 and 1891-2. The amounts set down for extra subjects were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1890-91 AND 1891-2.				
Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-2.		
GENERAL EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£
Office staff†	22,619	23,073	454	...
Inspection	23,048	22,594	...	454
Teachers’ salaries	406,825	412,336	5,511	...
„ payments on results	156,130	159,806	3,676	...
Singing	8,019	8,500	481	...
Drawing	5,473	6,090	617	...
Drill and gymnastics	4,385	4,552	167	...
Bonuses	6,339	6,306	...	33
Training Institute‡	4,315	5,077	762	...
Stores, books, and requisites	6,555	7,624	1,069	...
Maintenance expenses of schools	36,680	37,462	782	...
Conveyance of children § ...	...	481	481	...
Compulsory clause	3,120	2,983	...	137

* See Education Report, 1891-2, page xiv.
† Including non-clerical division, and temporary clerical assistance.
‡ Including allowance for board of students.
§ This item appears for the first time. See paragraph 722 ante.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1890-91 AND 1891-2
—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-2.		
GENERAL EXPENDITURE —continued.	£	£	£	£
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	14	6	...	8
Boards of Advice ...	481	143	...	338
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, etc.	33,229	38,278	5,049	...
Other expenditure*	6,052	5,243	...	809
Extra subjects† ...	2,361	2,447	86	...
Total exclusive of buildings	725,645	743,001	17,356 ‡	...
EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.				
Maintenance ...	31,304	28,597	...	2,707
Rent ...	4,615	4,065	...	550
Cost of erection ...	76,390	32,508 §	...	43,882
Grand total ...	837,954	808,171	...	29,783 ||

722. In order to effect savings in the cost of education, a scheme of payment to parents for the cost of conveyance of children to schools was introduced on the 31st December, 1891, which permitted of 80 schools, in districts where very small or unclassified schools were from two to four miles distant from another school, being discontinued by the end of October, 1892, at an estimated saving, after deducting cost of conveyance, of £5,000 per annum. All arrangements for conveyance are left in the hands of the parents, the Department agreeing to pay for children entitled to conveyance at the rate of 6d. for the daily attendance of each child at school age residing more than three miles from a school, and in the cases of closed schools, with certain conditions as to age, at the rate of 3d. for children living between two and three miles from school. Attention was also given to the question of amalgamating schools in centres of population, with the result that during the year 1891-2

Savings on closing and amalgamation of schools.

* Including teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1890-91 to £4,674 and £422 respectively, and in 1891-2 to £4,440 and £266.

† This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1890 and 1891.

‡ Net increase.

§ Of this amount £5,904 was paid toward the erection of Training College.

|| Net decrease.

14 schools were made adjuncts of others at an estimated saving of £5,500 per annum ; and it is contemplated to amalgamate 21 others at a probable further saving of about £5,000.*

State ex-
penditure
on primary
education,
1880 to 1892.

723. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1891-2 was £808,171, of which only £2,447 was paid by parents. The amount paid by the State (£805,724) was made up of £740,554, cost of management, inspection, instruction, etc.; of £32,662 for maintenance, and rents of private buildings; and of £32,508—provided from the general revenue—for the erection of buildings. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last thirteen years:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1880-92.

Financial Year.	General Expenditure (Exclusive of Buildings).	Expenditure on Buildings, Rents, etc.			
		From Revenue.			From Loans (Cost of Erection of Schools).†
		Maintenance.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools.†	
	£	£	£	£	£
1879-80 ...	512,861	10,000	5,899	...	66,085
1880-81 ...	521,006	14,930	4,864	...	84,831
1881-2 ...	533,225	19,604	4,487	2,127	50,693
1882-3 ...	525,405	20,000	3,725	...	56,651
1883-4 ...	530,135	19,887	2,970	...	36,923
1884-5 ...	535,347	19,900§	2,400	...	69,995
1885-6 ...	575,799||	19,949	2,700	...	45,438
1886-7 ...	584,195	15,449	2,981	...	49,284
1887-8 ...	610,520	17,995	8,408	54,265	...
1888-9 ...	641,993	30,075	3,622	68,000	...
1889-90 ...	687,651	30,790	4,341	93,468	...
1890-91 ...	723,284	31,304	4,615	76,390	...
1891-2 ...	740,554	28,597	4,065	32,508	...

Amount
paid for
extra
subjects.

724. In view of the large sum the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended in 1891-2 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 4d. per annum ; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be only 2¼d.

* See Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1891-2, page xxvii.
† Including expenditure on erection of Training College for teachers, viz., £8,000 in 1888-89, £6,455 in 1889-90, £12,883 in 1890-91, and £5,904 in 1891-2. The figures for 1887-8 and 1889-90 have been amended since last publication.
‡ Figures amended since last publication of this work.
§ Approximate.
|| The *Public Service Act* 1883 came into operation at the commencement of 1885, which partly accounts for the increased cost in and since that year.

725. A Bill to vest certain Crown Lands for educational purposes and to provide for the control and management thereof was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on the 16th July, 1891, and read a first time. The lands proposed to be set apart embrace an area of 1,754,235 acres, the rents and profits arising wherefrom were to be paid to a special account to be called "The Education Endowment Account," to be applied towards the advancement and maintenance of the State school system of Victoria. Of the area referred to, 218 acres is on Coode Island, situated at Fisherman's Bend, near the mouth of the River Yarra; 517 acres in South and Port Melbourne; 1,195,000 acres in the Mallee District; and the remainder in other parts of the colony. It was proposed that the management and control of such lands should be (subject to the Minister) under a committee consisting of the Secretary for Lands, the Surveyor-General, and the Secretary for Agriculture for the time being. Owing to pressure of more urgent business, it was found necessary to abandon the Bill at the close of the session; and the matter has since been allowed to stand over.

*Education
Endow-
ment Bill.*

726. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1891, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on the construction, maintenance, and rent of school buildings is excluded; but the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included:—

*Cost of
primary
instructio
in Austral-
asian
colonies.*

COST OF PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, etc.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria† ...	731,919	2,447	734,366
New South Wales ...	502,278	75,913	578,191
Queensland ...	175,875	...	175,875
South Australia ...	90,865‡	26,667	117,532
Western Australia ...	12,563	1,460	14,023
Total ...	1,513,500	106,487	1,619,987
Tasmania ...	34,609	10,563	45,172
New Zealand ...	364,666‡	1,866	366,532
Grand Total ...	1,912,775	118,916	2,031,691

* Total cost, exclusive of expenditure (either for erection, maintenance, or repairs) on buildings, and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be ascertained.

† The figures relate to the calendar, not the financial, year.

‡ Including amounts derived from Education reserves. In South Australia it was about £7,545, and in New Zealand £34,742.

727. Exclusive of expenditure on erecting and keeping in repair or renting State school buildings, the total cost in 1891 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £5 4s. 1d. in Victoria to £3 11s. 9d. in Western Australia. Of the total cost £1 1s. 10d. per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 17s. 11d. in South Australia, 12s. 5d. in New South Wales, and 7s. 6d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided from public funds. In New Zealand about one-eleventh, and in South Australia one-twelfth, of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. The following table shows the average cost per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:—

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*												
Colony.				Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.								
				Paid by State.			Paid by Parents, etc.			Total.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Victoria	...	...		5	3	9	0	0	4‡	5	4	1
2. New South Wales	...	...		4	2	0	0	12	5	4	14	5
3. Tasmania	...	...		3	11	6	1	1	10	4	13	4
4. South Australia	...	...		3	1	0†	0	17	11	3	18	11
5. Queensland	...	...		3	18	2		...		3	18	2
6. New Zealand	...	...		3	15	2‡	0	0	4‡	3	15	6
7. Western Australia§	...	...		3	4	3	0	7	6	3	11	9

728. In regard to the total cost (including contributions by parents) of State primary instruction per head of population, Victoria stands at the head of the list, the amount being 12s. 10d., and Western Australia stands at the bottom with 5s. 6d. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.*									
				Amount paid per Head of Population.					
				s.	d.		s.	d.	
1. Victoria ...	...	12	10			5. South Australia	...	7	5
2. New Zealand	...	11	8			6. Tasmania ...	...	6	1
3. New South Wales	...	10	1			7. Western Australia	...	5	6
4. Queensland	...	8	8						

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.
† In South Australia about 5s. 1d., and in New Zealand about 7s. 2d., of the amounts entered in this column was derived from Education reserves.
‡ For extra subjects only. In the figures for New Zealand amounts received by boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.
§ Government schools only. The average amount paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 8s. 11d.

729. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance was £4 14s. 8d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 7d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar was £4 10s. 6d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 7d.

730. The following figures show that the amounts expended on the higher education in 1891-2 was less by £11,013 than that so expended in 1890-91, and by £11,630 than that expended in 1889-90, the decrease being chiefly under the head of technical schools and schools of mines, and University buildings :—

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
	£	£	£
Exhibitions and Scholarships	9,899	9,973	9,007
Technical Schools and Schools of Mines	33,804	38,613	29,316
Melbourne University Endowment and Subsidy	16,500	16,500	17,250
„ „ Buildings	10,500	5,000	3,500
Total	70,703	70,086	59,073

731. About the middle of 1892 the Department of Education possessed 2,033 school-houses, having accommodation for 192,603 children ; also 1,452 teachers' residences.*

732. The method of classifying the schools and teachers, and of assessing the salaries of the latter, was fully explained in a previous issue of this work.† The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1891, and their classification under the *Public Service Act* 1883 :—

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1891.

Classification.	Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil Teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class	45	...	...	...	38	337
Second class	46	...	...	43	56	206
Third class	96	...	43	46	44	201
Fourth class	327	4	50	83	96	262
Fifth class	764‡	457§	81	291	...	...
Juniors ... ..	...	...	33	231	...	...
Total	1,278	461	207	694	234	1,006

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 506 sewing-mistresses ; also 179 male and 297 female temporary unclassified head teachers. The grand total was 4,862, viz., 1,898 males and 2,964 females.

* For particulars of the materials of which State schools are built, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 708.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 709 and 710.

‡ Including 34 relieving teachers. § Including 40 relieving teachers.

Training college for teachers.

733. The new Training College forms a handsome block of buildings, erected in the south-east corner of the University Reserve. The central portion of the college was occupied in December, 1889; the western wing, for 26 female students, on the 11th June, 1891; and the eastern wing, for 25 male students, on 18th January, 1892. The cost, inclusive of fittings and furniture, of the central portion was £13,349, of the western wing £11,722, and of the eastern wing £9,267. It is considered that the advantage of thus having all the students housed close to their work under conditions of collegiate life are sufficiently evident, and must be productive of good results. The college, which during the second half of 1892 was quite full of students, contains a good library and an educational museum, available for State school teachers. Within the latter portion of 1892 the grounds have been tastefully laid out, and planted with shrubs and flowers by the director of the Botanical Gardens. A tennis court for the use of students is being constructed, and a gymnasium is in course of erection.

Private schools, 1873 to 1892.

734. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the twenty years, 1873 to 1892:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1892.

Year.*			Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.†
1873	...	...	888	1,841	24,781
1874	...	...	653	1,446	18,428
1875	...	...	610	1,509	22,448
1876	...	...	565	1,511	27,481
1877	...	...	645	1,646	28,847
1878	..	...	530	1,457	28,422
1879	...	...	585	1,656	35,873
1880	...	...	568	1,587	34,824
1881 (Census)	...	...	643	1,516	28,134
1882	...	...	645	1,553	34,062
1883	...	...	655	1,551	34,443
1884	...	...	670	1,638	35,773
1885	...	...	655	1,635	35,115
1886	...	...	665	1,645	34,787
1887	...	...	691	1,680	35,811
1888	...	...	749	1,812	37,823
1889	...	...	753	1,878	40,291
1890	...	...	782	1,967	40,181
1891‡	...	...	791	2,037	40,181
1892	...	...	759	1,995	37,203

* The statistics of private schools are generally collected in February and March. See next footnote.
† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year. The numbers given for other years are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in February or March.
‡ The Education report for 1891-2 gives a return of as many as 779 private schools, but in these there were said to be 47,744 scholars, or 10,541 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. With reference to the scholars, however, it is stated that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year, whilst those furnished to the Government Statist represent the number on the rolls at the time of the collector's visit.

735. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which the *Education Act* came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 129 in the number of private schools, but an increase of 154 in the number of instructors, and of 12,422 in the number of scholars.

Private schools, 1873 and 1892 compared.

736. For the last sixteen years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious denomination, if any, each school was attached. This column was, on each occasion, filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the sixteen years:—

Denominations of private schools.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS,
1877 TO 1892.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denominations.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1877 ...	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1878 ...	530	47	4	7	...	3	7	115	4	...	343
1879 ...	585	62	7	6	1	4	1	179	3	2	320
1880 ...	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310
1881 (Census)	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
1882 ...	645	58	8	3	...	3	14	180	2	2	375
1883 ...	655	61	8	4		5	...	175	2	4	396
1884 ...	670	56	13	2	1	5	...	182	2	3	406
1885 ...	655	48	11	3	2	4	...	172	2	2	411
1886 ...	665	40	5	3	2	4	...	182	2	3	424
1887 ...	691	27	5	3	1	4	...	175	2	2	472
1888 ...	749	30	5	3	1	6	...	185	2	2	515
1889 ...	753	27	3	3	...	6	...	186	2	2	524
1890 ...	782	30	4	2	...	7	...	195	4	1	539
1891 ...	791	28	2	2	...	7	...	203	4	1	544
1892 ...	759	32	3	2	...	6	...	208	2	...	506

* For particulars of "Other Sects" see last issue of this work, Vol. II., footnote to table following paragraph 735.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1892.—
continued.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denominations.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
TEACHERS.											
1877	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1878	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1879	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1880	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (Census)	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1882	1,553	161	43	12	...	3	25	537	8	3	761
1883	1,551	185	46	22	...	5	...	527	10	7	749
1884	1,638	177	52	20	2	5	...	555	9	7	811
1885	1,635	154	51	22	2	4	...	514	11	5	872
1886	1,645	162	35	24	4	4	...	527	11	5	873
1887	1,680	97	40	26	2	5	...	536	6	4	964
1888	1,812	124	37	25	2	6	...	568	4	4	1,042
1889	1,878	127	31	25	...	6	...	592	4	4	1,089
1890	1,967	119	35	25	...	7	...	633	10	1	1,137
1891	2,037	107	27	23	...	8	...	677	9	1	1,185
1892	1,995	115	29	22	...	7	...	705	3	...	1,114
SCHOLARS.											
1877	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1878	28,422	1,730	638	333	...	142	123	15,631	293	...	9,532
1879	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1880	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (Census)	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1882	34,062	1,596	947	199	...	121	380	20,377	196	65	10,181
1883	34,443	2,061	914	319	..	170	...	20,340	178	113	10,348
1884	35,773	1,996	1,010	288	18	142	...	21,019	180	87	11,033
1885	35,115	1,728	1,019	363	28	126	...	20,369	173	93	11,216
1886	34,787	1,466	799	387	39	129	...	20,315	133	118	11,401
1887	35,811	1,301	751	389	33	128	...	20,854	93	105	12,157
1888	37,823	1,504	761	404	26	196	...	21,461	59	89	13,323
1889	40,291	1,425	691	437	...	194	...	22,696	79	100	14,669
1890	40,181	1,554	738	447	...	210	...	22,075	229	11	14,917
1891	40,181	1,442	562	358	...	213	...	21,623	229	10	15,744
1892	37,203	1,323	576	419	...	188	...	21,799	51	...	12,847

Proportion
of denomi-
national
schools.

737. By the figures relating to 1892 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 253 private schools or 33 per cent., employing 881 instructors or 44 per cent., and educating 24,356 children or 65 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 21,799 children, or about 59 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 90 per cent. of the number

* See footnote on page 395.

attending schools connected with some religious denomination, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

738. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1892 were less numerous by 13, and the female teachers by 29, than those in 1891, the result being a total decrease of 42. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table:—

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	...	...	...	479	1,558	2,037
1892	...	...	...	466	1,529	1,995
Decrease				13	29	42

Teachers in private schools.

739. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1892:—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 28 scholars.
 „ not attached „ „ „ 12 „

740. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 11 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 31 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different denominations:—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different denominations.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 11 scholars.
 „ Jews ... „ „ 17 „
 „ Wesleyans ... „ „ 19 „
 „ Presbyterians ... „ „ 20 „
 „ Lutherans ... „ „ 27 „
 „ Roman Catholics „ „ 31 „

741. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 29.* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious denominations except the Roman Catholics.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 32.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

742. In 1892, as compared with 1891, there was a decrease of 2,245 in the number of boys, and of 733 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to:—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1891	20,186	19,995	40,181
1892	17,941	19,262	37,203
Decrease	2,245	733	2,978

Proportion of male to female scholars.

743. In 1891, the number of boys educated in private schools was greater than that of girls, the proportion being 101 to 100, but in 1892 the reverse was the case, the proportion being 93 boys to 100 girls. It has been already shown* that, in State schools, the scholars are in the proportion of 91 girls to 100 boys.

Ages of scholars.

744. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there might be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 12 years last birthday, both inclusive.† The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year:—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1891.

Ages.	State Schools (distinct children).	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years	27,913	5,274	33,187
6 to 13 years (school age)†	151,675	22,837	174,512
13 years and upwards ...	38,494	9,092	47,586
Total	218,082	37,203	255,285

Proportion of scholars at school age.

745. In public schools, 69½ per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 17½ per cent. were above, and 13 per cent. were below it. In private schools, only 61½ per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 24½ per cent. were above, and 14 per cent. were below it.

Scholars, 1891.

746. The number of children of all ages stated to be receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1891 was as follows:—

* See paragraph 708, *ante*.
† The school age was changed in November, 1889. Prior to that date it had been 6 and under 15

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1891.

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children) ...	...	...	218,082
In private schools ...	...	...	37,203
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	...	...	12,419
Total ...	...	...	<u>267,704</u>

747. Of these children the following were said to be at the school age (6 and under 13) :—

Scholars at school age.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1891.

Being educated—

In State schools ...	...	...	151,675
In private schools ...	...	...	22,837
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	...	...	5,612
Total ...	...	...	<u>180,124</u>

748. According to the census of 1891, the total number of children at the school age (6 and under 13) living in Victoria on the 5th April of that year was 173,368*; but the school returns would make it appear that 6,756 more children at that age were receiving education than there were in the colony. As there is no doubt that the census returns approximate very closely to the truth, it is evident that there must be exaggeration in the school figures. The collectors of statistics of private schools are instructed to obtain returns of the scholars on the school books about the time of their visit in the month of February; but there is reason to believe that, in many instances, the numbers supplied represent all whose names appear in those books during any portion of the preceding year, in which case, as some of these attend for a short time only, and then go to other private schools on whose books they also appear, or to State schools, where they are likewise recorded, they would obviously be counted more than once, perhaps several times. It is, moreover, possible that the figures of distinct children furnished by the Education Department—which are confessedly only estimates—may overstate the truth. It may be remarked that, although there must naturally have been a slight increase in the number of children at the school age between the date of the census and that of the school returns, this could in no way account for the discrepancy. It is, however, pretty certain that very nearly all the children in the colony at the school age were receiving education, at any rate, during part of the year.

Difference between census and school returns of children at school age.

* According to the census of 1881, the number aged 6 and under 13 years was then 153,554.

Colleges,
grammar
schools, etc.

749. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. Five of these at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities of these institutions, for the year under review :—

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1891.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	£ 13,784	18	334
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	14	340
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	9	169
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	9	130
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	„ ...	...	16	176
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	7	93
	Total ...	40,000	73	1,242

Education
at school
age, 1891.

750. The return of the census of 1891 showed 173,368 children† at the school age (6 and under 13), of whom 87,654 were boys and 85,714 were girls. The following are the numbers of those who could read, who could also write, and who could not read :—

* At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council Scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit. The head master offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, four exhibitions—two of the value of £15 and two of £10; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for:— (1) Scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each, tenable for one year, to students who gain a satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the matriculation examination. In connexion with the Wesley College, there is a scholarship called the “Draper Scholarship”—established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the s.s. *London*—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two “Walter Powell Scholarships” founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the “Waugh,” the “Watkin,” the “Rigg,” and the “Dare” scholarships for the best boys in the several forms below the fifth, together with the “Eggleston” and “Corrigan” entrance scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for one year at the college. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

† Inclusive of the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1891.

	Boys.			Girls.		
Could read	82,002	...	80,724
Could write	76,151	...	75,858
Could not read	5,652	...	4,990

751. The *Education Act* 1872 came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1891 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods:—

Education at school age, 1871 and 1891.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1871 AND 1891.*

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 13 years).					
	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.
Could read
Could write
Could not read

752. In 1891, as compared with 1871, an increase is observed in the proportion of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being over 6 per cent., whilst that of the latter was about 33 per cent.; at the same time, the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

Improvement in twenty years.

753. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the proportions of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the proportions unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter.

Education of boys and girls.

754. The degree of education of children is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of, and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by, children between the ages of 5 and 15 belonging to each of the principal sects are shown:—

Education of children of different denominations, 1891.

* Inclusive of the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS
DENOMINATIONS,* 1891.

Religious Denominations.	Numbers between 5 and 15 years old who—			Proportions per 10,000 Living between 5 and 15 years old who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	79,440	73,708	10,567	8,826	8,189	1,174
Presbyterians ...	31,867	29,507	3,676	8,965	8,302	1,035
Methodists† ...	36,905	34,532	3,909	9,042	8,461	958
Independents ...	4,401	4,170	514	8,954	8,484	1,046
Baptists ...	5,554	5,159	724	8,846	8,216	1,154
Lutherans ...	2,110	1,979	421	8,336	7,819	1,664
Other Protestants ...	5,579	5,112	787	8,764	8,030	1,236
Total Protestants...	165,856	154,167	20,598	8,895	8,268	1,105
Roman Catholics ...	44,759	41,282	5,829	8,848	8,160	1,152
Jews ...	1,203	1,132	111	9,155	8,615	845
Residue ...	5,789	5,347	970	8,565	7,911	1,435
Grand Total ...	217,607	201,928	27,508	8,878	8,236	1,122

Denomina-
tions
compared.

755. According to the table, the children of the Jews, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read and to write was concerned; then followed, in order of their ability to read, the children of the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Independents, but those of the Independents surpassed the others in their ability to write. A larger proportion of the children of Roman Catholics, with those of the Baptists, could read, than those of the Church of England, but in regard to writing, the children of the latter were better instructed than those of the former, whilst the Baptists stood before both. The children of the Lutherans were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others; the next less instructed being the children of other Protestants.

Education
of children
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

756. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.‡ In scarcely one of them, strange to say, were the census returns compiled in such a manner that the state of education at its own school age could be ascertained from the published tables, much less compared with that obtaining at the school age of this

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

† Including Bible Christians.

‡ When the census of 1891 was taken the prescribed school age was in Victoria from 6 to 13 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia and New Zealand from 7 to 13 years, and Tasmania from 7 to 14 years.

colony. All of the colonies, however, publish their education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years is adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. Victoria	8,878	8,236	1,122
2. New Zealand	8,456	7,469	1,544
3. New South Wales	8,174	7,372	1,826
4. Queensland	8,116	7,237	1,884
5. South Australia	7,781	7,210	2,219
6. Western Australia	7,700	6,785	2,300
7. Tasmania	7,534	6,704	2,466

757. It will be observed that Victoria stood easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. In New South Wales the proportion of illiterate children was about two-thirds higher than in Victoria, and also much higher than in New Zealand, whilst that in South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand was twice as high, or more, than in Victoria. Colonies compared.

758. The persons above 15 years of age may be designated adults. The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed :— Adult education, 1891.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS), 1891.*

	Males.	Females.
Could read	381,399	338,813
Could write	375,938	329,722
Could not read	8,809	7,968

759. In compiling their census returns of education, most of the colonies of this group excluded the Aborigines, but several of them did not separate the Chinese, or distinguish their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population; and as the Chinese were set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them could Adult education in Australasian colonies.

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

2C 2

do, the view which such colonies gave of the state of adult education within their borders was not so favourable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the number so obtained, the following proportions have been based :—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*

Colony.	Proportion per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand	9,785	9,581	215
2. Victoria	9,772	9,575	228
3. South Australia	9,617	9,359	383
4. New South Wales	9,512	9,216	488
5. Tasmania	9,219	8,861	781
6. Queensland	9,204	8,932	796
7. Western Australia	8,915	8,591	1,085

Colonies compared. 760. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list, but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being above New South Wales and Queensland, and Tasmania above Queensland and Western Australia. New South Wales occupies the fourth place on the list, or one place lower than in the case of the education of children, and stands below all the other colonies except Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia.

Working Men's College. 761. Through the instrumentality, and mainly owing to the liberality, of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C.—whose name has been already mentioned in connexion with the Ormond College and the Chair of Music—a Working Men's College was established in Melbourne in the year 1887.† The following account of this institution has been supplied for this work by Mr. F. A. Campbell, C.E., Secretary to the College :—

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

† The total amount contributed by the late Mr. Ormond to the three institutions during his lifetime was £60,700; moreover, a further sum of £113,500 was bequeathed by him to various charitable and religious purposes. For further particulars, see the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., footnote (†) to paragraph 807.

The college is centrally situated, being opposite to the Public Library. There are two distinct buildings, one being devoted to class and lecture rooms, laboratories, and offices, while in the other are the workshops and art class rooms. The former building has been erected at a cost of £26,000, which sum was derived chiefly from the contributions of the late Mr. Ormond and others, supplemented by Government aid; whilst the latter has been erected and fitted up by means of Government grants amounting to £20,000, and the land upon which both buildings stand is also a grant from Government for the purposes of technical education. The revenue of the College is derived from a Government subsidy, students' fees, and from private subscriptions; whilst the annual cost of maintenance is over £8,000 sterling.

The college is governed by a Council of 19 members, consisting of representatives of the Founder, the Government, the Trustees, the University, the Public Library, the Trades' Hall Council, subscribers of £1 and upwards, and subscribers of from 2s. 6d. to £1. A subscription of from 2s. 6d. upwards annually gives the privilege of a vote for members of the Council.

The college is intended to improve the general and technical education of the working classes; but is open to all, women as well as men. The class work is carried on almost entirely in the evening, between the hours of 7 and 10.15 p.m. Saturday morning lectures in science for the special benefit of State school teachers are also held, and facilities are offered to country students to attend, by the issue of cheap railway tickets.

Courses of study extending over 3 years are laid down for students in the various technical classes, and the four following certificates are issued:—

1. Class Ordinary Certificate, to those students who pass the annual examination in any class.
2. Class Credit Certificate, to those students who pass the examination with credit.
3. Technical Certificate, to those students who pass all the examinations in the 2 years' course.
4. Expert Certificates, to those students who have passed all the examinations in the 3 years' course.

Before gaining Expert and Technical Certificates, the students must produce evidence of having been engaged in practical work for some time.

The progress of this institution since 1888 is shown in the following table:—

The Working Men's College.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Average per term of—				
Enrolments (individual students) ...	1,767	2,064	2,178	2,394
Females ...	225	358	460	655
Juniors under 18 and apprentices under 21	671	...	...	...
Males under 21—Apprentices ...	...	236	253	289
„ „ Others ...	...	810	811	772
Fees received ... £	1,753	2,455	2,747	3,263
Average annual fee per student ...	19s. 10d.	23s. 4d.	25s. 3d.	27s. 3d.
Number of classes ...	74	93	101	120
Number of instructors ...	29	37	44	51
Salaries paid instructors ... £	1,855	2,849	3,443	4,325

To the list of subjects taught, as shown in the last issue of this work,* have been added agriculture, cutting out underlinen, lithography, and plain sewing.

The average enrolment for 1891 was 2,394, and the average attendance 1,796; whilst 1,037 students were examined for first and second year certificates in 54 subjects, of whom 711, or 68 per cent., passed, and 344, or 33 per cent., passed with credit. The largest number of individual students enrolled for any one term was 2,642.

Gordon
Technical
College.

762. The following account of the Gordon Technical College, Geelong, which is an institution of which the objects are in many respects identical with those of the Melbourne Working Men's College, has been supplied for this work:—

The college was established in 1887, and is splendidly situated both for town and country students, occupying a portion of that area in Fenwick Street formerly known as Johnstone Park. It is almost adjoining the central railway station, which is found very convenient for students travelling to and from the college by rail, of whom there are a large number on the class rolls.

The property is vested in three trustees. The Government is represented by a President, and a Council of 18 members elected by the subscribers annually.

The subjects taught are:—Chemistry (theoretical and practical), physics, electrical engineering (practical), mathematics, surveying, building construction, mechanical drawing, steam and the steam engine, practical plans and solid geometry, perspective drawing, carpentry (practical), plumbing and gasfitting (practical), dressmaking, photography, woolsorting, painting, freehand and model drawing, shorthand, book-keeping, arithmetic, writing and correspondence, English, French, and German. The fees range from 3s. 3d. to 21s. per term.

The staff consists of a director, a secretary, and 18 instructors.

There are four terms in the year, each of eleven weeks duration.

The total enrolment for the term ending 30th June, 1892, was 256. The students belong chiefly to the artizan class.

The total amount received in students fees to date is £1,413; and in public subscriptions £2,137; whilst the Government grants to date have amounted to £10,300. The expenditure in buildings has been £1,290.

The Council are gradually building up a technical museum and library, for which extensive donations of specimens and books have been received during the past year.

The Field Science, Photographic, and Sketching Clubs, composed chiefly of instructors and senior students, are all doing good work, and are a great benefit to the college.

Techno-
logical
schools.

763. All technical schools, including the two just described, schools of art and design, and schools of mines—are now under the direct control of the Education Department, which has been devising a scheme to provide for the best method of promoting and directing secondary education generally, by which schools will be recognized in certain authorized centres only, and payments will be provided in accordance with amounts raised locally.* In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally†; whilst a wide range of

* A digest of some of the evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction in Great Britain, 1881 to 1884, together with valuable comments thereon by the Hon. C. H. Pearson, LL.D., M.P., Minister of Public Instruction in Victoria, was laid before the Parliament of Victoria in 1888, and will amply repay perusal. (See Parliamentary Paper B. 579, Session 1888.)

† For detailed descriptions of the principal of these institutions, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 748 to 751.

subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1891, there were altogether 25 technological schools in the colony, viz., 3 working men's or technical colleges—two of which have been just described—13 schools of art, and 9 schools of mines. One of the last-named, the Ballarat School of Mines, was affiliated to the Melbourne University by a statute passed by the senate in April, 1887, which, however, restricts the privileges conferred by the affiliation to matriculated students. The schools, as a whole, possess 196 lecturers, and had, during 1891, an enrolment of 8,500 pupils, of whom 4,011 attended eight or more times during the last quarter of the year; whilst the fees per quarter range, in the different schools, from 2s. to £3 3s. The local South Kensington examinations have been discontinued, and the department has established its own examinations in their stead. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1891-2 amounted to £29,316, viz., £19,716 for maintenance, and £9,600 for building purposes; and of the total amount the Working Men's College (Melbourne) received £8,500; the Gordon Technical College, £3,300; the Sandhurst School of Mines, £3,000; the Ballarat School of Mines, £3,000; and the Maryborough School of Mines, £2,600. The principles by which the Education Department is guided in its administration of technical instruction are thus briefly summarized in the department's last annual report* :—

Technical instruction may be considered as that training which most efficiently and expeditiously fits students for the pursuit of the industrial and ornamental arts. It aims to make the workman skilful and the artist inventive by cultured taste and trained intelligence, by improved manual dexterity; in short, by general education and by special instruction in those principles which underlie the practice of his art. Hence, it seeks by a course of appropriate training to educate the eye, to guide the fingers, and to direct the brain.

The question is how shall it be imparted; the object being to do for Victoria what the Science and Art Department has done for Great Britain.

For most subjects, a knowledge of form comes as the very foundation, and thus a little skill in the art of drawing becomes the first need. Then, for different callings, certain sciences are wanted; as chemistry for dyeing, for agriculture, for photography, and for mining; for engineering we require physics; for pottery, geometrical and general drawing, and so forth; while, finally, the special trade of every artificer should be so studied that, with an intelligent knowledge of the principles that underlie it, both economy and efficiency may be promoted.

The grants made in aid of technical instruction have, during the past few years amounted (up to 30th June, 1892) to no less than £65,800 for the erection of buildings, and £120,135 19s. 8d. for maintenance. This aid was given in the case of Art schools by means of a capitation payment of so much per quarter, according to a prescribed minimum attendance; but the Science schools which, for the most part, taught science and *general branches of education*, received each a separate lump sum voted directly by Parliament. Such a system was found to be anomalous, and to have too little relation between the work actually done and the amount of State money voted for it, some schools getting *pro rata* an excessive sum per student, while

* Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1891-2, page xxix.

other schools were inadequately paid. An amended scheme by which the State grants should bear some fair proportion to the value of the work done was, therefore, a necessity, and had indeed been long contemplated. After careful consideration, a scheme was issued during the latter half of 1892, embracing within its scope all State-aided technical schools. Naturally, all changes of this kind must touch vested interests in some degree, but these regulations, in order to act justly with such interests, provided that the old scale of payment should continue until the close of the year 1892.

A system that tends to make grants in accordance with the character and amount of the work actually done, must be superior to any plan of obtaining State funds by the direct solicitation of the schools concerned.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

764. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £184,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £559,696, of which £29,591 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, etc., have amounted in all to 559,212, of which 292,613 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the *Copyright Statute*. The estimated value of these contributions is £27,907. At the end of 1891 the library contained 126,913 volumes, and 173,253 pamphlets and parts. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 428,072 persons. The Trustees report that, of 4,079 volumes added to the institution in 1891, 1,082 were donations; these embrace a valuable donation of 183 volumes from the British Government, which also presented 6,522 pamphlets and 598 maps; also a gift of 98 volumes, besides 216 maps, from the Government of the United States, and 57 volumes from the New York State Library. It is, moreover, reported that the new catalogue, giving author, subject, and title, is approaching completion, some 4,000 volumes only, besides the pamphlets, remaining uncatalogued. Meanwhile the cards, as far as they have been completed, are in daily use, and prove of great value in enabling readers to ascertain, without delay, the resources of the library on any given subject; also that the Trustees decided during the year to establish a Lending Library. This Library was subsequently opened about the middle of 1892.

National
Gallery.

765. The National Gallery, at the end of 1891, contained 16,102 works of art, viz., 390 oil paintings, 2,586 objects of statuary, etc., and 13,126 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, also on three evenings in the week, from 7 to 10 p.m. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended

in the year by 12 male and 32 female students, and the school of design by 56 male and 119 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of which the subjects are purely Australian. Numerous additions have been made to the Picture Gallery during 1891, and these include several works chosen from the last Royal Academy Exhibition, the principal works, selected by Professor Herkomer, R.A., being "Ulysses and the Sirens," by J. W. Waterhouse, A.R.A.; "The Right of Way," by the late F. Walker, A.R.A.; "The Crisis," by F. Dicksee, R.A.; "The Breadwinners," by Lionel Smythe; and "When Snow and Ice are Gone," by R. Meyerheim. Professor Herkomer's portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, taken from the famous statue by Gilbert, now at Winchester, aided by a life sitting, is now in the Gallery. An oil painting by Alexandre Nozal, entitled "La Seine à Saint-Pierre près Louviers; matinée d'Octobre," was selected from the last French Salon, for the Trustees, by Mr. John Longstaff, and is said to be a fine example of the French School of landscape painting. In response to invitations to Australian artists for designs for a companion statue to "St. George and the Dragon"—prizes being offered of £200 and £100 for the best and second best—14 designs were received, but a second prize only was awarded to Mr. Mackennal for his subject, "The Triumph of Truth." Moreover, on 17th November, 1891, for the first time, an exhibition of the works of Victorian artists was held at the National Gallery, at the invitation of the Trustees, in response to which 114 oil paintings and 32 water-colour drawings were entered for the prizes offered—amounting to £250—whilst 54 of the former and 14 of the latter were hung, and two pictures—by J. Mather and J. Peel respectively—were purchased for the Gallery. Owing to the death of the late Director of the National Gallery and Master of the School of Painting, a qualified successor has been appointed, after much deliberation, from amongst 21 applicants in Australia and 26 in London, and he has entered on his duties.

766. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 622 publications, 51,308 specimens, of which 2,289 were added during 1891, and 261 drawings. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. During the year, 2,089 specimens have been added to the phytological, and 200 to the mineral section; whilst 218 specimens in the latter were sent away in

Industrial
Museum.

exchange, or as donations to other institutions. The re-arranging and labelling of the collections have also made steady progress. A model of the s.s. *Hygeia* (a new pleasure steamer for Bay excursions) was presented by Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co., and a trophy representing the gold produced from the Bendigo mines was given by the Bendigo School of Mines.

National
Museum.

767. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity, of which 55,519 specimens have been entered in the catalogue, labelled, and classified. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1891 was visited by 126,014 persons. During the same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £1,563. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,907. The Director again complains of the delay which is taking place in the completion of the buildings (for which the sum of £12,000 has been voted but not appropriated), which materially lessens the value of the institution from an educational point of view, as at present the overcrowding of the specimens results in the systematic classification being generally obscured.

Patent
Office
Library.

768. There is a free library attached to the Patent Office, Melbourne. This contains 5,762 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, etc., and other works. Here also are on view about 400 models of patented or protected inventions, and 230 models of designs under the *Copyright Act*. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £300. The library is open to the public on each week-day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Supreme
Court
Library.

769. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has nineteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1891 was 20,789. The expenditure from the

commencement has amounted to £31,224, of which £1,134 was spent in 1891.

770. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, in most of the suburban and country towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Four hundred and five furnished returns for 1891 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that the cost of erection of the buildings was £328,013; that their total receipts in 1891 amounted to £58,631, of which £20,635 was contributed by the Government, and £37,996 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to £513,153; and that during the year about 2,674,542 visits were paid to 361 of them which furnished returns. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1891 must have amounted to fully 3,000,000.

771. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is 5,314 acres. Of these reserves 1,723 acres are in Melbourne City, 634 in Kew, 482½ in South Melbourne, 446¼ in Williamstown, 190 in Richmond, 80¼ in Port Melbourne, 166½ in Brighton, 250 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, 45¾ in Footscray, 41 in Fitzroy, 39 in Collingwood, 65½ in Essendon, 14½ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, 9½ in North Melbourne, 306¾ in Flemington and Kensington, and 782 in extra-urban municipalities.

772. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1892.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.						Area.
							Acres.
Melbourne City	...	Royal Park	...	...	...	...	444
"	...	Yarra "	...	...	...	...	155
"	..	Prince's "	...	..	...	...	97
"	...	Fawkner "	...	...	...	...	102
"	...	Flinders "	...	...	...	...	24
"	...	Park (Model Farm)	...	...	...	...	81
"	...	Botanic Garden and Domain	...	...	...	...	235
"	...	Zoological "	...	...	...	...	55
"	...	Carlton "	...	...	...	...	63
"	...	Fitzroy "	...	...	...	...	64
"	...	Spring "	...	...	...	...	21

* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, following paragraph 1,315.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1892—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.					Area.
						Acres.
Melbourne City	...	Flagstaff Garden	...	...	...	18
"	...	Argyle Square	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	...	Curtain	"	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Darling	"	...	...	2
"	...	Lincoln	"	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	...	Macarthur	"	...	...	1
"	...	Murchison	"	...	...	1
"	...	University	"	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	University Grounds	...	...	...	106
"	...	Friendly Societies' Grounds	...	...	...	33
"	...	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt	...	...	...	47
"	...	Melbourne Cricket Ground...	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	East Melbourne	"	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Scotch College	"	...	...	7
"	...	Richmond	"	...	...	6
"	...	Carlton	"	...	...	5
"	...	Parliament Reserve	...	...	...	10
"	...	Ornamental Plantations	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	General Cemetery	...	...	...	101
"	...	Old Cemetery	...	...	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Military Parade Ground	...	...	...	5
North Melbourne Town	...	Recreation	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fitzroy City	...	Edinburgh Park	...	...	...	34
"	...	Recreation	...	...	...	7
Collingwood City	...	Mayor's Park	...	...	...	6
"	...	Recreation	...	...	...	7
"	...	Darling Gardens	...	...	...	16
"	...	Victoria Park	...	...	...	10
Richmond City	...	Richmond Park	...	...	...	150
"	...	Horticultural Gardens	...	...	...	33
"	...	Barkly Square	...	...	...	7
Northcote Town	...	Jika Park	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Melbourne City	...	Albert Park (part of)	...	...	...	464
"	"	St. Vincent Gardens	...	...	...	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
"	"	Ornamental Plantations	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	...	...	...	8
Port Melbourne Town	...	Cricket Ground	...	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	"	Park and Garden...	...	...	...	56
"	"	Ornamental Plantations	...	...	...	17
Prahran City	...	Recreation	...	...	...	23
St. Kilda City	...	St. Kilda Gardens	...	...	...	16
"	...	Albert Park (part of)	...	...	...	106
"	...	Recreation	...	...	...	54
"	...	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	...	"	11
"	...	"	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	...	" (Dandenong Road)	...	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Cemetery	...	...	...	20
Brighton Town	...	Elsternwick Park...	...	...	...	85
"	...	Recreation (Elsternwick)	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Beach Park	...	...	...	67

* See footnote (*) on page 411.

† Vested in Victorian Railways Commissioners, but still used for cricket.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1892—*continued*.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.					Area.
						Acres.
Essendon Town ...	Recreation	...	...	...	...	10½
" ...	"	...	...	...	...	5¼
" ...	Agricultural Society's Yards	...	...	...	...	30
" ...	Ornamental Plantations	..	...	...	...	8¼
" ...	Water Reserve	...	...	...	...	11½
Flemington and Kensington Borough	Racecourse	...	...	...	...	301
" ...	Recreation	...	...	...	...	5¾
Hawthorn City ...	"	...	...	...	...	15
Kew Borough ...	Studley Park	...	...	...	...	203
" ...	Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	...	384
" ...	Cemetery	...	...	...	...	31
" ...	Recreation	...	...	...	...	16
Footscray City ...	Public Gardens	...	...	...	...	26
" ...	"	...	...	...	...	2¼
" ...	Cricket Ground, etc.	...	...	...	...	5
" ...	Recreation (Yarraville)	...	...	...	...	5
" ...	" (Brown's Hill)	...	...	...	...	7½
Williamstown Town ...	Park	...	...	...	...	36
" ...	"	...	...	...	...	20
" ...	Beach Park	...	...	...	...	20
" ...	Cemetery	...	...	...	...	15
" ...	Rifle Range	...	...	...	...	332
" ...	Cricket Ground	...	...	...	...	6¾
" ...	Public Garden	...	...	...	...	3½
" ...	Recreation (Newport)	...	...	...	...	13
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	...	...	...	...	350
	Malvern Recreation	...	...	...	...	5
	"	...	...	...	...	8
	" Park and Garden	...	...	...	...	16
	Caulfield Park	...	...	...	...	62
	" Racecourse	...	...	...	...	144
	Camberwell Gardens	...	...	...	...	7
	Williamstown Racecourse	...	...	...	...	190
Total					...	5,314

773. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, and is as large as the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane combined; but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence for some 48 years, was virtually created by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, who was for 16 years its director,

Botanic
Garden.

* See footnote (*) on page 411.

but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.*

Zoological
and Accli-
matisation
Gardens.

774. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, and distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick tramcars starting from Elizabeth Street South, close to the Hobson's Bay Railway Station, every few minutes. A transfer has to be made at the south entrance to the Royal Park to a short horse tram running from the Sydney Road to the Society's gardens, but only one fare of 3d. for adults and half-price for children is made. The gardens can also be reached from Spencer Street by the Coburg, Fitzroy, or Heidelberg trains, all of which stop at the Royal Park Station, close to the railway gates on the north side of the gardens. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological Garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this society, contributed for this work by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef, was published in the edition of this work for 1889-90.†

Royal Com-
mission on
charities.

775. On the 18th March, 1890, a Royal Commission, consisting of 11 members, was appointed to enquire into and report upon the condition and management of the charitable institutions of the colony. The Commission made a progress report on the 11th November, 1890, and a final report towards the end of 1891.‡

Accommo-
dation of
charities.

776. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria, and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1891, was available for indoor patients:—

* Vol. II., paragraph 89.

† Vol. II., paragraph 764.

‡ For a summary of the Commissioners' recommendations, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 766.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.*—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION,
1890–91.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals † ...	39	347	3,150,351	2,487	1,267
Women's Hospital ...	1	21	118,000	70	1,686
Children's Hospital ...	1	9	59,176	72	822
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	1,038	2,271,737	3,560	638
Idiot Asylum ‡ ...	1	13	48,050	107	449
Benevolent asylums ...	5	148	1,070,905	1,432	748
Immigrants' Home § ...	1	24	390,256	737	530
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	91,318	123	742
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan asylums ...	7	61	527,626	996	530
Infant Asylum ...	1	9	34,482	61	565
Female refuges ...	7	125	318,678	492	648
Total ...	71	1,810	8,187,666	10,254	798

NOTE.—Besides the hospitals above referred to, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 62 inmates. There were also two Inebriate Asylums under Government, and Industrial and Reformatory Schools. Particulars of these institutions will be found in subsequent paragraphs.

777. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions, except the general hospitals and the Women's Hospital. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,|| mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial

Cubic space
in wards.

* Only two of the kinds described are Government institutions, viz., the Hospitals for the Insane, and the Idiot Asylum.

† A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 791 in Volume I.

‡ The Idiot Asylum is under the same control as the Hospitals for the Insane.

§ The name of this institution is misleading; it is really a benevolent asylum.

|| Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping-room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

Inmates and deaths in charities.

778. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1891, also the number of deaths and the proportion of deaths to inmates :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1890-91.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
				Per cent.
General hospitals	17,387	1,820·5	1,859	10·69
Women's Hospital*	1,270	52·3	18	1·42
Children's Hospital	790	55·0	59	7·47
Eye and Ear Hospital	353	42·0	1	·28
Hospitals for the Insane	4,652	3,713·0	286	6·15
Idiot Asylum	125	105·5	7	5·60
Benevolent asylums	2,046	1,365·4	234	11·43
Immigrants' Home	2,032	719·0	114	5·61
Blind Asylum	133	117·0	2	1·50
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	72	57·0	...	...
Orphan asylums	1,482	1,164·6	6	·40
Industrial and Reformatory Schools†	3,864	3,455·0	39	1·00
Infant Asylum ‡... ..	123	63·5	22	17·89
Female refuges	1,025	458·0	2	·19
Total	35,354	13,187·8	2,649	7·49

Inmates in excess of beds.

779. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Hospitals for the Insane, the Orphan Asylums, and the Infant Asylum.

Birthplaces of inmates.

780. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and the totals are compared with the numbers of the same birthplaces in the population as enumerated at the census of 1891 :—

* Exclusive of infants.
† Including those boarded-out and sent to service as well as the inmates of the institutions.
‡ Exclusive of mothers, of whom 65 were admitted during the year, and 22 remained at its end.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1890-91.*

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Residue.	Total.
General hospitals ...	6,833	4,310	1,218	3,203	386	1,437	17,387
Women's Hospital ...	928	166	39	106	...	31	1,270
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	155	91	25	59	3	20	353
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	1,022	1,066	381	1,188	73	1,047	4,777
Benevolent asylums ...	177	867	249	573	54	126	2,046
Immigrants' Home ...	327	692	277	628	...	108	2,032
Blind Asylum ...	116	9	3	3	...	2	133
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	61	8	...	...	...	3	72
Orphan asylums ...	1,362	23	5	35	...	57	1,482
Total ...	10,981	7,282	2,197	5,795	516	2,831	29,552
Proportions per 1,000 of } population† ...	13·84	44·39	43·36	67·93	61·07	...	25·91

781. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birth-places furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the living population of each denomination as enumerated at the recent census :—

Religions of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1890-91.*

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Bud- dhists, Confu- cians, etc.	Residue.	Total.
General hospitals ...	11,292	5,338	63	362	332	17,387
Women's Hospital ...	832	428	10	...	...	1,270
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	240	103	6	3	1	353
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	2,699	1,507	24	90	457	4,777
Benevolent asylums ...	1,379	568	8	29	62	2,046
Immigrants' Home ...	1,313	717	2	...	...	2,032
Blind Asylum ...	109	23	1	...	...	133
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	62	9	1	...	...	72
Orphan asylums ...	742	740	...	...	...	1,482
Total ...	18,668	9,433	115	484	852	29,552
Proportions per 1,000 of } population ‡	22·31	37·95	17·80	71·74	...	25·91

* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, Infant Asylum, Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Female refuges, are not given in this table.

† For numbers of each birthplace, according to the census of 1891, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 129 and 130, Vol. I.

‡ For numbers of each religion, according to the census of 1891, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 136 and 137, Vol. I.

Ages of inmates of charities.

782. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow ; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population as returned at the recent census :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1890-91.*

Description of Institution.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	
General hospitals ..	199	520	805	3,633	3,188	2,002	2,227	2,309	2,440	64	17,387
Women's Hospital ..	..	..	..	749	397	103	17	3	1	..	1 270
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	32	29	55	64	29	40	55	49	..	353
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	20	25	441	958	864	983	628	329	404	4,652
Idiot Asylum ..	..	26	36	55	4	1	..	..	..	3	125
Benevolent asylums ..	65	..	..	69	22	56	132	365	1,337	..	2,046
Immigrants' Home ..	87	33	9	47	210	332	445	418	451	..	2,032
Blind Asylum ..	..	11	22	53	35	9	1	2	..	..	133
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	14	35	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Orphan asylums ..	131	612	702	35	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,482
Infant Asylum ..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Female refuges ..	..	..	8	352	270	167	154	61	..	13	1,025
Total ..	605	1,268	1,671	5,512	5,149	3,564	3,999	3,841	4,607	484	30,700
Proportions per 1,000 } of population†	4·06	9·83	14·32	22·88	24·97	34·31	47·59	53·61	116·99	..	26·92

Receipts and expenditure.

783. The total receipts of all the institutions in 1890-91 amounted to £403,179, of which £243,014, or three-fifths, was contributed by Government; and the expenditure amounted to £409,535. Of the Government contribution, £133,433 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£109,581) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. The receipts were less than in the previous year by £26,500. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1890-91.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
General hospitals ...	£ 62,841	£ 79,800	£ 142,641	£ 146,108
Women's Hospital ...	2,500	5,108	7,608	9,001
Children's Hospital ...	...	3,895	3,895	5,166
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	700	2,328	3,028	2,768

* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, and Industrial and Reformatory Schools, are not given in this table.
† For numbers at each age, according to the census of 1891, on which these proportions are based, see Appendix B., *post*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1890-91
—continued.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expendi- ture.
	From Govern- ment.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
Hospitals for the Insane ... } Idiot Asylum ... }	94,315	13,906*	108,221	108,221
Benevolent asylums ...	21,012	13,831	34,843	31,762
Immigrants' Home ...	7,416	2,091	9,507	9,049
Blind Asylum ...	2,350	5,173	7,523	14,012
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,600	3,253	4,853	3,441
Orphan asylums ...	9,125	12,148	21,273	21,215
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	39,118	1,818†	40,936	40,936
Infant Asylum ...	250	1,088	1,338	1,369
Female refuges ...	1,787	15,726	17,513	16,487
Total ...	243,014	160,165	403,179	409,535

784. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1891, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1890-91.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.†	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals ...	1,820·5	110,790	60	17	2
Women's Hospital ...	52·3	7,517	143	14	7
Children's Hospital ...	55·0	4,769	86	14	2
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	42·0	2,359	56	3	4
Hospitals for the Insane ... } Idiot Asylum ... }	3,713·0 } 105·5 }	108,221	28	6	10
Benevolent asylums ...	1,365·4	24,674	18	1	5
Immigrants' Home... ..	719·0	8,965	12	9	4
Blind Asylum ...	117·0	5,155	44	1	2
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	57·0	2,826	49	11	7
Orphan asylums ...	1,164·6	19,296	16	11	5
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	3,455·0	39,118§	11	7	5
Infant Asylum ...	63·5	1,179	18	11	4||
Female refuges ...	458·0	14,224	31	1	2
Total ...	13,187·8	349,093	26	9	5

* This represents the amount collected and appropriated in 1891 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

† Of this amount, £1,492 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £326 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,818. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

‡ The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less interest paid, cost of buildings and repairs, and cost of out-door relief.

§ Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £1,800 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

|| If, however, allowance be made for an average of 19 mothers who accompanied their children, the cost per head would be reduced to £14 5s. 10d.

Expenditure
per inmate.

785. In 1890-91 the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£144), the next in the Children's Hospital (£87), the next in the General Hospitals (£61), and next in the Eye and Ear Hospital (£56). The Deaf and Dumb Asylum followed with an average per inmate of £50; then the Blind Asylum, with £44. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and the Immigrants' Home, with averages of £11 and £12 respectively; the Orphan Asylums, with an average of less than £17; and the Benevolent Asylums, with an average of a little over £18 per inmate. The children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Orphan Asylums, are, however, for the most part not a tax on the institutions, being boarded-out or licensed.

Occupations
in chari-
table insti-
tutions.

786. In the following table the ordinary occupations or callings of persons who were inmates of Hospitals and Benevolent Asylums during the year ended 30th June, 1891, are specified under various heads:—

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE.				
Actor, actress, theatre employé	9	1	...	...
Architect, draftsman	3	...	3	...
Army officer, soldier	7	...	26	...
Artist, engraver, photographer	10	...	2	...
Bailiff ... ..	...	...	1	...
Civil engineer ... ..	...	...	2	...
Evangelist, sexton	1	...	1	...
Journalist, reporter, book agent, librarian ...	15	...	1	...
Lawyer	3	...	...	...
Medical man or student, chemist, dentist, midwife	27	...	9	1
Musician, music teacher, singer	10	1	6	...
Phrenologist	1	...	...	...
Police constable, warder	7	...	4	...
Postmaster, letter carrier, sorter	9	...	...	...
Printer, compositor, lithographer	53	...	20	...
School master or mistress, teacher, truant inspector	21	18	11	8
Sculptor	1	...	...	...
Student (undefined)	2	...	...	...
Typewriter ... ..	...	2	...	...

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE.				
Billiard marker	8	...	...	...
Caretaker, gatekeeper, watchman...	16	2	2	...
Cook	168	50	94	21
Domestic duties, married woman, widow ...	...	1,764	...	66
Domestic servant	22	963	2	292
Hospital attendant, nurse, wardsman ...	8	97	...	23
Hotel-keeper	18	2	7	7
Hotel servant	21	19	2	...
Laundress, washerwoman ... ..	...	77	...	28
Lift attendant	1	...	...	...
Office cleaner, charwoman	1	26	...	16
Waiter, waitress, sculleryman	20	21	49	1
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.				
Actuary, auctioneer, accountant	15	...	2	...
Banker ... ..	...	...	1	...
Billsticker	1	...	...	...
Book-keeper, clerk, commercial traveller ...	226	...	72	...
Bookseller	2	...	1	...
Broker, agent, canvasser, collector	31	...	6	...
Dealer, hawker, pawnbroker	122	...	50	2
Ironmonger and assistant	2	...	5	...
Merchant, financier	4	...	1	...
Shopkeeper, storekeeper	12	1	20	14
Shop—man, woman; sales—man, woman ...	14	15	1	...
Warehouse—man, woman, storeman, bellman, packer	38	...	2	...
CARRYING AND MESSAGES.				
Cab driver, owner, coachman, carman	81	...	8	...
Carrier, carter, drayman	291	...	9	...
Electrician	3	...	...	...
Errand boy, messenger	14	...	2	...
Lumper, stevedore	24	...	...	...
Mailman	1	...	...	...
Pilot, sailor, seaman, mariner	230	...	109	...
Porter	29	...	3	...
Railway service	64	...	...	...
Steward, stewardess	2	1	9	1
Telegraph operator, messenger	4	...	...	...
Tram service	16	...	...	...
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND.				
Farmer, selector	236	...	41	...
Farm labourer, ploughman, servant	93	...	...	...
Florist, nurseryman, gardener	209	...	125	...
Surveyor, chainman	7	...	2	...
Threshing machine proprietor	1	...	...	...
Vine—grower, dresser	5	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS.				
Bee keeper	1	...	...	...
Cattle dealer, drover, cowboy	16	...	3	...
Fisherman, rabbit catcher, game killer	27	...	...	...
Farrier	1	...	1	...
Grazier, squatter	4	...	1	...
Horse dealer, trainer, jockey, veterinary surgeon	58	...	1	...
Livery stable keeper, groom, stable boy	203	...	42	...
Poundkeeper	3	...	...	...
Station manager, shearer, shepherd, stock-man, herdsman, boundary rider	83	...	33	...
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS.				
Apprentice (undefined)	11	...	...	...
Barometer, mathematical instrument, watch—maker	12	...	6	...
Bookbinder	7	1	3	...
Brushmaker	1	...	1	...
Builder, contractor, bricklayer, plasterer, slater	110	...	55	...
Cabinet maker, carpenter, joiner, carver and gilder, frenchpolisher, turner	327	...	106	...
Coachbuilder, painter, trimmer, smith, wheelwright	36	...	16	...
Cooper	10	...	2	...
Cutler, saw sharpener	2	...	3	...
Engineer, engine fitter, machinist, millwright, smith, gas stove maker, gunsmith	98	...	24	...
Factory worker	14	2	1	...
Ink maker	1	...	...	...
Labourer (undefined)	5,235	...	952	...
Marble, stone—cutter, mason	57	...	20	...
Modeller	1	...	...	...
Painter, plumber, paperhanger, signwriter ...	192	...	61	...
Saddler, harness, collar, whip—maker	19	...	1	...
Saltmaker ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ship, boat—builder	2	...	7	...
Toymaker	1	...	...	...
Undertaker, upholsterer, mattress maker ...	9	...	12	1
TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
Boot and shoe maker	183	...	78	1
Clothmaker, weaver, spinner	2	...	4	...
Draper, clothier	21	...	14	...
Dressmaker, milliner, seamstress ... ..	...	105	...	36
Gold lace maker ... ..	...	...	1	...
Hairdresser	25	...	5	...
Hat and cap maker	6	1	2	...
Laundryman	1	...	...	...
Staymaker ... ..	...	2	...	...
Tailor, tailoress, clothes presser	46	54	44	7

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*continued.*

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
FIBROUS MATERIALS.				
Flax dresser	1	...	...	...
Netmaker	1	...	...	...
Ropemaker	2	...	2	...
Sailmaker	1	...	5	...
ANIMAL FOOD.				
Butcher, slaughterman	119	...	27	...
Dairyman, milkman	32	...	1	...
Fishmonger	2	...	6	...
VEGETABLE FOOD.				
Baker, biscuit maker	110	...	44	...
Confectioner, pastrycook	5	...	2	...
Fruiterer, greengrocer, produce merchant	6	...	...	...
Miller	14	...	5	...
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.				
Aërated water, cordial manufacturer	1	...	1	...
Brewer, maltster, distiller	18	...	1	...
Cellarman, bottler	9	...	1	...
Cigar, tobacco—manufacture, engaged in	8	...	...	...
Grocer, tea packer	52	...	16	...
ANIMAL MATTERS.				
Currier, fellmonger, leather dresser, tanner	13	...	13	...
Soapmaker	1	...	...	...
Wool—classer, sorter	3	...	5	...
VEGETABLE MATTERS.				
Axeman, bushman, fencer, wood cutter, splitter, sawyer, sawmill worker	131	...	30	...
Basket maker	1	...	1	...
Boxmaker	1	...	1	...
Corkcutter	1	...	...	...
Paper—engaged in the manufacture of, or of articles made of	3	...	...	...
MINING, ENGAGED IN.				
Miner	1,170	...	284	...
Mining manager	1	...	...	...
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.				
Brickmaker, potter	27	...	22	...
Charcoal burner	1	...	...	...
Chimney sweep, nightman	5	...	1	...
Lamplighter ... ..	...	...	2	...
Pavior ... ..	...	...	2	...
Platelayer, line repairer, navvy	51	...	3	...
Quarryman, stonebreaker, asphalter	39	...	5	...

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED,
1873 TO 1891—continued.

£				£			
1883	...	...	7,091	1889	...	...	11,459
1884	...	...	8,253	1890	...	...	11,248
1885	...	...	9,516	1891	...	...	9,407
1886	...	...	9,222				
1887	...	...	10,289				
1888	...	...	14,416				
				Total	...		£149,366

788. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby :—

Distribution of moneys collected.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND,
1873 TO 1891.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1890.	1891.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital ...	45,427	3,073	48,500
Alfred Hospital ...	19,677	1,112	20,789
Benevolent Asylum ...	14,017	640	14,657
Women's Hospital ...	11,942	1,085	13,027
Hospital for Sick Children ...	14,291	943	15,234
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	6,926	438	7,364
Homœopathic Hospital ...	6,188	553	6,741
Immigrants' Aid Society ...	5,401	267	5,668
Richmond Dispensary ...	900	50	950
Collingwood Dispensary ...	1,285	100	1,385
Austin Hospital for Incurables...	4,934	646	5,580
Convalescent Home for Women ...	340	150	490
" " Men ...	275	100	375
Total distributed ...	131,603	9,157	140,760
Total collected ...	139,959	9,407	149,366

789. The *Lunacy Act* authorises the removal of patients from the Asylums under approved guardianship, or for boarding them out with paid guardians. In 1891 there were in all 551 patients out on probation, and of these 180 were discharged during the year, 10 died, 33 were written off the books, 148 were returned to the Asylums, and 180, viz., 69 males and 111 females, were still on probation on the 31st December. The number boarded out during the year was 43, of whom only 2 were discharged, and 20 returned to the Asylums, whilst 21—7 males and 14 females—remained out at the close of the year.

Lunatics out on probation, and boarded-out.

790. The average numbers of patients employed during the year in the workshops were 88 males and 515 females, the former being engaged chiefly as carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, painters, and in mat and mattress making, the latter being nearly all engaged in sewing.

Employment of lunatics in Asylums.

fancy work, or mattress making. At the same time 986 male and 685 female patients were occupied with miscellaneous occupations, 180 males being on the farm, 95 in the garden, 40 in the kitchen, 451 in the wards and airing court, and 88 on roads and ornamental grounds; 214 females were in the laundry, and 444 in the wards and airing grounds. Active employment is especially encouraged amongst the inmates, the greater part of the male and female clothing used in the institutions is made by them under the supervision of skilled attendants.

Lunatics in
Australasia
and
England
compared.

791. In his report for 1891, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. Dick, states that in that year the registered insane as compared with the entire population bore the proportion of 1 to 299, or rather more than in the previous year, when it was 1 to 304. He adds that in New South Wales, in 1890, there was one insane person in every 377, in South Australia 1 in 410, and in England 1 in 343, of the general population. Dr. Dick, in a previous report, suggests the following influences as perhaps explaining the comparatively high rate in Victoria:—(1) The facilities afforded by the Victorian lunacy system for safely and cheaply disposing of weak-minded persons who have become a burden to their proper guardians. (2) The poorhouse system of Great Britain having no equivalent here. (3) The standard of mental unsoundness in use, which leads to many persons suffering only from old age, and harmless as regards themselves or others, being certified to as insane. (4) The mortality amongst patients being low, which results in an accumulation of the old and incurable. (5) The nomadic tendencies of the population, whereby they become exposed to some of the most potent causes of mental disease.

Percentage
of
recoveries
and deaths,
and dura-
tion of resi-
dence in
asylums.

792. Since the opening of the first Asylum in 1848, 21,524 persons have been admitted, viz., 12,669 males, and 8,855 females. The proportion who recovered was $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of males and $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of females, whilst $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively were relieved, $20\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 per cent. were not improved, 30 and 19 per cent. died, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 per cent. still remain under the care of the Institution. Of those discharged recovered in 1891, as many as 75 per cent. had been in the Asylum for less than 12 months, 14 per cent. from 1 to 2 years, and 8 per cent. from 2 to 5 years; whilst of those who died 46 per cent. had not been resident 12 months, 26 per cent. had been resident between 1 and 5 years, 11 per cent. between 5 and 10 years, 5 per cent. between 10 and 15 years, and the same proportion for the periods 15 to 20 and 20 to 25 years, but only 2 per cent. were in longer than 25 years. Nearly a third of those who died were between the ages of 60 and 90 years of age.

793. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was not so low in 1891 as in 1890, but was below the average, the proportion having been 4,121* per 10,000 admitted as against a proportion of 3,925 in 1890, and an average, during the 24 years ended with 1891, of 4,298. The proportion of recoveries was higher than in two of the other Australasian colonies, or than in England and Wales, as is shown by the following figures:—

Recoveries of lunatics, Australia and England.

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.†

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
1. New South Wales (1890)	4,206	4. England and Wales (1890)	3,859
2. Queensland ...	4,163	5. New Zealand ...	3,766
3. Victoria (1891) ...	4,121	6. South Australia (1890)	3,340

794. It has been noticed that in South Australia, England and Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, the proportion of recoveries of female patients is greater than that of male patients; but in Queensland and New South Wales the reverse has been the case, the proportion of recoveries of males in these colonies having been greater than that of females.

Recoveries of male and female lunatics.

795. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Victorian asylums during 1891 was 809 per 10,000, or 1,008 in the case of males, and 564 in that of females. The proportion for both sexes was higher than that during the years 1886 or 1890 in the asylums of the other countries named, except England and Wales, as is thus shown:—

Deaths of lunatics, Australasia and England.

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.*
1. England and Wales (1890)	1,033
2. Victoria (1891)	809
3. South Australia (1890)	790
4. Queensland (1886)	657
5. New South Wales (1890)	652
6. New Zealand (1886)	636

796. The following are stated to have been the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria for the last five years:—

Causes of insanity.

* Males 3,981, females 4,308, per 10,000 admissions of either sex.
† Figures taken from the Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 TO 1891.

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.											
	Males.						Females.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Total.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Total.
MORAL.												
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	3	8	3	9	7	30	21	18	14	14	20	87
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	15	21	12	15	13	76	...	3	5	2	7	17
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads), and overwork	18	11	18	10	10	67	14	5	13	9	11	52
Religious excitement ...	7	7	8	13	6	41	10	8	6	12	10	46
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	2	1	3	1	8	3	10	5	4	5	27
Fright and nervous shock ...	1	1	1	3	1	7	9	2	10	4	7	32
Paresis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
PHYSICAL.												
Intemperance in drink ...	69	71	60	52	53	305	27	14	20	13	15	89
„ sexual ...	1	...	1	1	3	6	...	2	3	...	...	5
Venereal disease ...	1	...	1	3	2	7	...	...	2	1	1	4
Self-abuse ...	17	22	20	18	20	97	...	1	...	...	2	3
Sunstroke ...	14	19	9	13	18	73	5	2	1	4	6	18
Accident or injury (including surgical operations)	14	16	8	8	17	63	2	1	2	5	8	18
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	15	25	22	90
Puberty ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	5
Lactation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	2	11
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	10	5	4	31
Typhoid fever ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Change of life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	9	11	27
Fevers ...	3	4	5	9	3	24	1	...	2	8	6	17
Privation and starvation ...	3	4	4	...	6	17	...	2	2	2	...	6
Old age ...	9	23	23	10	39	104	10	15	18	7	13	63
Epilepsy ...	1	2	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	1	2	3
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	5	5
Otherbodily diseases or disorders	8	16	37	17	15	93	6	8	15	14	14	57
Previous attacks ...	36	49	55	33	65	238	17	51	42	10	42	162
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	4	12	15	7	10	48	11	15	1	10	23	60
Brain disease ...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital defect ascertained	9	10	10	6	13	48	12	8	14	1	6	41
Habitual use of opium ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ascertained causes ...	4	4	1	6	7	22	10	...	5	22	5	42
Unknown ...	129	73	110	198	97	607	101	78	56	124	64	423
Not Insane ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	367	375	402	438	427	2,009	290	263	264	311	318	1,446

797. An Act was passed in 1888* authorizing the establishment of Inebriate Asylums, where persons addicted to the excessive use of alcohol could be received either as voluntary patients or under legal compulsion, the general direction and control of the establishments being vested in the Lunacy Department. There are two of these asylums in Victoria, one at Beaconsfield for men† only, and the other at Northcote for women only. The number of patients admitted during the year to these institutions was 75, viz., 56 males and 19 females. Of those admitted, 37 males and 18 females entered for the first time, while the remaining 19 males and 1 female were inmates at some time previously. Seventy-nine patients were discharged during the year, and 14 remained in the institutions at its close. The following particulars respecting these institutions have been taken from the report of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for 1891:—

But few patients having applied for admission to the asylum at Northcote during the first half of the year, and the division of the Beaconsfield establishment set apart for females having also been little used, it was decided about the middle of the year to close the latter, and open Northcote for women only. It was intimated that the asylum was prepared to receive female inebriates, who might either be paying or non-paying according to their circumstances. As a result only 14 patients came under treatment at Northcote during the remaining part of the year. The expense involved in keeping the retreat open was, as a consequence, altogether incommensurate with the benefits conferred, amounting at the end of the year to £783, from which sum, however, £92 paid by patients has to be deducted. The retreat at Beaconsfield showed somewhat larger results, 66 male and 12 female patients having been treated there during the year, or a daily average of 11 patients. Maintenance cost £1,399, and £965 was received from patients. It will be seen that these institutions have entailed a considerable loss, and without some change in the present system of working them, little improvement in a financial sense is to be looked for.

One of the most obvious faults of the Act is the absence of any power to enforce payment where an agreement has been made, and through this cause a number of patients or their friends have evaded their just monetary responsibilities. The authority entrusted to certain officials to rescind orders of detention should be exercised under greater limitations. Were the staff also more easily moved, appointments and discharges being made according to requirements, and without undue formalities, needless expenditure would often be avoided. The maintenance of two establishments, each with a distinct staff of leading officers, is also an evident cause of unnecessary delay.

798. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind, henceforth to be known as “The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind,” occupies a site on the St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, which is valued by the Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions at £13,325. The Commission gave it as their opinion that proximity to the metropolis results in an injurious effect upon discipline and morals, and that the purposes of the institution would be better served if it were removed

* *The Inebriate Asylums Act 1888*, now embodied in *Consolidated Act* (54 Vict. No. 1,101.)

† Formerly there was also a division for females, but about the middle of the year 1891, as stated below, the division was closed, and the inmates transferred to Northcote.

into the country. The following information respecting this Asylum, for the year ending 30th June, 1892, has been furnished by the superintendent and secretary :—

The institution is intended to impart an education of a religious, general, and industrial character to the youthful blind of the colony of Victoria, with a view of making them good citizens and self-supporting. It is not, however, in any sense a home or asylum for indigent or sick blind, as is sometimes erroneously supposed. The institution, which is governed by a board of management of 12 members, has just completed the first quarter century of its existence, which circumstance led the board of management in their recent report to review the work of that period, concluding that while the time mentioned had amply tested its resources, it had also demonstrated the necessity of re-modelling its system in some directions in order to keep pace with modern work in this peculiar sphere. Hence they have during the past year re-cast many of their arrangements, and introduced new and improved bye-laws for its future working, which it is confidently hoped will result in greatly increased usefulness for the institution, provided funds can be obtained to carry it on adequately.

At the commencement of the year the number of pupils was 123, and 4 former pupils were then employed as journeymen, making a total of 127. During the year 7 have been admitted, 27 discharged, and 1 died. At the close of the year there were 102 pupils and 4 journeymen, making a total of 106 then enjoying the benefits of the institution. The total number received into the institution since its establishment is now 359.

The number of pupils in the educational department at the close of the year was 34, viz., 17 boys and 17 girls. The education given, by means of the Braille System, is similar to the curriculum of the State schools, and comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, history, grammar, and composition, with the addition of lessons from the Old and New Testament.

In the musical department the increased facilities for practice now available have placed this department in a much more satisfactory condition than hitherto, and the whole of the pupils have made most gratifying progress during the year. On the resignation of some of the visiting teachers, two masters, who previously only gave a portion of their time, have been engaged permanently, one as musical director and teacher of the organ and piano, and the other as choir master and teacher of vocalization. Another master has also been engaged to take charge of piano tuning, stringed instruments, and the piano pupils, while an ex-pupil continues in charge of the brass band. The number of pupils under tuition is 61, 4 of whom assist in teaching, 40 are learning the piano, 10 stringed instruments, 8 wind instruments, 7 piano tuning, and 7 the organ; 19 also receive special vocal training. The senior choir consists of 22 members, and the junior choir of 21. During the past year 50 concerts and 16 band performances have been given, yielding a total net profit of £838. A larger number of concerts than usual were given during the year in the hope of gaining an extra amount from this source, but, owing doubtless to the prevailing depression, the proceeds were only slightly in excess of the average.

In the Industrial Department 14 of the inmates are taught basket-making, 7 brush-making, 4 mat-making, 3 netting, and almost all the elder female inmates are engaged to some extent in knitting, wool-work, etc. The only portion of the domestic work now done by inmates is that in the laundry, of which they will be relieved as early as possible, and transferred to the various industrial branches. The total proceeds of the sales for the year were £1,263, which is about the average amount; the expenses, however, have been considerably lighter.

The financial year opened with an overdraft of £1,050 and closed with one of £597, which result was brought about by a determined effort to raise extra funds, and rigid economy in expenditure, to such an extent as to seriously hamper the proper working of the asylum. The building account, however, shows a much less satisfactory result, since the year opened with an overdraft of £2,588 and closed with one of £3,742, owing to the fact that, to meet the increasing demands on the

space, large additions have been necessary during the past two years, as well as important sanitary improvements. At 30th June, 1892, therefore, the overdraft on the combined accounts named was £4,340, but so slowly did income flow in that this was increased to over £5,000 by 31st December.

799. The Deaf and Dumb Institution also occupies a site on the St. Kilda Road, which is valued by the Commission on Charities at £22,000, and that Commission considers that it might be advantageously removed to the country, where the deaf mutes might and should be taught garden and farm work. The following information has been supplied by the Superintendent:—

Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.

During the year the health of the inmates has been exceptionally good, not a single case of serious illness having occurred.

The number of pupils at the commencement of the year was 59. Since then 9 have been admitted, and 1 former pupil re-admitted, whilst 9 have been discharged, thus making the number on the roll on 30th June, 1892, 60—viz., 33 boys and 27 girls. The total number received since the institution was first established is 317.

The committee are anxious that every deaf and dumb child in the colony should receive the benefits of the institution, and as there is accommodation for a large increase of pupils, they urge the parents of children afflicted in this way to send them on to school as soon as possible after they have reached the age of seven years.

The receipts, considering the depression which the colony has been passing through, and the fact that many of the annual subscribers have been unable to renew their subscriptions this year, are on the whole very satisfactory.

The total receipts for the year, including the Government grant of £1,600, amounted to £3,725, and the expenditure to £3,425. The liabilities at the close of the year amounted to £259, and the assets to £300, thus showing a credit balance on the year's transactions of £41.

The sum of £849, received from legacies, has been added to the endowment account, making a total to this fund of £9,567. This amount is invested, and the interest only is used for maintenance purposes.

The late superintendent, who had been connected with the institution ever since its commencement, finally retired at the end of June, 1892.

During the year it was considered advisable to have the institution incorporated, and the necessary bye-laws, having been prepared and gazetted, were approved of and adopted at the Annual Meeting of subscribers held in July last.

800. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. It received 312 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1891, making, with 41 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 353 treated. The patients discharged numbered 310, of whom 287 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 14 to be incurable. The number of out-patients during the year was 19,603.

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

Children's
Hospital.

801. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 41 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1891, 711 patients were admitted; and 624 were discharged, 59 died, and 59 remained at its close.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

802. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1891, the number of infants admitted was 71, besides which 52 were under the care of the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 22, and 26 were discharged; thus the number remaining under the control of the institution at the end of the year was 75, of whom 41 were boarded out. Besides the infants, there were 82 mothers in the institution during the year, of whom 60 were discharged, and 22 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,338, of which £250 was from Government, and £1,088 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,369.

Royal
Humane
Society of
Austral-
asia.

803. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society," for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, also of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed the title of "The Royal Humane Society," and in 1885 it was incorporated as "The Royal Humane Society of Australasia." Its objects are stated to be—(1) To bestow rewards on all who promptly risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the Society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia. (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by rewards all who, through skill and perseverance, are, under Providence, successful. (4) To collect information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. The following information respecting the operations of this society has been supplied by its secretary, Mr. William Hamilton:—

"In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 1,174 cases, and made 1,005 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1892, 157 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 62 certificates, 38 bronze medals, 3 silver medals, and the Clarke silver medal, were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,366 6s. 11d., and the expenditure to £576 0s. 8d. The institution has placed and maintains 383 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1892, 60 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 22 for similar acts in New South Wales, 4 in Queensland, 16 in New Zealand, and 1 in South Australia. The society has 184 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—41 in New South Wales, 33 in New Zealand, 34 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, 5 in Western Australia, and 75 in Victoria. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. The exertions of the society to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea induced the Board of Trade to appoint a Special Committee to consider the subject."

804. An Australian Health Society was established in Melbourne in 1875, and still maintains a vigorous existence. It consists of about 360 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries (one being a lady), and 15 members of council. Its objects are—(1) To create and educate public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) to induce and assist people, by personal influence, example, and encouragement, to live in accordance with the recognized laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) to seek removal of all noxious influences deleterious to public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society issues (*gratis*) pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets, bearing upon the subject of health and disease; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges for the delivery of public lectures, the annual recurrence of which is considered by many a welcome event, as is evidenced by the large audiences they succeed in attracting. Recently the ladies' committee organized a weekly class for ladies at South Melbourne, at which, during seven weeks, lectures were given by Dr. Grace Clara Stone on hygiene generally, including also domestic economy and the abuse of drugs. About 50 attended the class, and seven passed a rather severe subsequent examination, and were presented with certificates at the society's half-yearly public meeting. It is intended to hold similar classes and examinations in other suburbs. The receipts of the society for 1891-2 amounted to £131, and the expenditure to about the same amount. No pecuniary aid is received from the Government, the work of the society being carried on by subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards.

Health
Society.

Charity Or-
ganisation
Society.

805. A Charity Organisation Society has been established in Melbourne, its objects being—(1) Promotion of co-operation in charitable work; (2) direction of the stream of charity to the deserving; (3) discouragement of indiscriminate giving; (4) exposure of sturdy beggars and professional impostors; (5) adequate inquiry before relief and compilation of records; (6) distribution of immediate relief *in kind* pending arrangements with existing charities; (7) inquiry upon the request of any charitable institution; (8) fostering the establishment of provident dispensaries; (9) encouragement of charitable effort in localities where no suitable societies are in existence. The business of the society is managed by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the business of the society and for their own government. This council consists of a representative of each of the charities, and of twenty members to be elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income of the year ended 30th June, 1892, was £1,926, the expenditure £2,168, and the balance carried forward was £117. In the income and expenditure are included amounts received (£1,311) and paid (£1,232) on account of works on contract undertaken for the Lands and Survey Department in connexion with the unemployed. The new cases investigated by the society during the year numbered 1,704, the result of the inquiry being that 731 were set down as satisfactory, 459 as unsatisfactory, and 514 as doubtful. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognize natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to infant. The society has rendered important service by organizing intercolonial conferences on charity, which have proved highly successful, both in point of number of delegates attending, in the merit of the papers contributed, and in the value of the suggestions made to the Colonial Legislatures. The society was also prominently before the public in 1891 in connexion with the "unemployed" agitation. It investigated the whole question, at the invitation of the Hon. the Premier of the colony, and claims to have reduced the difficulty to its true dimensions. A

sub-committee has had under consideration a scheme for establishing labour colonies on the German plan, with the object of providing work for the unemployed in agricultural and other labour. With this view a suitable block of Crown land is being surveyed, and the Minister of Lands has given the assurance that an application for the right of temporary occupation will receive every consideration and encouragement the *Land Act* will allow. The objects of the labour colony are thus defined by the society:—"Vagrants and homeless wanderers, winter out-of-works, resourceless men pressed out of overcrowded callings, ruined spendthrifts, and even disgraced members of decent society, are gathered in the country and employed in agricultural and other labour. The only restriction on admission (beyond that of insufficient space) is the agreement to submit to the regulations. The only real punishment known is dismissal from the settlement. There is no compulsion to enter or to remain. The existence of these 'colonies,' however, enables the really charitable member of society to refuse to encourage mendicancy and pauperization. At the present moment, the only thing society in Victoria can do to the man who asks assistance on the undeniable plea of utter helplessness is to make a pauper or a criminal of him. The labour colony would discipline him to habits of industry and sobriety, would teach him a useful calling, would feed and clothe him well, and would send him out into the world again with a sufficient capital of experience and accrued earnings to give him a fair start in life again."

806. Since 1872 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1891-2 was 393. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,537—viz., £100 grant from Government, £643 from the Penal Department, and £794 from private sources; and the expenditure to £1,323.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid
Society.

807. There are 5 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 2 are wholly, and 3 partly, maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants' Training School. The two Government schools are merely Receiving Depôts; it being the long-established policy of the

Industrial
Schools.

Department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, to foster homes. The wards of the Department for Neglected Children at the end of 1891 numbered 3,355. Of these, only 46 were in the Government Receiving Depôts, 13 in the Probationary School, and 54 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 1,665 were boarded out or adopted, 624 were placed with relatives on probation, and 953 were at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1891 numbered 390, viz., 234 boys and 156 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected	204	153
Having committed a punishable offence	25	3
Uncontrollable	5	...
	—	—
Total	234	156
	—	—

808. Children, however young, are boarded-out from the Receiving Depôts after a detention of only a few days, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1891 was 1,665, or 96 fewer than at the end of the previous year; and there were besides 624* in 1891, as against 600 in 1890, who were placed with friends on probation, without wages. In addition to these, 953* children at the end of 1891, as against 808 at the end of 1890, were at service or apprenticed.

809. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Schools, there are also 4 Reformatory Schools, 2 of which are Protestant institutions, and 1 a Roman Catholic institution. The other (for boys) receives both Protestant and Roman Catholic inmates. These schools are intended for children who have been convicted of crime; and criminal children committed by magistrates to Industrial Schools may be transferred thereto, and, in like manner, children not found to need reformatory restraints may be transferred to the care of the Department for Neglected Children. The number of children in reformatories at the commencement of the year 1891 was 127, and during the year there were 73 new committals, etc., thus making a total of 200. At the end of the year 154 children—83 boys and 71 girls—remained in the institutions. Of the boys, 83 were in the reformatory at Ballarat, and of the girls, 18 were in the reformatory

* Including Reformatory wards.

at Coburg, 28 were in the assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh, and 25 in the Brookside Protestant school.

810. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected and offending children amounted in 1891 to £40,936, as against which £1,492 was received for maintenance from parents, and £326 was derived from the sale of farm produce, etc., or £1,818 in all, which leaves £39,118 as the net amount expended by Government. The total number of children under supervision on 31st December was 3,509; of this number 1,765 neglected children and 167 offending children were being maintained, the former at an average net cost per head of £16 2s. 1d., and the latter at £34.

Cost of maintenance of industrial and reformatory children.

811. Of the 1,025 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1891, 215 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 430 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 95 at the Melbourne Refuge; 30 at the Ballarat Home; 27 at the Geelong Refuge; 117 at the South Yarra Home; and 111 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat. Moreover, 69 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, 22 to the Temporary Home for Friendless and Fallen Women, Collingwood, 14 to the Ballarat Home, and 11 to the Geelong Refuge, but of the total number 11 died during the year. One woman from the Magdalen Asylum, 5 from the South Yarra Home, 1 from the Geelong Refuge, and 16 from the Elizabeth Fry Retreat, were discharged for misconduct; and 2 in the Magdalen Asylum died. Besides these numbers, 158 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends; 257 left voluntarily; 87 were sent to other institutions; 1 at the Ballarat Home, 1 at the Geelong Refuge, and 3 at the Melbourne Refuge were married; and 18 were otherwise discharged. At the end of the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 475, of whom 313 were in the Magdalen Asylum. The objects of these institutions are (1) To provide a refuge for women who have fallen into vice, and who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue; (2) To reclaim such women from evil courses, and fit them to become useful members of society; (3) To assist in procuring situations for such women, or in otherwise providing for them on leaving the institution. The late Commission on Charities, in their final report, drew attention to the waste of energy and funds, by the existence of sister institutions of this class, as various refuges might readily be worked together with economy and efficiency. The Commission also considered that the site of the Melbourne Refuge, valued at £10,400,

Refuges for fallen women.

was too prominent and valuable for such a purpose, and that the inmates ought to be removed to the country, where there would be no necessity to place them within prisonlike walls, and where an institution might be conducted on home principles, which would tend more to the reformation of the inmates than the present system.

Con-
valescent
Homes.

812. In addition to the hospitals referred to in previous paragraphs, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 62 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1891 was 16; 669 were admitted, and 660 were discharged, during the year; and 25 remained at its close. The receipts in 1891 amounted to £2,466, of which £300 was from Government; and the expenditure to £2,101, of which £1,337 was for maintenance, and £599 for buildings and repairs.

Governesses'
Institute
and Mel-
bourne
Home.

813. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 cubic feet of space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1891 numbered 109, of whom 56 were needlewomen and servants, and 53 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £680, and the expenditure to £681.

Free Dispen-
saries.

814. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1891. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1891, numbered 5,426, viz., 1,785 males and 3,641 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 17,869. The total receipts amounted to £814, of which £275 was from Government and £539 from private sources. The total expenditure was £761.

Benevolent
Societies.

815. Forty-six benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1891. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered about 18,914;* the receipts amounted to £16,972, of which £5,995 was from Government and £10,977 from private sources; and the expenditure to £16,833.

Night
Shelters.

816. At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 20,827 cases were accommodated during the year 1891-2, viz., 8,566 of men, 11,415 of women, and 846 of children. The expenses were £191,

* In the case of one Society, the number of families only was returned, viz., 320, and these have been reduced to individuals on the assumption that there were 5 persons to a family.

which was defrayed out of the “General Charity Fund,” but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

817. The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established for about 20 years, its object being to prevent cruelty to animals by enforcing the existing laws, by procuring such further legislation as may be found expedient, and by exciting and sustaining an intelligent public opinion regarding man’s duty to the lower animals. In 1891 the cases dealt with by the society numbered 858, of which 516 were for cruelty to horses; in connection with these, there were 152 prosecutions, which resulted in 142 persons being fined, 1 sent to prison without the option of a fine, and 9 dismissals. The receipts during the year amounted to £757, and the expenditure to £513.

Society for the Protection of Animals.

818. There is no poor law in Victoria, nor is one required, as happily pauperism does not exist here in the same sense as in the countries of the old world. The official returns of paupers in England and Wales are stated to be those showing the number of persons relieved exclusive of vagrants, and of pauper inmates of lunatic asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses. By the following figures, taken from a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, it would appear that, although the proportion of paupers to the population is still large in England and Wales, it has materially diminished of late years :—

Pauperism in England and Wales.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857 TO 1890.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Paupers Relieved in last week of each year.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1857	19,256,516	936,815	48·6
1862	20,371,013	1,105,234	54·3
1867	21,677,525	980,421	45·2
1872	23,096,495	838,636	36·3
1877	24,699,539	685,218	27·7
1882	26,413,861	740,907	28·0
1887	28,247,151	758,146	26·8
1890	29,407,649	703,951	23·9

819. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is to provide, by means of small periodical payments, for medical and monetary relief during sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves or their wives.

Friendly Societies.

The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878, 1888, and the last two years :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

	1878.	1888.	1890.	1891.
Number of Societies	34	32	32	32
„ Branches	756	930	1,003	1,048
Average number of members ...	45,552	75,586	86,450	89,269
Number of members sick ...	8,207	11,227	14,806	17,693
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	89,602	115,906	128,431
Deaths of members	467	790	925	1,001
„ of registered wives	291	383	434	454
Income of sick and funeral fund ...	£78,863	£149,838	£172,434	£177,383
„ incidental fund*	£83,016	£132,090	£147,729	£160,208
Total income	£161,879	£281,928	£320,163	£337,591
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	£59,325	£96,027	£121,068	£126,583
„ incidental fund	£80,725	£131,715	£147,639	£160,753
Total expenditure	£140,050	£227,742	£268,707	£287,336
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	£372,598	£727,918	£839,494	£890,294
„ „ incidental fund	£16,310	£40,329	£40,575	£40,030
Amount invested—Sick and funeral fund	...	£675,220	£787,775	£843,649
„ „ Incidental fund	...	£29,662	£30,647	£31,281
Total invested	£348,703	£704,882	£818,422	£874,930

Growth of Friendly Societies.

820. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that, whilst during the thirteen years ended with 1891 the number of members increased by 96 per cent., and the total annual expenditure by 105 per cent., the total annual income of the sick and funeral fund increased by as much as 125 per cent.; also that no less a sum than £517,696 was added to the sick and funeral fund in the same period, or an increase of 139 per cent. on the amount (£372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sickness and death rates.

821. In proportion to the number of effective members of Friendly Societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1891 was somewhat above the average. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed numbered 10·5 in that year, as compared with 9·9 in 1890, and an average of 9·1 during the nine years ended with 1891. The death rate in 1891 was also above the average, the deaths per 1,000 members having numbered 11·21 in 1891, as compared with 10·70 in 1890, and 10·86 on an average during the ten years ended with 1891.

* This fund is applied to the payment of medical attendance and medicine, and expenses of general management.

822. Friendly Societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,094), as amended by the Act of 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1,232), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary was, some years since, appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.*

Valuations
of Friendly
Societies.

823. In all the Australasian colonies the number of members of Friendly Societies is about 240,000, and they possess funds to the value of about 2 millions and a half sterling, or about £10 3s. per head. The following is a statement of the number of societies, branches, and members, also the total amount of funds to the credit of such societies, in the several colonies, at the latest date for which particulars have been supplied :—

Friendly
Societies
in Austral-
asia.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of separate Societies.	Number of Branches.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Capital per Member.
					£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1891	32	1,048	90,403	961,932	10 12 10
New South Wales ...	1891	11	702	61,555	436,227	7 1 9
Queensland ...	1890	15	215	14,891	114,884	7 14 4
South Australia ...	1891	10	444	38,763	417,441	10 15 5
Western Australia † ...	1891	6	21	968	12,555	12 19 5
Tasmania ...	1890	15	94	9,466	65,158	6 17 8
New Zealand ...	1890	12	357	26,379	451,573	17 2 5
Total ...	...	...	2,881	242,425	2,459,770	10 2 11

* For full particulars relating to the valuation and operation of Friendly Societies in Victoria, see Annual Reports of the Government Statist of the Proceedings in connection with Friendly Societies, published by the Government Printer, Melbourne.

† Approximate.

APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1891.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1891.

Colony.	Area in Square Miles. ¹	Estimated Population ² on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	87,884	606,035	551,643	1,157,678	91·02	13·173
New South Wales ..	309,175	630,870	534,430	1,165,300	84·71	3·769
Queensland ..	668,224	232,558	177,772	410,330	76·44	·614
South Australia ³ ..	379,805	164,993	155,730	320,723	94·39	·844
„ North. Territory	523,620	4,711	332	5,043	7·05	·010
Western Australia ..	975,920	32,223	21,057	53,285	65·34	·055
Total ..	2,944,628	1,671,395	1,440,964	3,112,359	86·21	1·057
Tasmania ..	26,375	80,917	71,702	152,619	88·61	5·787
New Zealand ..	104,471	336,174	297,884	634,058	88·61	6·069
Grand Total ..	3,075,474	2,088,486	1,810,550	3,899,036	86·69	1·268

NOTE.—Aborigines are not included, except in the case of New South Wales, and a few in Victoria and Tasmania. The estimated or enumerated numbers on the 5th April, 1891, in the following colonies were as subjoined :—Victoria, 565 ; New South Wales, 8,280 ; South Australia, 23,789 ; Western Australia, 6,245 ; Tasmania (half-castes), 139 ; New Zealand (Maoris), 41,993, viz., 22,861 males and 19,132 females. No attempt was made at the census of 1891 to estimate the number of Aborigines in Queensland ; in 1881 they were estimated at about 20,600.

¹ The areas here given, except in the case of New Zealand, are the results of planimetrical calculations made in the office of the Surveyor-General, Melbourne. The area of New Zealand is made up of North Island, 44,468 square miles ; Middle Island, 58,525 ; South Island, 665 ; Chatham Islands, 375 ; Auckland Islands, 329 ; Campbell Islands, 71 ; Antipodes Islands, 20 ; Bounty Islands, 5 ; Kermadec Islands, 13 square miles.

² On the 30th June, 1892, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,162,756 ; that of New South Wales, 1,182,500 ; that of South Australia, 324,424 ; and that of New Zealand, 639,482.

³ In subsequent tables the Northern Territory, except when specially stated, is not included.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1891.

Colony.	Births of—			Deaths of—			Marriages. ¹	Per 1,000 of Mean Population—Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.		Births.	Deaths.	Mar-riages. ¹	Numeri-cal.	Per cent.
Victoria ..	19,598	18,907	38,505	10,666	7,965	18,631	8,780	33·57	16·24	7·66	19,874	106·67
New South Wales	20,386	19,072	39,458	9,558	6,728	16,286	8,457	34·50	14·24	7·40	23,172	142·28
Queensland ..	7,506	7,209	14,715	3,344	1,826	5,170	2,905	36·35	12·77	7·18	9,545	184·62
South Australia ..	5,481	5,256	10,737	2,252	1,959	4,211	2,315	33·82	13·26	7·29	6,526	154·98
Western Australia	938	848	1,786	580	289	869	413	34·85	16·96	8·06	917	105·52
Total ..	53,909	51,292	105,201	26,400	18,767	45,167	22,870	34·33	14·74	7·46	60,034	132·92
Tasmania ..	2,510	2,461	4,971	1,324	910	2,234	988	33·37	15·00	6·63	2,737	122·52
New Zealand ..	9,377	8,896	18,273	3,787	2,731	6,518	3,805	29·01	10·35	6·04	11,755	180·35
Grand Total ..	65,796	62,649	128,445	31,511	22,408	53,919	27,663	34·43	14·03	7·20	74,526	138·22

¹ The numbers in these two columns doubled give the total number of *persons* married and the number married in proportion to every 1,000 of the mean population.

TABLE III.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1891.
(As Recorded.)

Colony.	Number of Immigrants.			Number of Emigrants. ¹			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. ²		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria.. ..	41,537	20,911	62,448	36,033	17,139	53,172	5,504	3,772	9,276
New South Wales	48,760	21,159	69,919	36,456	15,617	52,073	12,304	5,542	17,846
Queensland ..	13,090	5,679	18,769	11,822	5,070	16,892	1,268	609	1,877
South Australia ..	11,990	4,694	16,684	9,272	3,535	12,807	2,718	1,159	3,877
Western Australia	4,971	1,375	6,346	2,093	568	2,661	2,878	807	3,685
Total ..	120,348	53,818	174,166	95,676	41,929	137,605	24,672	11,889	36,561
Tasmania ..	18,129	9,186	27,315	14,010	7,223	21,233	4,119	1,963	6,082
New Zealand ..	9,427	5,004	14,431	11,396	6,233	17,629	-1,969	-1,229	-3,198
Grand Total	147,904	68,008	215,912	121,082	55,385	176,467	26,822	12,623	39,445 ³

NOTE.—The numbers of assisted and free immigrants were as follow :—Victoria, *nil* ; New South Wales, 190 ; Queensland, 2,676 ; South Australia, *nil* ; Western Australia, 134 ; Tasmania, *nil* ; New Zealand, 44 ; total, 3,044.

¹ The figures in these columns generally understate the truth. Many persons leave the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

² In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, the figures in these columns are too high, except where the minus sign (–) appears, indicating that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed, when the figures are too low.

³ According to Imperial returns, the net emigration from the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1891 was 10,104, or little more than one-fourth of the excess of immigrants over emigrants shown in the table.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1891.
(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

Colony.	Public Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue.
	Taxation. ¹	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	3,252,638 ²	613,451	3,306,580	499,327 ²	671,592	8,343,588
New South Wales ..	2,916,344	2,266,636	3,407,963 ³	648,552	796,690	10,036,186 ⁴
Queensland	1,502,304	514,352	1,000,082	216,122	173,127	3,405,987
South Australia ..	829,748	258,996	1,285,276	209,828	245,605	2,829,453
Western Australia ..	264,055	101,980	63,001	31,335	37,299	497,670
Total	8,765,089	3,755,415	9,062,902	1,605,165	1,924,313	25,112,884
Tasmania	502,139	84,145	168,046	73,150	55,718	883,198
New Zealand	2,179,739 ²	335,428 ⁵	1,114,055	330,662 ²	186,347	4,146,231
Grand Total ..	11,446,967	4,174,988	10,345,003	2,008,977	2,166,378	30,142,313

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria and New Zealand, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland, also in those of some of the other colonies. See also Note 4.

¹ The amounts in this column are made up of Customs and Excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes ; duties on bank notes ; duty stamps ; legacy, succession, and probate duties ; property and income taxes ; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax ; but excluding fees and charges for special services rendered. Over three-fourths of the taxation in Australasia as a whole is levied by means of Customs duties.

² The proportion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from “Taxation” and “Post and Telegraphs” has been roughly estimated, there being no means of obtaining the exact figures.

³ Inclusive of tramways, £300,579 ; but exclusive of revenue collected for Victoria and Queensland, steamship companies, etc., £31,320.

⁴ Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £262,060—viz., £37,023, for drawbacks and refunds of duty ; £31,320, railway revenue collected for the Victorian and Queensland Governments, steamship companies, etc. ; and about £193,717 being other revenue returned, etc.

⁵ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £18,215.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1891—*continued.*
(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

Colony.	Proportion of Revenue derived from—					Amounts per Head.	
	Taxation.	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Taxation.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	38·98	7·35	39·63	5·99	8·05	7 7 3	2 17 5
New South Wales ..	29·06	22·58	33·96	6·46	7·94	8 15 6	2 11 0
Queensland ..	44·11	15·10	29·36	6·35	5·08	8 8 3	3 14 3
South Australia ..	29·33	9·15	45·42	7·42	8·68	8 15 6	2 11 6
Western Australia	53·06	20·49	12·66	6·30	7·49	9 14 3	5 3 1
Total ..	34·90	14·96	36·09	6·39	7·66	8 4 5	2 17 5
Tasmania ..	56·85	9·53	19·03	8·28	6·31	5 18 7	3 7 5
New Zealand ..	52·57	8·09	26·87	7·98	4·49	6 11 8	3 9 3
Grand Total	37·98	13·85	34·32	6·66	7·19	7 17 3	2 19 9

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1891.

Colony.	Public Expenditure on—					Total Expenditure
	Railways (Working Expenses).	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	2,462,582	742,666	1,649,009	..	4,274,442	9,128,699
New South Wales ..	2,427,119 ¹	694,634	1,905,016	4,564	5,297,340	10,328,673 ²
Queensland ..	629,138	344,966	1,148,047 ³	5,959	1,547,222	3,675,332
South Australia*	656,087	193,963	843,260	..	1,075,043	2,768,353
Western Australia ..	68,348	41,242	62,724	..	263,309 ⁴	435,623
Total ..	6,243,274	2,017,471	5,608,056	10,523	12,457,356	26,336,680
Tasmania ..	147,896	78,480	263,853	..	361,330	851,559
New Zealand ..	727,609	253,080	1,597,362 ⁵	..	1,557,493	4,135,544
Grand Total ..	7,118,779	2,349,031	7,469,271	10,523	14,376,179	31,323,783

Colony.	Proportion of Total Expenditure expended on—					Total Expenditure per Head.
	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	26·98	8·14	18·06	..	46·82	8 1 1
New South Wales ..	23·50	6·73	18·44	·04	51·29	9 0 8
Queensland ..	17·12	9·38	31·24	·16	42·10	9 1 7
South Australia*	23·70	7·01	30·46	..	38·83	8 11 8
Western Australia..	15·69	9·47	14·40	..	60·44	8 10 0
Total ..	23·71	7·66	21·29	·04	47·30	8 12 5
Tasmania ..	17·37	9·22	30·98	..	42·43	5 14 4
New Zealand ..	17·59	6·12	38·63	..	37·66	6 11 4
Grand Total..	22·73	7·50	23·85	·03	45·89	8 3 5

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures relate in each colony, also for remarks in reference to the practice of swelling the returns of some of the colonies by including refunds of revenue, etc., on both sides of the account, see note to last table.

* Including the Northern Territory.

¹ Inclusive of Tramways, about £162,200; also £75,000, being first instalment towards redemption of loan of £1,000,000 for "Reconstruction and improvement of rolling-stock and permanent way."

² See footnote (4) to last table. Treasury Bills repaid, £150,000, are not included.

³ Interest only.

⁴ Including £14,048, paid into the Sinking Fund for the redemption of loans.

⁵ Exclusive of charges for the Sinking Fund (viz., £282,300), formerly charged to revenue, but now met by debentures raised for the purpose.

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1891.

Colony.	Expenditure from Loans on—						Total Expenditure from Loans.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, etc.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	2,786,562	627,557	..	13,076	..	..	3,427,195
New South Wales ..	3,011,356 ¹	690,061 ³	75,327	217,465	..	755,958	4,750,167 ²
Queensland ..	854,808	15,550	3,092	106,264	21,499	295,046	1,296,259
South Australia* ..	264,005	75,069 ³	52,948	10,394	..	86,453	488,869
Western Australia ..	43,226	972	9,973	6,258	..	17,565	77,994
Total ..	6,959,957	1,409,209	141,340	353,457	21,499	1,155,022	10,040,484
Tasmania ..	254,321	..	252,797 ⁴	.. ⁴	..	54,543	561,661
New Zealand ..	143,957	893	95,079	5,210 ⁵	1,533	99,652	346,324
Grand Total ..	7,358,235	1,410,102	489,216	358,667	23,032	1,309,217	10,948,469

Colony.	Proportion Expended from Loans on—						Expenditure from Loans per Head.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, etc.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	81·31	18·31	..	·38	..	..	3 0 6
New South Wales ..	63·39	14·53	1·59	4·58	..	15·91	4 3 1
Queensland ..	65·94	1·20	·24	8·20	1·66	22·76	3 4 1
South Australia* ..	54·00	15·36	10·83	2·13	..	17·68	1 10 4
Western Australia ..	55·42	1·25	12·79	8·02	..	22·52	1 10 5
Total ..	69·32	14·04	1·41	3·52	·21	11·50	3 5 8
Tasmania ..	45·28	..	45·01	..	..	9·71	3 15 5
New Zealand ..	41·57	·26	27·45	1·51	·44	28·77	0 11 0
Grand Total ..	67·21	12·88	4·47	3·27	·21	11·96	2 17 1

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the year ended 30th June, and those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. * Including the Northern Territory.

¹ Inclusive of Tramways, £140,366.

² Exclusive of £246,400, loans paid off.

³ Including expenditure on Sewerage—£303,595 in New South Wales.

⁴ In Tasmania, the expenditure on Harbours, etc., is included with that on Roads and Bridges.

⁵ Including expenditure on Defences.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1891.

(On the 31st December.)

Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—							
	Railways and Tramways	Electric Telegraphs.	Water Supply and Sewerage.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours Rivers, Light-houses, Docks, etc.	School Buildings	Defence Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	34,149,606	..	6,782,765	108,043	626,018	1,105,557	100,000	766,908
New South Wales ¹	33,781,537	740,561	5,240,572	663,074	2,961,725	559,323	931,741	1,046,129
Queensland ..	17,475,174	827,866	21,674,593	863,556	1,942,977	.. ³	188,553	925,573
South Australia*	11,366,903	848,081	3,288,800	1,428,284	1,389,562	680,300 ⁴	250,645	471,425
West'rn Australia	875,724	238,336	8,697	59,653	75,878	..	..	167,819
Total ..	97,648,944	2,654,844	16,995,427	3,122,610	6,996,160	2,345,180	1,520,939	3,377,854
Tasmania ..	3,626,643	113,971	..	..⁵	1,916,337 ⁵	131,128	128,189	659,717
New Zealand ⁶ ..	14,257,828	634,420	563,358	3,515,925	889,165	..	429,719 ⁷	2,175,543
Grand Total	115,533,415	3,403,235	17,558,785	6,638,535	9,801,662	2,476,308	2,078,847	6,213,114

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see page 451.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1891—*continued*.

(On the 31st December.)

Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—			Total Public Debt.			Proportion of Total Debt contracted for Railways and Telegraphs.
	Immigration.	Other Services. ⁸	Unapportioned. ⁹	Amount. ¹⁰	Average per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.	
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.		per cent.
Victoria ... ..	..	..	..	43,638,897	37 13 11	5·23	78·25
New South Wales ¹	549,264	48,047	2,199,576	48,771,549	41 17 1	4·86	70·78
Queensland	2,734,886	397,336	2,426,620	29,457,134	71 15 9	8·65	62·13
South Australia*	..	621,000	788,300	21,133,300	64 17 5	7·47	57·80
Western Australia	..	2,694	184,793	1,613,594	30 5 8	3·24	69·04
Total	3,284,150	1,069,077	5,599,289	144,614,474	46 9 3	5·76	69·36
Tasmania	235,714	179,241	..	6,990,940	45 16 2	7·92	53·51
New Zealand ⁶ ...	2,145,967	1,552,863	12,548,280	38,713,068	61 1 1	9·34	38·47
Grand Total	5,665,831	2,801,181	18,147,569	190,318,482	48 16 3	6·31	62·49

NOTE.—The amounts set down are exclusive of temporary Treasury Bills in aid of revenue—£2,223,884 in New South Wales, £500,000 in South Australia, and £119,350 in Tasmania. The figures for New Zealand relate to the 31st March, 1892.

* Including the Northern Territory.

¹ The figures for New South Wales were derived from a statement showing the gross expenditure from the Loan Account as follows:—Gross expenditure of net proceeds of loans (exclusive of redemption loans), £49,160,040, less amount overdrawn (after allowing for balance of recent loan to be brought to account), £835,764—apportioned under various heads according to loan expenditure during 1891, plus the net deficiency on floating loans, £2,282,337, the net result being £50,606,613; from which is deducted £1,681,940 for loans paid off out of revenue, and £153,124 net contribution from revenue towards covering deficiencies—apportioned according to the expenditure under the various heads—the balance representing the debt outstanding at the end of the year, £48,771,549.

² Including £1,405,456, loans to local bodies, chiefly for Waterworks, but also for Roads and Bridges.

³ Included with other public works.

⁴ Including other buildings.

⁵ The amount for Roads and Bridges is included with that for Harbours, etc.

⁶ The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870—the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp Duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1891 has been entered as "Unapportioned."

⁷ In New Zealand, a portion of the expenditure on "Defences" is included under the head of "Harbours," etc., and a portion is under the head of "Unapportioned."

⁸ In New South Wales, the amount under this head was expended on public works on behalf of Queensland when it formed part of New South Wales; in Queensland, Treasury Bills; in South Australia, £591,000 on general public works for the Northern Territory, and £30,000 deficiencies in revenue; in New Zealand on land purchases (presumably from the Maoris) £1,248,876, rates on native lands £60,052, and £218,500 deficiencies in revenue. From the amount returned for Tasmania, debentures redeemed, amounting to £105,350, have been deducted, since the purposes were not specified for which the original loans thereby paid off were raised.

⁹ Consisting of deficiencies in floating loans (the whole in New South Wales, £1,753,470 in Queensland, and £1,021,472 in New Zealand), loans not accounted for in New Zealand, and unexpended balances in some cases. In Victoria deficiencies in floating loans are distributed over the heads for which the loans were raised.

¹⁰ As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possesses an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st March, 1892, to £1,035,449; the net liability of that colony was, therefore, £37,677,619, or £59 8s. 6d. per head of population, equal to nine times the revenue. The Sinking Funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £156,100; Western Australia, £99,325; Tasmania, £145,004.

TABLE VIII.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1891.

Colony.	Total Value of—		Value per Head of—		Exports of Home Produce.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	21,711,608	16,006,743	18 18 7	13 19 1	11 7 2	81·38
New South Wales	25,383,397	25,944,020	22 3 11	22 13 9	18 9 1	81·34
Queensland ..	5,079,004	8,305,387	12 10 11	20 10 4	19 14 3	96·07
South Australia ..	9,956,542	10,512,049	31 7 3	33 2 3	14 15 2	44·57
Western Australia	1,280,093	799,466	24 19 7	15 12 0	15 7 10	98·66
Total ..	63,410,644	61,567,665	20 13 11	20 1 11	15 10 7	77·29
Tasmania ..	2,051,964	1,440,818	13 15 6	9 13 5	9 3 8	94·94
New Zealand ..	6,503,849	9,566,397	10 6 7	15 3 10	14 18 6	98·26
Grand Total	71,966,457	72,574,880	18 14 7	18 17 9	15 3 8	80·40

Colony.	Proportion of Total Imports from—			Proportion of Total Exports to—		
	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Victoria ..	41·24	40·21	18·55	49·94	30·78	19·28
New South Wales ..	41·68	43·84	14·48	34·13	44·73	21·14
Queensland ..	55·40	37·33	7·27	39·82	59·32	·86
South Australia ..	28·89	59·87	11·24	43·04	46·90	10·06
Western Australia ..	44·42	45·68	9·90	53·50	29·73	16·77
Total ..	40·68	44·63	14·69	40·78	43·24	15·98
Tasmania ..	31·92	65·94	2·14	26·36	73·46	·18
New Zealand ..	67·19	15·58	17·23	74·64	17·83	7·53
Grand Total ..	42·82	42·61	14·57	44·96	40·49	14·55

NOTE.—There is reason to believe that both imports and exports are over-valued in most of the colonies. See Report to *Australasian Statistics*, 1884.

TABLE IX.—SHIPPING, 1891.

Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria ..	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245	5,091	4,715,109
New South Wales ..	3,021	2,821,898	3,100	2,872,338	6,121	5,694,236
Queensland ..	607	502,794	563	494,324	1,170	997,118
South Australia ..	1,140	1,287,644	1,130	1,288,902	2,270	2,576,546
Western Australia ..	310	533,433	288	512,122	598	1,045,555
Total ..	7,609	7,484,633	7,641	7,543,931	15,250	15,028,564
Tasmania ..	785	514,706	793	529,900	1,578	1,044,606
New Zealand ..	737	618,515	744	625,807	1,481	1,244,322
Grand Total ..	9,131	8,617,854	9,178	8,699,638	18,309	17,317,492

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890-91.

Colony.	Miles Open.*			In Course of Construc- tion.	Capital Cost ¹ of Lines Open for Traffic.	
	At End of Year.		Average.		Amount.	Average per Mile Open.
	Total.	Per 1,000 Inha- bitants.				
				miles.	£	£
Victoria	2,764	2·39	2,650	143	35,518,871	12,850
New South Wales.. ..	2,182	1·87	2,182	154	31,768,617	14,559
Queensland	2,195	5·35	2,141	102	15,101,617	6,880
South Australia†	504 1,162	} 5·19	1,638	..	11,398,839	6,842
Western Australia	203						3·81	203	369	905,974	4,463
Total	9,010	2·90	8,814	768	94,693,918	10,510
Tasmania ²	377	2·47	369	47	3,093,037	8,204
New Zealand	1,869	2·95	1,855	170	14,656,691	7,842
Grand Total	11,256	2·89	11,038	985	112,443,646	9,990

Colony.	Revenue Account.						
	Gross Receipts.		Working Expenses.			Net Receipts.	
	Amount.	Per Train Mile.	Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Per Train Mile.	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost. ³
Victoria	£ 3,298,567	d. 64·63	£ 2,310,645	70·05	d. 45·27	£ 987,922	2·90
New South Wales ..	2,974,421	84·88	1,831,371	61·57	52·26	1,143,050	3·67
Queensland	908,704 ⁴	56·51	645,597	71·05	40·15	263,107	1·81
South Australia† ..	1,223,999	77·94	617,179	50·42	39·30	606,820	5·59
Western Australia ..	67,760	48·48	63,884	94·23	45·71	3,876	·43
Total	8,473,451	71·05	5,468,676	64·54	45·85	3,004,775	3·28
Tasmania ²	169,050	44·65	147,944	87·51	39·07	21,106	·70
New Zealand	1,115,431 ⁵	88·92	706,517	63·34	56·32	408,914 ⁵	28·3
Grand Total	9,757,932	71·96	6,323,137	64·80	46·63	3,434,795	3·15

Colony.	Traffic.							
	Train Mileage.		Passenger Journeys.			Goods and Live Stock.		
	Total.	Per Head.	Number. ⁶	Average per—		Tons Carried.	Average Tonnage per—	
				Mile Open.	Train Mile.		Mile Open.	Train Mile.
Victoria	12,249,747	10 68	57,996,039	21,885	4·73	4,425,609	1,670	·36
New South Wales ..	8,410,421	7·35	18,341,678	8,406	2·18	3,802,849	1,743	·45
Queensland	3,859,009	9·53	4,181,060	1,953	1·08	812,754 ⁷	380	·21
South Australia† ..	3,769,225	11·87	5,627,653	3,436	1·49	1,174,114	717	·31
Western Australia ..	335,456	6·55	508,304	2,504	1·52	91,476	465	·28
Total	28,623,858	9·34	86,654,734	9,831	3·03	10,309,802	1,170	·36
Tasmania ²	908,694	6·10	725,724	1,967	·80	161,141	437	·18
New Zealand	3,010,489	4·78	5,596,069	3,017	1·86	2,122,987	1,144	·71
Grand Total	32,543,041	8·47	92,976,527	8,423	2·86	12,593,930	1,141	·39

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see page 454.

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890-91—*continued*.

NOTE.—The figures for all the colonies, except Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, relate to the year ended 30th June, 1891; those for the two former being for the calendar year 1891, and those for the latter for the year ended 31st March, 1892.

* The gauges in use are as follow:—5ft. 3in. in Victoria; 4ft. 8½in. in New South Wales; 5ft. 3in., but chiefly 3ft. 6in., in South Australia; and 3ft. 6in. in the other colonies.

† Exclusive of Palmerston Line, Northern Territory, 146 miles, on a 3ft. 6in. gauge, opened for traffic on the 1st October, 1889. The returns for the twelve months were as follow:—Cost (including interest during construction and expenses of floating loans), £1,145,530; working expenses, £13,910; gross receipts, £15,310; train mileage, 31,470; number of passengers, 4,515; goods and live stock, 2,426 tons. Of the receipts for South Australia (Proper), as much as £517,587 was derived from the Broken Hill Line.

¹ The amounts included in these columns generally represent the actual expenditure on construction, irrespective of the cost of floating loans, and without regard to the deficiencies below or premiums received above the nominal amount of loans for railway purposes as contracted by the different colonies. The figures for South Australia, however, include all discounts and expenses incurred in floating loans.

² Including the Tasmanian Main Line, 122 miles, purchased by the Government in 1890, at a total cost (including purchase money, expenses of litigation, etc.) of £1,135,968.

³ The calculations in this column are based on the average capital cost for the year.

⁴ Including £40,000 on account of services rendered to the Post and Telegraph Department, £9,430 for services rendered to other Departments, and £19,982 credited for non-paying traffic.

⁵ Exclusive of Postal services, valued at about £26,000.

⁶ The number of passenger journeys have been carefully computed for all the colonies (except Western Australia) on the following uniform basis:—There has been allowed 720 journeys for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single ticket issued to adults and youths; and one-half of those numbers respectively for tickets issued to boys and girls. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 557,550 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly *contract* tickets available for all lines. The numbers given differ in many cases from those returned by the various colonies, which are not compiled in a uniform manner. From the Victorian Railway figures 13,974,846, added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system, have been deducted. In comparing the traffic in Victoria and New South Wales the large metropolitan tramway and steamboat traffic in these colonies must also be taken into account.

⁷ Exclusive of live stock.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS.—In addition to Government lines, there were also private lines, as follow, in the colonies named:—New South Wales, 81 miles; South Australia, 18; Western Australia, 453; Tasmania, 48; New Zealand, 142 miles.

TRAMWAYS.—These are not included in the foregoing table. On the 30th June, 1892, there were 47½ miles of street tramways (chiefly cable), in the metropolis of Victoria, constructed by a municipal trust at a cost (to 31st December, 1891) of £1,671,966, but leased to a company, which works the lines, the receipts from which in 1891-2 amounted to £511,915, and the passengers carried numbered 43,825,439; in New South Wales, 48 miles of street tramways (chiefly steam), constructed by the Government at a cost of £1,099,659, the gross receipts for the year being £305,090, the working expenses £248,591, and the estimated number of passengers carried (allowing 2½d. for each) 24,416,989; in Queensland, 23½ miles, including 8½ of street lines; and in Western Australia, 8 miles of Government lines. There are other lines in the colonies named, but of less importance.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1891-2.

Colony.	Length Open.	Capital Cost.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Mean Capital Cost
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	
Victoria	2,903	37,048,300	3,095,122	2,138,139	956,983	2·64
New South Wales	2,185	33,312,608	3,107,296	1,914,252	1,193,044	3·67
Queensland	2,320	16,046,851	1,052,536	639,502	413,034	2·65
S. Australia (Proper)	1,660	11,714,434	1,213,290	652,941	560,349	4·85
„ (Northern Territory)	146	1,154,034	15,221	11,665	3,556	·31

TABLE XI.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1891.

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Number passing through the Post Office (counted once).				Revenue. ²	Expendi- ture ³ (Post and Tele- graph).
		Letters and Post Cards.		Newspapers. ¹			
		Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.	Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.		
						£	£
Victoria	1,729	*62,526,448	*55·90	*22,729,005	*20·32	512,316	670,254 ⁴
New South Wales ..	1,385	64,153,600	56·10	42,517,300	37·18	661,607	718,323
Queensland... ..	903	15,345,842	37·91	11,896,148	29·39	224,876	326,881
South Australia ..	629	17,836,092	56·18	8,883,103	27·98	210,243	193,963
Western Australia ..	188	3,904,772	76·20	2,976,895	58·09	31,336	41,243
Total.. ..	4,834	163,766,754	53·45	89,002,451	29·05	1,640,378	1,950,664
Tasmania	315	5,852,381	39·29	5,376,142	36·09	92,568	85,227
New Zealand ..	1,231	26,537,545	42·14	11,312,200	17·96	320,081	268,343
Grand Total ..	6,380	196,156,680	51·05	105,690,793	27·50	2,053,027	2,304,234

NOTE.—The numbers given for letters and newspapers represent those posted in the colony (counted once), added to those received from abroad. Owing to the difficulties of distinguishing telegraphic from postal revenue and expenditure, they are now shown in a combined form.

* Figures for 1890, those for 1891 not having been compiled.

¹ Subject to certain regulations and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales and Queensland travelled free to any of the Australasian Colonies, and in Western Australia to places within the colony itself. In the other colonies a small postage fee was charged on newspapers.

² Including commission on money orders. The revenue for New South Wales includes £29,877 for postage on letters, and £17,185 for telegrams O.H.M.S.; but the values of Government and other correspondence, not charged for in the case of most of the other colonies, were as follow:—Victoria, about £64,000 for letters, and £5,808 for telegrams; Queensland, £32,778 for telegrams; New Zealand, £63,530 for letters, and £24,840 for telegrams. In other cases the information was not available.

³ Exclusive of interest on Savings' Banks Deposits.

⁴ The expenditure includes cost of printing books, forms, and stamps by the Government Printer; but is exclusive of expenditure on buildings and on construction and maintenance of telegraph lines, which, it is believed, is not taken into account in the case of all the other colonies.

TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES, 1891.

Colony.	Telegraphs.				Telephones and Private Wires.			
	Miles open at end of the Year. ¹		Telegrams Transmitted.	Net Amount Received.	Number of Public Exchanges.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Subscribers—Exchange and Other.	Amount Received.
	Line.	Wire.						
Victoria ..	7,170	13,989	3,065,351	£ 135,312	11	8,731 ²	2,439	£ 38,384
New South Wales ..	13,879	24,780	3,578,807	181,952	*	³	*	16,579
Queensland ..	9,973	17,622	1,076,673	93,223	*	*	639	4,210
South Australia ..	5,640	10,432	985,633 ⁴	95,636 ⁵	6	2,275	958	* ⁵
Western Australia ..	2,921	3,546	199,140	12,679	2	591	150	1,084
Total ..	39,583	70,369	8,905,604	518,802	*	*	*	60,257
Tasmania ..	2,082	3,543	387,802	32,576	3	496	689	3,528
New Zealand ..	5,349	13,235	1,968,264 ⁶	87,545 ⁶	18	2,603	3,083	22,642
Grand Total	47,014	87,147	11,261,670	638,923	*	*	*	86,427

NOTE.—The extent open embraces, besides cables worked by companies, not only lines under the control of the Postal Department, but also those managed by the Railway authorities, which are often largely availed of by the public.

* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished, or is incomplete.

¹ Including miles of Railway Telegraphs, as follow:—Victoria—line 3,017, wire 4,874; New South Wales, line 2,182 (the wires belong to Postal Department); Queensland, length not stated; South Australia—line 107, wire, 2,012; Western Australia, length not stated; Tasmania—line 360, wire, 549; Telephone line and wire are excluded, except in the case of New South Wales. Cables are included, as follow:—Tasmania, 365 miles, worked by a public company; New Zealand, 226 miles.

² Including 810 miles, used solely for railway purposes.

³ Included with telegraph wire.

⁴ Including international telegrams of other colonies, viz., 35,206 outward and 32,794 inward telegrams.

⁵ In the case of South Australia the telegraph revenue includes telephone revenue. The revenue has fallen off as compared with the previous year in consequence of reduced rates between England and Australia.

⁶ Inclusive of Cable.

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1891.

Colony.	Sold by Auction, Private Contract, etc.			Selected under System of Deferred Payments. ¹	Granted without Purchase.	Total Extent Wholly or Conditionally Alienated.
	Area.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Average Price per Acre.			
	acres.	£	£ s. d.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria ..	8,665	87,991	10 3 1	99,231	338	108,234
New South Wales ..	50,921 ²	167,465	3 5 9	1,280,901	2,016	1,333,838
Queensland ..	45,467	53,934	1 3 9	252,728	239	298,434
South Australia ..	8,649	6,670	0 15 5	..	..	8,649
Western Australia ..	15,523	26,003	1 13 6	85,800	8,951	110,274
Total ..	129,225	342,063	2 12 11	1,718,660	11,544	1,859,429
Tasmania ..	412	2,588	6 5 8	30,649	112	31,173
New Zealand ..	56,060	53,568	0 19 1	36,604	209,432 ³	302,096
Grand Total ..	185,697	398,219	2 2 11	1,785,913	221,088	2,192,698

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see page 457.

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1891—*continued*.

Colony.	Up to the end of 1891.—Extent—			At the end of 1891.—Extent—	
	Alienated in Fee Simple. ⁴		In Process of Alienation under System of Deferred Payments. ⁵	Alienated or in Process of Alienation.	Neither Alienated nor in Process of Alienation.
	Sold.	Granted without purchase.			
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria ..	16,310,984	15,498	6,140,806	22,467,288	33,778,472
New South Wales	23,367,505	3,123,094	19,241,365	45,731,964	152,140,036
Queensland ..	10,576,268	67,733	1,945,461 ⁶	12,589,462	415,073,898
South Australia ..	7,494,949	449,124	4,858,107 ⁶	12,802,180	565,389,820
Western Australia	5,179,147	*	222	5,179,369	619,409,431
Total ..	62,928,853	*	32,185,961	98,770,263	1,785,791,657
Tasmania ..	*	*	*	4,729,498	12,150,502
New Zealand ..	13,361,784	6,651,831 ⁷	484,952	20,498,567	46,362,897 ⁸
Grand Total ..	*	*	*	123,998,328	1,844,305,056

* Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished or cannot be completed.

¹ The purchase money for selected land varies in the different colonies from 10s. to 30s. per acre, payable by annual instalments (generally without interest) extending over a period of 10 or 20 years. For particulars of the terms and conditions under which such land is acquired, see Part "Production," *ante*.

² Including 33 acres, being balance of land exchanged for various purposes, for which no money consideration was received.

³ Of this area 132,871 acres were granted to Natives, or Europeans who purchased from them, under Native Land Acts.

⁴ Including only that of which the purchase has been completed.

⁵ Exclusive of the extent estimated to have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions, etc., except in the case of Western Australia.

⁶ Including land held under leases with right of purchase on certain conditions, viz., 1,415,862 acres in Queensland, and over 4,027,304 acres in South Australia.

⁷ These figures relate partly to lands in respect to which Crown grants have been issued either to the original Maori possessors, or to Europeans or Maoris who have purchased from them, under certain Native Land Acts.

⁸ Of this extent, about 14,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris, or to Europeans who have purchased from them; and 1,019,404 acres were held under "Perpetual Lease."

TABLE XIV.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1891.

Colony.	At the end of 1891.				Gross Enrolment of Scholars during 1891.		
	Number of State Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Males.	Females.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	2,233	1,898	2,964	4,862	131,282	122,187	253,469
New South Wales ..	2,457	2,223	2,204	4,427	121,750	111,969	233,719
Queensland ..	639	699	805	1,504	40,232	36,905	77,137
South Australia ..	552	406	700	1,106	26,900 ¹	24,881 ¹	51,781
Western Australia ..	106 ²	53	138	191	2,722	2,623	5,345
Total ..	5,987	5,279	6,811	12,090	322,886	298,565	621,451
Tasmania ..	244	202	272	474	10,372	8,835	19,207
New Zealand ..	1,255	1,323	1,742	3,065	82,658 ¹	76,276 ¹	158,934
Grand Total ..	7,486	6,804	8,825	15,629	415,916	383,676	799,592

NOTE — For footnotes to this table see page 458.

TABLE XIV.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1891—continued.

Colony.	Scholars in Average Daily Attendance during the Year.			Net Enrolment. (Estimated).	Expenditure on State Education. ³			Expenditure per head of—	
	Total Number	Number to each Teacher	Percentage of Scholars on the Rolls.		Amount contributed by—		Total.	Mean Population.	Scholars in Average Attendance.
					State. ⁴	Parents, etc., in Fees.			
					£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	141,126	29	55·68	218,081	731,919	2,447 ⁵	734,366	0 12 10	5 4 1
New South Wales	122,528	28	52·43	205,673	502,278	75,913	578,191	0 10 1	4 14 5
Queensland ..	45,004	30	58·34	67,966 ¹	175,875	..	175,875	0 8 8	3 18 2
South Australia	29,801	27	57·55	47,094	90,865	26,667	117,532	0 7 5	3 18 11
Western Australia	3,910	20	73·15	5,345	12,563	1,460 ⁶	14,023	0 5 6	3 11 9 ⁷
Total ..	342,369	28	55·09	544,159	1,513,500	106,487	1,619,987	0 10 7	4 14 8
Tasmania ..	9,680	20	50·40	13,491	34,609	10,563	45,172	0 6 1	4 13 4
New Zealand ..	97,058	32	61·07	133,000	364,666	1,866 ⁸	366,532	0 11 8	3 15 6
Grand Total	449,107	29	56·17	690,650	1,912,775	118,916	2,031,691	0 10 7	4 10 6

NOTE.—The State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular) in all the colonies, and Western Australia is now the only colony which grants assistance to denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand ; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age differs in the various colonies—in Victoria it is from 6 to 13 years ; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14 ; in Queensland, from 6 to 12 ; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13. For further particulars relating to the educational systems of the various colonies, see Part “Social Condition,” *ante*.

¹ Estimated.

² Including 19 assisted schools.

³ The figures under this head represent the cost of State (Primary) Education, including expenditure on Head Office, staff, and inspection, but exclusive only of expenditure on buildings (either for repairs or erection) and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be separated.

⁴ Portions of the amounts in this column are derived from Education Reserves, etc., viz., about £7,545 in South Australia, and £34,742 in New Zealand.

⁵ For extra subjects.

⁶ Exclusive of amounts received by assisted schools, which were not returned.

⁷ In Government schools only. The average amount also paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 8s. 11d.

⁸ In the figures for New Zealand, amounts received by Boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1891-2.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

* * The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February and March in each year. The present returns are for those months of 1892. In calculating the rates of tillage per head, the population on the 31st December, 1891, has been taken.

Colony.	Number of Acres under Tillage.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.
Victoria ..	2,687,575	2·32
New South Wales	1,179,621	1·01
Queensland ..	258,004	·63
South Australia	2,533,291	7·90
Western Australia	131,900	2·48
Total ..	6,790,391	2·19
Tasmania ..	516,930	3·39
New Zealand ..	1,565,231	2·47
Grand Total	8,872,552	2·28

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1891-2.—LAND IN CULTIVATION—*continued.*

Colony.	Number of Acres under—									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other ¹ Cereals.	Pota- toes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage. ²	Other Tillage. ³
Victoria	1,332,683	190,157	45,021	8,230	31,614	57,334	369,498	25,295	184,184	443,559
New South Wales	356,666	12,958	4,459	174,577	1,017	22,560	163,738	8,281	365,501	69,864
Queensland ..	19,306	715	739	101,598	995	9,173	30,655	1,988	10,760	82,075
South Australia	1,552,423	12,637	11,461	..	4,290	6,892	304,171	12,314	23,935	605,168
West. Australia	26,866	1,301	3,738	23	400	531	28,534	1,004	238	69,265
Total ..	3,287,944	217,768	65,418	284,428	38,316	96,490	896,596	48,832	584,618	1,269,931
Tasmania ..	47,584	28,360	2,650	..	10,220	16,393	45,445	29	209,697	156,552
New Zealand ..	402,273	323,503	24,268	5,447	14,282	27,266	46,652	..	542,517 ⁴	179,018
Grand Total ..	3,737,801	569,636	92,336	289,875	62,818	140,149	988,693	48,911	1,336,832	1,605,501

NOTE.—Land in fallow is included in the total area under tillage in all the colonies, except New South Wales; but land under permanent artificial grasses is not included in Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. See also Notes 2, 3, and 4.

¹ Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.

² In addition to crops sown for the purpose of being cut green for cattle, this column contains the following areas laid down in permanent artificial grass in the colonies named:—Victoria, 174,982 acres; New South Wales, 333,238 acres; South Australia, 17,519 acres; Western Australia, only small area; Tasmania, 208,596 acres. In Queensland, where it is not so included, the area returned is 20,921 acres. For extent of such land in New Zealand, see Note 4.

³ This column embraces land in fallow as well as land under crop. The following are the areas in fallow included in the returns of such colonies:—Victoria, 395,189 acres; New South Wales, not returned; Queensland, 15,375 acres; South Australia, 588,083 acres; Western Australia, 67,691 acres; Tasmania, 25,257 acres; New Zealand, 140,454 acres. Total, 1,232,799 acres. The following is a statement of the acreage under various crops included in the same column, also of the produce so far as it has been given:—

Miscellaneous Crops.

Victoria—	Acres.	Produce.	South Australia—	Acres.	Produce.
Turnips, carrots, parsnips, and beet ..	731	8,670 tons	Hops	—	217 cwt.
Mangel-wurzel ..	922	16,160 „	Almond trees, No.	118,587	—
Onions	2,661	14,682 „	Orange „ „	63,631	—
Tobacco	545	2,579 cwt.	Olive „ „	48,228	—
Chicory	215	1,509 tons	Raisins	—	1,020 cwt.
Hops	771	6,513 cwt.	Gardens and orchards	14,422	—
Grass seeds	2,861	43,985 bush.	Honey, No. hives	24,735	—
Gardens and orchards (including market gardens) ..	38,238	—	Tasmania—Turnips ..	2,887	21,225 tons
N.S. Wales—Tobacco	886	9,314 cwt.	Mangel-wurzel ..	944	12,176 „
Sugar cane	22,262	—	Gardens and orchards	107,702	—
Of which productive	8,623	185,205 tons of cane.	Fenced and cleared land, not strictly under tillage, devoted to pastoral purposes ..	114,871	—
Oranges	11,370	10,417,500 doz.	New Zealand—		
Gardens and orchards	28,746	—	Mangolds, beet, carrots, parsnips, etc. ..	5,377	—
Queensland—Sugar cane	50,948	—	Hops	639	—
Of which crushed	36,821	51,219 tons of sugar.	Tobacco	6	—
Arrowroot	237	682,252 lbs.	Gardens and orchards	29,235	—
Oranges	1,423	1,090,804 doz.	Other crops	3,307	—
Bananas	3,897	11,644,769 „	Land broken up, but not under crop ..	140,454	—
Pineapples	1,138	543,415 „			
Tobacco	790	7,704 cwt.			
Cotton	90	48,746 lbs.			
Sweet Potatoes ..	2,805	15,657 tons			
Gardens and orchards	3,300	—			

⁴ In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 7,357,229 acres—of which about one-half had been, and the other half had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor is it included in the total area under tillage, as in the majority of the other colonies. Were the whole so placed, it would bring the land under tillage up to 8,922,460 acres, or to 14.07 acres per head of the population. The green forage entered above consists of 118,484 acres of green oats, 422,354 acres of turnips, and 1,679 acres of green maize.

TABLE XVI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1891-2.—PRODUCE OF CROPS.

Colony.	Bushels raised of—					Tons raised of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Pota-toes.	Hay.
Victoria	13,679,268	4,455,551	844,198	461,957	776,691	200,523	514,406
New South Wales ..	3,963,668	276,259	93,446	5,721,706	16,419	61,326	209,322
Queensland	392,309	16,669	21,302	3,077,915	33,895	25,018	58,842
South Australia ..	6,436,488	80,876	107,183	..	68,655	27,824	193,317
Western Australia ..	295,526	18,214	48,594	483	8,000 ²	1,595	28,534
Total	24,767,259	4,847,569	1,114,723	9,262,061	903,660	316,286	1,004,421
Tasmania	937,680	876,573	71,686	..	240,656	63,000	67,164
New Zealand	10,257,738	11,009,020	688,683	238,746	337,181	162,046	67,361
Grand Total ..	35,962,677	16,733,162	1,875,092	9,500,807	1,481,497	541,332	1,138,946

Colony.	Gallons of Wine made.	Bushels per Acre of—					Tons per Acre of	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals. ¹	Pota-toes.	Hay.
Victoria	1,554,130	10·26	23·43	18·75	56·13	24·57	3·50	1·39
New South Wales ..	913,107	11·11	21·32	20·96	32·77	16·14	2·72	1·28
Queensland	168,526	20·32	23·31	28·83	30·30	34·07	2·73	1·92
South Australia ..	801,835	4·15	6·40	9·35	..	16·00	4·04	·64
Western Australia ..	166,664	11·00	14·00	13·00	21·00	20·00 ²	3·00	1·00
Total	3,604,262	7·53	22·26	17·04	32·56	23·58	3·28	1·12
Tasmania .. ..	..	19·71	30·91	27·05	..	23·55	3·84	1·48
New Zealand .. ..	..	25·50	34·03	28·38	43·83	23·61	5·94	1·44
Grand Total ..	3,604,262	9·62	29·38	20·31	32·78	23·58	3·86	1·15

Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.
Estimated.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1891-2.

*** The Live Stock Statistics are collected in October in Western Australia, and in most of the other colonies simultaneously with the Agricultural Statistics, in the months of February and March.

Colony.	Number of—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Victoria	440,696	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780
New South Wales ..	459,755	2,046,347	61,831,416	253,189
Queensland	399,364	6,192,759	20,289,633	122,672
South Australia ¹ ..	188,587	399,077	7,646,239	81,948
Western Australia ..	40,812	133,690	1,962,212	25,930
Total	1,529,214	10,583,977	104,657,648	770,519
Tasmania	31,312	167,788	1,664,118	73,520
New Zealand ²	211,040	831,831	18,227,186	308,812
Grand Total ..	1,771,566	11,583,596	124,548,952	1,152,851

¹ Exclusive of the Northern Territory of South Australia.

² The figures for New Zealand are those returned at the Census of April, 1891. They include 42,912 cattle, 262,763 sheep, and 86,259 pigs belonging to the Maoris.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1891-2—*continued*.

Colony.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.
Victoria	5·01	38	20·62	156	147	1,117	3·26	25
New South Wales	1·49	39	6·62	176	200	5,306	·82	22
Queensland	·60	97	9·27	1,509	30	4,945	·18	30
South Australia ¹	·50	59	1·05	124	20	2,384	·22	26
Western Australia	·04	77	·14	251	2	3,682	·03	49
Total	·63	49	4·37	341	43	3,368	·32	25
Tasmania	1·19	21	6·36	110	63	1,090	2·79	48
New Zealand ²	2·02	33	7·96	131	174	2,875	2·96	49
Grand Total	·69	46	4·54	297	49	3,198	·45	30

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see page 460.

TABLE XVIII.—WOOL PRODUCE, 1891.

Colony.	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool used in Manufacture in the Colony.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value, at 1s. 4d. per lb.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Victoria	90,776,713	3,372,154	164,805,907	7,165,092	2,474,441	164,963
New South Wales	12,163,554	385,493	340,691,382	11,312,980	500,000 ¹	33,333
Queensland .. ..	..	..	80,992,900	3,453,548	130,000 ¹	8,667
South Australia	19,990,033	627,361	66,977,214	2,166,125	100,000 ¹	6,666
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	8,783,073 ²	329,365 ²	..	..
Total	122,930,300	4,385,008	662,250,476	24,427,110	3,204,441	213,629
Tasmania	220 ¹	10	9,378,173	418,460	165,000	11,000
New Zealand	8,861	239	106,187,114	4,129,686	2,918,073	194,538
Grand Total	122,939,381	4,385,257	777,815,763	28,975,256	6,287,514	419,167

Colony.	Wool Production, 1891.				Proportion of Exports of Wool to Total General Exports.	Average Export Price per lb.
	Quantity. ³		Value.			
	Total.	Average to each Sheep in the Colony.	Total.	Average per Head of Population.		
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£ s. d.	per cent.	d.
Victoria	76,503,635	5·92	3,957,901	3 9 0	44·76	10½
New South Wales ..	329,027,828	5·32	10,960,820	9 11 8	43·61	8
Queensland	81,122,900	4·00	3,462,215	8 11 1	41·58	10½
South Australia ..	47,087,181	6·16	1,545,430	4 17 4	20·61	7¾
Western Australia ..	8,783,073	4·48	329,365	6 8 7	41·20	9
Total	542,524,617	5·18	20,255,731	6 12 3	39·68	8¾
Tasmania	9,542,953	5·73	429,450	2 17 8	29·04	10¾
New Zealand	109,096,326	5·99	4,323,985	6 17 4	43·17	9¼
Grand Total	661,163,896	5·31	25,009,166	6 10 2	39·92	9

¹ Estimated.² Including wool exported in 1890 but not returned until 1891, viz. :—2,656,252 lbs. valued (9d. per lb.) at £99,609.³ These figures are made up of the sum of the total quantities exported from and used for manufactures in, less the quantities imported by, the respective colonies. The wool referred to is, of course, not homogeneous in quality, some being greasy and some washed and scoured. The Government Statistician of New South Wales has estimated that the equivalent weight in greasy wool of the whole clip for that colony was 351,912,000 lbs.

TABLE XIX.—GOLD PRODUCE.

Colony.	Gold raised—					
	Prior to 1891.		During 1891.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Quantity.	Value. ¹
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
Victoria	56,839,359	227,357,436	576,400	2,305,600	57,415,759	229,663,036
New South Wales ..	10,247,098*	38,075,182*	153,336	558,306	10,400,434	38,633,488
Queensland	7,438,475	26,034,663	576,439	2,017,536	8,014,914	28,052,199
South Australia† ..	303,179	1,174,296	35,533	125,529	338,712	1,299,825
Western Australia ..	158,298	601,532	30,311 ²	115,182	188,609	716,714
Total	74,986,409	293,243,109	1,372,019	5,122,153	76,358,428	298,365,262
Tasmania	588,673	2,238,683	48,769	182,884	637,442	2,421,567
New Zealand	11,818,221	46,425,629	251,996	1,007,488	12,070,217	47,433,117
Grand Total	87,393,303	341,907,421	1,672,784	6,312,525	89,066,087	348,219,946

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland express the quantity and value of all the gold known to have been raised in those colonies since the period of its first discovery in Australia in 1851; those for South Australia are estimated chiefly from the returns of the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, and partly from the export returns; those for New Zealand express the total exports of gold from the earliest period; and those for Tasmania express the quantity known to have been raised since 1866, there being no record of the gold raised prior to that period. There being no reliable returns of the gold raised in Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been estimated roughly at 100,000 oz., to which have been added the quantities which have since appeared in the export returns of the colony, which, however, are admittedly very defective.

* Figures amended since last publication. † Including Northern Territory.
¹ The purity, and consequently the value, of gold varies considerably in different localities. In Victoria the average value is set down as £4 per oz., in Western Australia as £3 16s., and in Queensland as £3 10s. per oz. Standard gold (i.e., 22 carats fine) is worth £3 17s. 10½d., and pure gold £4 4s. 11½d. per oz.
² Quantity declared for export only.

TABLE XX.—PUBLIC SAVINGS BANKS, 1891.
(Including both Trustee and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Colony.	On the 31st December.				Rates of Interest allowed to De- positors.
	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.		
	Total.	Per 100 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
			£	£ s. d.	per cent.
Victoria	305,559	26·39	5,670,137	18 11 2	4
New South Wales	158,426	13·60	5,342,135	33 14 5	4 and 5
Queensland	46,259	11·27	1,660,753	35 18 0	4
South Australia	76,091	23·72	2,100,672	27 12 2	5
Western Australia	3,564	6·69	46,181	12 19 2	3¾
Total	589,899	18·98	14,819,878	25 2 5	3¾ to 5
Tasmania	26,916	17·64	554,417	20 12 0	3 to 5
New Zealand	126,886	20·01	3,406,949	26 17 0	4½ and 5
Grand Total	743,701	19·10	18,781,244	25 5 1	3 to 5

NOTE.—There are both Post Office and General Savings Banks in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand; Post Office Savings Banks only in Queensland and Western Australia; and General Savings Banks only in South Australia. There is a limit to the amount of an interest-bearing deposit, varying from £100 to £250 in the different colonies. When two rates of interest are quoted, the lower one is that allowed by the Post Office Banks.

TABLE XXI.—STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION, 1851 to 1891.

Year.	Number of Immigrants introduced in each year.							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.*	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.
1851 to 1860 ..	87,963	71,649	..	48,905	..	16,636	No record.	225,153
1861 to 1870 ..	46,594	18,212	1,617	13,730	..	1,852	..	82,005
1871 to 1880 ..	5,545	24,412	50,782	25,415	889	477	100,920	208,440
1881 to 1890 ..	2	34,079	103,140	7,295	4,552	2,734	14,614	166,416
1891 ..	..	190	2,676	..	134	..	44	3,044
Total ..	140,104	148,542	158,215	95,345	5,575	21,699	115,578†	685,058

* Figures corrected since last publication.
† Exclusive of the number for New Zealand for years prior to 1870.

TABLE XXII.—STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1878, 1880, 1885, 1890, AND 1891.

** Fiji consists of from 70 to 80 inhabited islands, the estimated area of which is 7,500 square miles. There are also about 150 smaller islands uninhabited. The total area of the group is estimated to be 7,740 square miles.

Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants (Poly-nesi-ans and Coolies only).		
	Males.	Females	Total.				Males.	Females	Total.
1878	61,748	52,350	117,098	2,262	2,244	419	1,346	174	1,520
1880	67,598	54,286	121,884	4,103	4,326	1,358	2,500	34	2,534
1885	69,860	57,419	127,279	4,319	5,775	1,133	1,422	736	2,158
1890	67,902	57,780	125,682	3,681	4,035	1,980	968	392	1,360
1891	67,981	57,421	125,402	4,335	5,948	1,065	993	377	1,370

Year.	Emigrants (Poly-nesi-ans and Coolies only).			Public Revenue.			Public Expen-diture.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports	Value of Ex-ports.
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Raised by Taxa-tion.	Not raised by Taxa-tion.	Total.				
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	638	71	709	12,697	18,324	61,021	65,267	100,000	136,608	192,865
1880	170	18	188	46,544	34,134	80,678	91,102	210,000	185,741	229,528
1885	1,681	265	1,946	62,985	13,684	76,669	92,209	264,025	294,585	326,750
1890	239	41	280	46,923	19,889	66,817	60,826	248,989	206,757	364,533
1891	364	125	489	57,267	13,983	71,250	67,820	246,690	253,049	474,334

Year.	Shipping.				Crown Lands Granted and Sold in each Year. ¹	Live Stock. ²			
	Inwards.		Outwards.			Number of—			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs. ³
1878	124	23,180	128	24,080	acres. 39,476	200	3,000	3,100	50,000
1880	157	32,933	150	32,689	27,562	360	5,000	4,769	50,000
1885	124	54,056	135	55,892	26,368	650	5,953	6,350	50,000
1890	79	56,711	89	60,644	2,824	695	6,988	6,800	2,000
1891	101	69,276	97	63,865	..	959	9,861	6,072	1,778

¹ The total area alienated at the end of 1891 was 413,440 acres, and the area unalienated 4,540,520 acres. The amount realized by the State for sales of land to the end of 1888 was only £26,446, which, however, represents the price of but a small proportion of the acreage alienated. The majority of the grants issued were for lands acquired by whites and others previously to annexation, and these received their titles at the nominal price of one shilling.
² In addition to the live stock referred to in these columns, about 5,000 Angora goats were kept on the islands.
³ Returns from Europeans only since 1836.

TABLE XXII.—STATISTICS OF FIJI—continued.

NOTE.—The following additional information has been supplied for the year 1891 :—Birth rate, 34·57 ; death rate, 47·43 ; marriage rate, 8·49, per 1,000 persons living. *Immigration*—The total number of arrivals was 2,229, of whom 533 were Europeans. *Emigration*—Total departures, 1,137, of whom 497 were Europeans. *Sources of Revenue*—Customs duties, £31,269 ; other taxes, £25,998 ; other sources, £13,983. *Heads of Expenditure*—Interest on public debt, £8,248 ; post office, etc., £942 ; immigration, £6,368 ; other expenditure, £52,262. *Public Debt*—Consists of £115,390 Imperial advances, bearing no interest, in aid of annexation, and in payment of compensation in respect of disallowed land claims ; £100,000 for payment of liabilities of former so-called Government ; and £50,000 for public works and immigration, less £18,700 redeemed, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. *Imports and Exports*—Of the total value of imports, £228,260 was from the Australasian Colonies, and £24,789 from other countries ; and of the total value of exports, £420,783 was to Australasian Colonies, and £53,551 to other countries ; almost the whole of the exports were of Fijian production. *Postal Returns, 1891*—Number of offices, 36 ; letters, 197,398 ; newspapers, 153,218. *State Education*—Number of schools, 3 ; teachers, 5—viz., 3 males and 2 females ; scholars on the rolls, 214—viz., 150 males and 64 females. *Agriculture*—Land under cultivation (by whites only), 37,809 acres, of which 300 acres were under maize ; 20,666 acres under cocoanuts ; 12,823 acres under sugar-cane ; 2,708 acres under bananas ; 250 acres under tea, 214 acres under peanuts ; and 843 acres under cotton, coffee, tobacco, tapioca, pineapples, and other crops. The produce of these crops was as follows :—Maize, 2,444 bushels ; cocoanuts, 42 tons ; copra, 6,669 tons ; sugar, 20,470 tons ; molasses, 167,508 gallons ; bananas, 784,675 bunches ; peanuts, 800 tons ; cotton, 98 tons.

TABLE XXIII.—STATISTICS OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA, 1888-9 TO 1890-91.

Area. 90,000 square miles ; population, between 300,000 and 400,000.

Financial Year.	Public Revenue.			Public Expendi- ture.	Value of—		Shipping.			
	Locally Raised.	Provided by Guarantee.	Total.		Imports.	Exports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
							Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	£	£	£	£	£	£				
1888-9† ..	2,680	12,320	15,000*	10,770	11,109	5,943	198	7,482	188	6,952
1889-90 ..	3,016	11,984	15,000	14,975	16,104	6,455	92	5,897	96	6,287
1890-91 ..	2,674	12,326	15,000	15,000	15,530	8,434	64	4,597	61	4,365

Financial Year.	Gold Produced.*		Postal Returns.					
	Quantity.	Value.	Received.			Despatched.		
			Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.
	ozs.	£						
1888-9† ..	3,850	14,387	2,366	93	4,071	2,587	98	574
1889-90 ..	3,470	12,440	3,166	111	6,844	2,586	84	590
1890-91 ..	2,426	8,371	2,664	142	6,042	2,191	88	468

NOTES.—The finances are supplied by a sum not exceeding £15,000 per annum, for which the colony of Queensland has made itself primarily responsible, Victoria and New South Wales contributing equally with Queensland towards this amount. Local revenue is applied in reduction of the sums payable by the contributing colonies, and any credit balance in the appropriation account must be written off at the end of the year.

Crown lands may be alienated for agricultural purposes, at not less than 2s. 6d. per acre, conditional on the introduction of some new industry. Where no such condition as to improvements is imposed, the minimum prices are :—For agricultural land, 10s. per acre ; pastoral land, 2s. ; for trading or fishing purposes, £5 ; and for cocoanut planting, 5s. per acre. Areas not exceeding 50 acres may be sold under deferred payments, extending over 5 years, the minimum price in such cases being £1 per acre.

The following is additional information for the year 1890-91 :—*Population*.—It is impossible to obtain anything more than a rude guess at the total of the indigenous population. The non-native population of the possession in April, 1891, was about 272, of whom only 156 were whites, the remainder being chiefly Polynesians, Malays, etc. *Sources of Local Revenue*.—Customs duties, £2,526 ; licences, £21 ; gold-fields, £23 ; fees, fines, etc., £50 ; miscellaneous, £54. *Heads of Expenditure*.—Salaries and allowances, £8,267 ; vessels, £2,939 ; buildings, £979 ; agriculture, £355 ; and miscellaneous, £2,460. *Chief Exports*.—Bêche-de-mer, 64½ tons, value £5,030 ; pearl shell, value £80 ; copra, 198 tons, value £1,433.

* Gold entered at Cooktown, Queensland, as received from British New Guinea, no other record being available. The number of miners on the goldfields has fallen off from 700 or 800 in 1888-9, to only about 80 in 1890-91. The fields are now fully occupied, and the miners are principally men that are acclimatized, and who possess such knowledge of the natives and of the country as often gives them great advantage over new comers, who are not likely to meet with success.

† Ten months only.

APPENDIX B.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE—CENSUS, 1891.

(Adjusted Figures.)

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	75,229	73,508	148,737
5 to 10 „ ...	65,460	63,994	129,454
10 to 15 „ ...	59,042	57,903	116,945
15 to 20 „ ...	57,284	57,886	115,170
20 to 25 „ ...	63,437	61,676	125,113
25 to 30 „ ...	63,104	55,232	118,336
30 to 35 „ ...	47,876	39,856	87,732
35 to 40 „ ...	31,843	26,529	58,372
40 to 45 „ ...	24,058	21,443	45,501
45 to 50 „ ...	22,135	19,768	41,903
50 to 55 „ ...	22,821	19,299	42,120
55 to 60 „ ...	22,277	16,223	38,500
60 to 65 „ ...	20,223	12,921	33,144
65 to 70 „ ...	11,145	7,182	18,327
70 to 75 „ ...	7,242	4,803	12,045
75 to 80 „ ...	3,213	2,267	5,480
80 to 85 „ ...	1,389	1,012	2,401
85 and upwards ...	636	489	1,125
Total ...	598,414	541,991	1,140,405

APPENDIX C.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

NOTE.—The Tariffs of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania having been entirely revised since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*, they are given in full. The tariffs of the other colonies, having been only slightly, if at all, altered, do not appear in the present work, but a description is given of the changes which have taken place.

The articles are arranged according to the system of classification described on page 3 *ante*, and the position of an article may be ascertained by reference to the index at pages 4 to 7 *ante*.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF CERTAIN COLONIES SINCE 1889.

The following, so far as known, are the changes which have taken place in the tariffs of South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand since the issue of this work for 1888-9, when they were published in full. No alteration was made in the tariff of Victoria since its publication in the *Year-Book* for 1889-90, until July, 1892, when several duties were increased by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly. The Act authorizing these alterations, however, was not passed during the current year (1892).

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		Date of Alteration.
		Former.	Present.	
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	Meat, Fresh	10 per cent.	5s. 100lbs.*	
22	Barley per bushel	0 1 0	0 1 6	25th June, 1891.
	Malt „	0 2 6	0 4 6	25th June, 1891.
	Wheat per cental	exempt	0 2 0*	
25	Hay and Chaff	10 per cent.	10s. per ton*	
33	Live Stock, viz.:—			
	Cattle each	0 5 0	1 0 0*	
	Horses „	0 5 0	2 0 0*	
	Pigs „	0 2 0	0 5 0*	
	Sheep „	0 0 6	0 1 0*	
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.			
23	Tobacco (unmanufactured) per lb.	0 1 0	0 2 0	26th February, 1891.
24	Pearl Shells (export duty) per ton	4 0 0	2 0 0	1st January, 1890.

* In force in November, 1892, pending the passing of a Customs Bill.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF CERTAIN COLONIES SINCE 1889
—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		Date of Alteration.
		Former.	Present.	
	NEW ZEALAND.			
23	<p>Tobacco (unmanufactured) entered to be manufactured in the colony at the time of removal from a bonded warehouse or from any importing ship to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff ... per lb.</p> <p>Primage Duty (in addition to Import Duty) on all goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the colony ...ad valorem</p>	<p>0 2 0</p> <p>1 per cent.</p>	<p>0 1 6*</p> <p>Nil.</p>	<p>1st January, 1892.</p> <p>30th September, 1890.</p>

NOTE.—An important Bill for the Revision of the Tariff of Victoria was at the time of going to press under the consideration of the Parliament of that colony.

ERRATA.

The following items were either incorrectly given or accidentally omitted from the tariffs as published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9:—

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
<i>Northern Territory.</i> †		
	Import Duty on—	£ s. d.
14	Opium per lb.	1 10 0
22	Rice „	0 0 1
	„ Meal Offal per ton	0 10 0
26	Chinese Oil per gal.	0 1 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
14	Import Duty on Opium per lb.	1 0 0
33	Export Duty on Horses per head	0 1 0

* Until the 31st December, 1893, only ; and from the 1st January, 1894, to 31st December, 1896, 2s. per lb.

† In force since 17th November, 1886.

TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Corrected to 11th November, 1892.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.						Rate of Duty		
							£	s.	d.
1	Cards, Playing	...	...	...	...	per doz. pks.	0	3	0
2	Musical Instruments and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
3	Pictures, Paintings, and Statuary	...	...	...	...	"	"
6	Watches and Clocks and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	"	"
8	Powder:—								
	Blasting	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	1
	Dynamite and Lithofracteur	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
	Sporting	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	3
	Shot	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	5	0
10	Carriages (whole or in parts) including Buggies, Barouches, Chaises, Dog-carts, Gigs, and Tilburies	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
12	Cement, Plaster, and Hydraulic Lime	...	...	...	...	per barrel	0	2	0
13	Billiard Tables and Billiard Table Materials	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
14	Acid—Acetic	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	2	6
	" Sulphuric	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	2	6
	Naphtha	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0	6
	Opium, and any preparation thereof, not otherwise charged	...	...	...	...	per lb.	1	0	0
	Paints and Colours, ground in oil	...	...	...	...	per ton	3	0	0
	" Dry Colours	...	...	...	...	"	1	10	0
	Soda, crystals	...	...	...	...	"	2	0	0
	Spirit, Methylated	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	1	0
15	Carpets	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Rugs	...	...	...	...	"	"
16	Silks and Satins	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Velvets	...	...	...	...	"	"
19	Furs	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Kid Gloves	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Lace	...	...	...	...	"	"
20	Rope, Cordage—gross	...	...	...	...	per ton	3	0	0
	Twine and Lines (excepting for Reapers and Binders)	...	...	...	...	"	3	0	0
21	Butter and Lard	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2
	Butterine and Oleomargarine	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	6
	Cheese	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
	Fish—Dried, Preserved, or Salted, and Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
	Honey	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
	Meats—Bacon, and Bacon partially cured or green	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
	" Hams—Hams and Ham potted, and Meat Extract	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
	" Poultry—Soups and Game, Potted Paste, dried or preserved and not otherwise charged	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
	Milk—Condensed or Preserved	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
22	Arrowroot, Baking Powder, Yeast Custard and Egg Powders, Self-raising Flour, Barley—prepared or patent—Patent Groats, Corn Flour, Maizena, and Farinaceous Foods (prepared), not being Wheaten Flour or Oatmeal, or otherwise exempted	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1

IMPORTS DUTIES—*continued*.For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Biscuits per lb.	0	0	2
	Confectionery—Cakes, Comfits, Liquorices, Liquorice Paste, Lozenges of all kinds, Cocoanut in sugar, Sugar Candy, Succades, and Sweetmeats	0	0	2
	Flour per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
	Fruits—Boiled or in pulp, peel, drained or dry, and Almonds per lb.	0	0	1
	„ Bottled (not containing spirit) :—			
	Reputed quarts per dozen	0	2	0
	Reputed pints and smaller quantities	0	1	0
	„ Dried, Candied, and Prunes per lb.	0	0	2
	„ Green, except Bananas and Pineapples per bushel	0	1	0
	„ Preserved and Canned... .. per lb.	0	0	2
	Jam and Jellies per lb.*	0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated—			
	Barley, Beans, Maize, Oats, Peas (dried and split), and Wheat per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Oatmeal per ton	2	0	0
	Onions	1	0	0
	Potatoes	0	10	0
	Rice	3	0	0
	Rice Flour and Ground Rice, Semolina per lb.	0	0	1
	Sugar—Molasses and Treacle per cwt.	0	3	4
	Raw	0	5	0
	Refined	0	6	8
	Glucose—Liquid and Syrup	0	3	4
	Solid	0	5	0
	Vegetables—Fresh	0	0	6
	Preserved (not otherwise charged), salted in brine or salt water, Mushrooms and Tomatoes preserved per lb.	0	0	1
23	Aerated and Mineral Waters—Pints and smaller quantities per dozen	0	0	6
	Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer, Cider, and Perry :—			
	In wood or jar per gallon	0	0	6
	In bottle	0	0	9
	For six reputed quarts, or twelve reputed pints	0	0	9
	Bitters, Essences, Fluid Extracts, Sarsaparilla Tinctures, Medicines, Infusions, and Toilet Preparations containing—			
	Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit	0	3	6
	„ 50 „ „	0	7	0
	„ 75 „ „	0	10	6
	More than 75 „ „	0	14	0
	If containing spirit over-proof, to be charged as Spirituous Compounds per proof gallon	0	14	0
	Chicory, Dandelion, and Taraxacum :—			
	Raw or kiln-dried per lb.	0	0	3
	Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article	0	0	6
	Chocolate—Plain, or mixed with any other article, and Chocolate Creams	0	0	4
	Cocoa—Prepared, paste, or mixed with any other article	0	0	4
	Coffee—Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article	0	0	6

* Or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Cordials and Wines, not containing Spirit, Balm [†] Syrups, Fruit Essences, not Spirituous, Lime Fruit and Lime-juice Cordials, Citronade, Raspberry Vinegar, Aromatic Vinegar, Raspberry, Strawberry, and other Fruit Acids :—			
	Reputed quarts per dozen	0	1	6
	Pints and smaller quantities „	0	0	9
	Oilmen's Stores—Sauces and Pickles—			
	Quarts „	0	1	0
	Pints and smaller quantities „	0	0	6
	Salt per ton	1	0	0
	Spirits* :—			
	On all kinds of Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported and not otherwise enumerated per proof gal.*	0	14	0
	„ Perfumed, Perfumed Waters, Florida Water, and Bay Rum per gallon	1	0	0
	Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes (including wrappers) ... per lb.	0	6	0
	„ delivered from ship's side, or from a Customs bond, for home consumption—manufactured, unmanufactured, and snuff „	0	3	0
	„ Sheepwash „	0	0	3
	„ unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony, at the time of removal from a Customs bond, or from an importing ship, to any licensed manufactory, for manufacturing purposes only into Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes „	0	1	0
	Vinegar, other than Aromatic or Raspberry per gallon	0	0	6
	Wines—			
	Sparkling—for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints	0	10	0
	Other kinds per gallon	0	5	0
24	Candles and night lights per lb.†	0	0	1½
	Gelatine, Glue and Size „	0	0	1
	Grease—Axle and Lubricating per ton	3	0	0
	Soap (fancy)... .. per lb.	0	0	2
	„ (other than fancy) per cwt.	0	3	0
25	Wax and Stearine per lb.	0	0	1
	Bran, Pollard, and Sharps per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
	Hay, Chaff, and Straw... .. per ton	0	10	0
	Paper Bags (plain) per cwt.	0	7	6
	„ Bags—Printed „	0	15	0
	„ Brown and Bagging „	0	3	0
	Advertising Matter—Circulars, Labels, Billheads, Posters, and Notices Printed, Enamelled or otherwise on any material or lithographed „	0	15	0
	Starch and Starch Powder per lb.	0	0	1
	Timber :—			
	Dressed... .. per 100 ft. sup.	0	3	0
	Rough and Undressed (with the exception of Ash, Hickory, and Oak) „	0	1	6

* Spirits in case—Reputed contents of two, three, four, or five gallons shall be charged as follow :—Two gallons and under, as two gallons ; not exceeding three, as three gallons ; not exceeding four, as four gallons ; and over four and not exceeding five, as five gallons. No allowance beyond 16·5 shall be made for the under proof of any spirit of a less strength than 16·5 under proof.

† Or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued*.For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
25	Timber:—	£ s. d.
	Palings per 100	0 1 0
	Laths per 1,000	0 0 9
	Shingles "	0 1 0
	Pickets (dressed) per 100 ft. sup.	0 3 0
	Doors, Sashes and Shutters each	0 2 0
	Varnishes, containing spirit per gallon	0 2 0
	" all other "	0 1 0
26	Gasoline "	0 0 6
	Oils, in bottle, except essential oils—	
	" reputed quarts per dozen	0 1 6
	" " pints "	0 0 9
	" " half-pints and smaller sizes "	0 0 6
	" (except linseed oil, raw or boiled sperm, and black whale, palm, or cocoanut) per gallon	0 0 6
29	China and Porcelain Ware ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Putty per ton	1 0 0
	Whiting and Chalk "	0 10 0
31	Jewellery and Precious Stones ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware "	"
32	Iron—Bolts, Spikes, Nuts, Rivets, Screws, Bolt Rings, and Washers (plain or galvanized metal) per ton	2 0 0
	" Galvanized in bars, bundles, sheets, or corrugated "	2 0 0
	" Galvanized manufactures not being parts of machines or machinery otherwise charged or exempted "	3 0 0
	" Pig, from the 1st January, 1893 "	0 10 0
	" Wire netting, galvanized "	1 10 0
	Lead, Pipe "	3 0 0
	" Sheet and Roll "	2 0 0
	Zinc, perforated or manufactured per cwt.	0 3 0
36	Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, and Dressing Cases (with or without fittings) ad valorem	15 per cent.

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

Upon all Goods imported into New South Wales, and not enumerated in the foregoing schedule or in the following

List of Exemptions ad valorem 10 per cent.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Atlases and Maps, for School use Books, Educational—Copy and Exercise, for School use " Printed, being Literary Compositions and Periodicals	1	Card Mounts Charts—Admiralty Globes, for School use Pencils—Slate " Wood

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Exemptions—continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	School and Book Slates	9	Tools— <i>continued</i> —
3	Music—Printed		Grindstones
4	Wool		Grindstone Fittings
5	Fishing Nets		Hammers
7	Hospital Dressings and Appliances—		Hatchets
	Lint		Hoes
	Cat-gut, for sewing purposes		Hones and Oil Stones
	Surgical Drainage Tubing		Hooks—Bagging
	Protective Silk		„ Brush
	Guttapercha Tissue		„ Fern
	Adhesive Plaster		„ Furze
	Esmarch's Handkerchiefs		„ Reap
	Eyepads		„ Wool
	Syringes		Irons—Caulking
	Ice-bags		„ Plane
	Suspensories		„ Soldering
	Celluloid for Splints		„ Tailors' Geese
9	Cables—Chain (Iron) Stud Link		„ Tue
	Knitting Machines		Jacks
	Reapers and Binders, and parts thereof		Knives—Butchers'
	Sewing Machine Heads		„ Cane
	Tools of Trade, not being Machinery		„ Chaff
	and Tool Handles		„ Drawing
	Tools, viz. :—		„ Farriers'
	Adzes		„ Hay
	Anvils		„ Shoe
	Augers		Ladles—Lead
	Axes and Handles		„ Pitch
	Bellows—Blacksmiths'		Levels—Carpenters'
	Bits—Brace		Marline Spikes
	Braces		Mattocks
	Brushes—Painters'		Mallets—Carpenters', Masons', etc.
	Chisels		„ Tinsmiths'
	Chests of Tools		Needles
	Choppers—Butchers'		„ Saddlers'
	Cleavers „		„ Packing and Sail
	Clippers—Horse		„ Upholsterers'
	„ Hairdressers'		Nippers—Cutting
	Clamps—Boatbuilders'		Oilers—Carpenters'
	„ Carpenters'		„ Engineers'
	Cramps		Planes
	Compasses		Palms—Sailmakers'
	Cutters—Pipe		„ Saddlers'
	Diamonds—Glaziers'		Picks and Handles
	Drills—Breast		Pincers—Carpenters'
	Eyelets		„ Farriers'
	Fids—Sailmakers'		Plumbs and Levels
	Files		Pliers
	Forks—Hay, Garden, and Stable		Pullers—Nail
	Froes		Punches
	Gimlets		Rakes—Hay and Garden

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
9	Tools— <i>continued</i> — Rasps Rules Saws, other than Circular, Frame, and Band Saws Saw Clamps „ Sets Scissors Scrapers „ Ships' „ Plumbers' Screws—Bench Scythe Snaths „ Stones „ Blades Sets—Rivet Shaves—Coopers' Spades and Shovels Spokeshaves Shears—Garden „ Sheep „ Pruning Sickles Sieves Slashers Snips—Tinmen's Spanners Squares—Harness „ Carpenters' „ Collar and Dressmakers' „ Masons' Stocks and Dies Soldering Irons Tapes—Measuring Tongs—Gas „ Blacksmiths' Tools—Saddlers' „ Grafting „ Tinsmiths' „ Trowels Turnscrews Vyces Wedges Wheels—Tracing Wrenches Type-writing machines and parts thereof Vanners Beadings (Saddlers'), Brass, Silver, and Nickel Bits (Riding, Driving, and Cart)	10	Buckles (Saddlers'), Japanned, Tinned, Nickel, Brass, and Nickel-plated, and Dees Collar-checks (Saddlers') Hames Kersey (Saddlers') Ornaments (Saddlers'), Nickel-plated and Brass Rings and Terrets, Japanned, Brass, Nickel, and Plated Saddle Staples and Nails, Nickle-plated and Tinned Saddle-trees Serge (Saddlers') Spurs Stirrup-irons Web (Saddlers'), Straining and Girth 11
			Anchors Cables, Chain (Iron), Stud Links, of not less than half an inch in diameter Oars 14
			Alum Artists' Colors Bluestone (not building) Brimstone Caustic Potash „ Soda Chlorate of Potash Chloro-dinitro-benzol Copperas Crude Drugs, etc.— Aloes Aloin Antefebrein Antepyrin Arsenic Borax Camphor Cantharides Cinchona Cocain Calumba Cream Tartar Gentian Rhubarb Jalap Myrrh Henbane Hemlock Iodine Litharge
10			

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Exemptions—continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
14	Crude Drugs, etc.— <i>continued</i> — Manganese Magnesia Menthol Paraffin wax Quinine Soda Carbonate Soda Bicarbonate Strychnine Saffron Tartaric Acid Vanilla Beans Ultramarine Zinc Sulphate „ Oxide Aconite Arnica Belladonna Digitalis Dyeware and Dyes Liquid Dryers Manures— Guano Bone Dust Matches Nitrate of Ammonia Oils, Essential (excepting Lemon and Eucalyptus) Silicate Soda Ash „ Crystals Sulphur Turpentine	17	Cotton in Piece— <i>continued</i> — White Hatters' Mulls, etc. Muslins—Plain and Printed Swansdown Calico Window Hollands — Plain and Printed Lancaster and Oriental Blinds Grey Calico „ Sheeting „ Twill Pillow Cotton Tent Cloth Cotton Duck „ Drill „ Canvas Dimity Pique Quilting Curtains and Blind Net Mosquito Net Cotton Handkerchiefs „ Damask Drilling Denim Dungaree Jean Apron Check Duster „ Moleskin—Plain and Printed Cottonade Cotton Tweed „ Cord Gambroon Cotton Velvet „ Velveteen Canton Mole Turkey Twills Shirtings Scotch Twills Harvard, Oxford, and Fancy Shirtings Flannelettes Tennis Cloth Cotton Wincey „ Dress Stuffs „ Italian Cloths Prints Sateens Pongees Drillettes Satinettes
15	Druggeting — Plain and Printed, Square, Woven, and Felted Spun yarn		
16	Mill Silk		
17	Bombay Duck and Pipe Candle Cotton, Candlewick Cotton in Piece— White Calico „ Long Cloth „ Shirting „ Sheeting „ India Twills „ Twill Calico „ Butter Cloth „ Cheese Cloth „ Hatters' Calico „ „ Twill		

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
17	<p>Cotton in Piece—continued—</p> <p>Gingham</p> <p>Zephyr</p> <p>Cotton Ticks</p> <p>„ Huckabacks</p> <p>Rolled Linings</p> <p>Universal Linings</p> <p>Fancy Linings</p> <p>Plain Cambric</p> <p>Chintz „</p> <p>Cretonne</p> <p>Duck—</p> <p>Cotton</p> <p>Linen</p> <p>Forfars—</p> <p>Osnaburg</p> <p>Dowlas</p> <p>Flaxens</p> <p>Calico—</p> <p>Grey, Plain</p> <p>„ Twilled</p> <p>Hessians—</p> <p>Papering Canvas</p> <p>Scrym</p> <p>Hessian</p> <p>Holland—</p> <p>Brown</p> <p>Rough</p> <p>Dressed</p> <p>Cream</p> <p>Slate Black</p> <p>Jute Goods—</p> <p>Dandy Canvas</p> <p>French „</p> <p>Padding „</p> <p>Cheese Cloth</p> <p>Scrym</p> <p>Horse Covers</p> <p>Bagging</p> <p>Carpet</p> <p>Long Cloth—</p> <p>Plain</p> <p>Twilled</p> <p>Prints—</p> <p>Printed Cotton</p> <p>Cambrics</p> <p>Sateens</p> <p>Drillettes</p> <p>Muslins</p> <p>Pongees</p> <p>Cotton Laine</p>	17	<p>Cotton in Piece—continued—</p> <p>Prints—</p> <p>Cotton Handkerchiefs</p> <p>Turkey, Plain</p> <p>„ Twill</p> <p>Repp—</p> <p>Cotton</p> <p>Union</p> <p>Wool (Upholsterers')</p> <p>Sewing Cottons—</p> <p>Reels</p> <p>Mending</p> <p>Crochet</p> <p>Knitting</p> <p>Embroidery</p> <p>Threads</p> <p>Sewing Silks—</p> <p>Skeins and Reels</p> <p>Arrascine</p> <p>Filoselle</p> <p>Twists</p> <p>Purse Twists</p> <p>Tailors' Sewings</p> <p>Sheeting—</p> <p>Cotton, Plain and Twilled</p> <p>Union „ „</p> <p>Linen „ „</p> <p>Waterproof</p> <p>Mackintosh</p> <p>Shirtings—</p> <p>White cotton</p> <p>Grey „</p> <p>Crimean</p> <p>Flannelette</p> <p>Oxford and Cambridge</p> <p>Harvard</p> <p>Scotch Twill</p> <p>Union</p> <p>Printed Cotton</p> <p>Crêpe</p> <p>Ceylon</p> <p>Silesia—</p> <p>Plain</p> <p>Printed</p> <p>Dyed</p> <p>Ticks—</p> <p>Cotton</p> <p>Union</p> <p>Linen</p> <p>Fancy</p> <p>Blind</p>

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
17	Cotton in Piece—continued— Towelling— Crash Huckaback Diaper Turkish Dice Flax Twills— Turkey Scotch India Union— White Slate Black Brown Wadding Black, White Greys Bleached Cotton Waste „ Wool Emery-cloth in piece (not coated)	20	Canvas— Dandy French Navy Sampler Tailors’ Coir Yarn Cordage, Rope and Sails, old and con- demned Engine Packing Felt (tarred) Twine, being Sewing and Seaming of Hemp, Cotton, or Flax, also for Reapers and Binders Woolpacks
18	Beads Beadware—Canvas work Hat Linings—Cork Hooks, Eyelet Needles— Crochet Machine Knitting Packing Sewing Pins— Bonnet Book Box Hair Ounce Safety Stuck	21	Bêche-de-mer Fish, Fresh Isinglass „ Brewers’ Meat, Fresh and Frozen Milk, Fresh „ Foods Oysters, Fresh
19	Boot Elastic Heel Tips and Plates, Black-iron Toes and Toe-plates (Shoemakers’) Plush, silk hat Pullovers, felt, Hatters’	22	Fruits— Bananas, Fresh Cocoanuts Dates Nuts, Edible (not otherwise charged) Pine-apples, Fresh Yams Macaroni Malt Sago and Sago Flour Tapioca and Tapioca Flour Vermicelli
20	Bags—Gunny and Ore „ Sacks and Woolpacks, except Fancy, Travelling, and Bags otherwise charged	23	Cocoa, raw Coffee „ Ginger (not otherwise charged) Hops Limejuice and Lemonjuice (not bottled) Mustard Pepper Rock Salt Spices Yeast
		24	Bone Dust Bones Bristles Flock Hair Hides and Glue Pieces

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
24	Hogskins Hoofs and Bones Horns Ivory Nuts Kapok Leather, Morocco Pearl Shell Shark Fins Skins, not dressed „ split, for bottle tops Sponges Tallow Tortoise Shell Whalebone, not dressed „ Dressmakers' „ Imitation „ Stay and Corset Makers'	25	Gum—continued— Sierra Leone Tragacanth Hemp Indiarubber— Belting Engine Packing Hose and Tubing Insertion Rings Sheet Valves Washers Kauri Gum Linseed Meal Oakum Oilcake Paper—Manilla, for manufacturing glass paper „ Photographic, albumenized „ Printers' and Writing Phormium Tenax Pitch Pulu Rags Rattans, Canes, and Willows Resin Sandalwood, not dressed Seeds—Garden, Clover, Grass, and Linseed Shellac Shoe Pegs Straw Plait Tar Terebene Timber, Undressed—Ash, Hickory, Oak, and Sycamore
25	Bark (not being for medicinal purposes) Bitumen Blue Brushmakers' Materials, viz. :— Bass Mexican Fibre Split Cane Whisk Kitool Candle Nuts Copra Cork Cotton—Raw Dextrine—Shoemakers' Felt—Paper, plain and printed „ Union, printed „ „ plain Fibre—Cocoanut and Coir Firewood—Rough Flax Fungus Gum— Animi Arabic Benzoin Buchu Copal Damar Island Mastic Manilla Sandrac Senega	26	Oils— Black Whale Cocoanut Fish Linseed, raw or boiled Palm Seal Sperm whale, not in bottles
		28	Charcoal
		29	Asbestos Packing Building Stone (Unwrought) Clay and Earths not otherwise charged Flint Glass, broken

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Exemptions* — continued.For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
29	Limestone	32	Lead—
	Marble and Slate Slabs		Ore
	Millstones		Pig
31	Coin		Locomotive Wheels
	Gold—		Mineral Pitch
	Bars		Minerals, not otherwise charged
	Dust		Nails, Yellow Muntz Metal
	Quartz		Nickel (unmanufactured) and Ore
	Precious Stones (Unset)		Ores
	Quartz		Pipes and Tubes—Brass, Brass cased,
	Silver—		Iron, Steel, and Copper
	German, in Sheets		Quicksilver
	Ore, Bullion and Amalgam		Railway Waggon Wheel
	Wire		Spelter
32	Antifriction Metal		Tin—
	Antimony—Ore		Ingots
	Bismuth—Ore		Plates
	Blowers		Tags
	Chains—		Tinfoil
	Breeching		Type Metal
	Leading		Wire—
	Backband		Copper, Brass
	Bellyband		Gauze, fine
	Hip-strap		Iron and Steel (not Galvanized)
	Bus-end		Rope
	Spring-cart		Yellow Metal, in sheets
	Trace-end		Zinc—Plates
	Chrome—Ore and Metal		„ Unmanufactured and sheet
	Cobalt—Ore	33	Animals (live)
	Copper—	34	Plants, Shrubs, and Trees
	Ingots	35	Mops
	Ore and Regulus	36	Ballast, not otherwise charged
	Rivets and Washers		Packages—
	Dairy Refrigerators, Separators and parts thereof		Empty, used and returned
	Files and Rasps		Outer, in which goods are usually imported, except iron tanks
	Foil		Passengers' baggage,† being ordinary cabin furniture, second-hand used furniture and effects accompanying any passenger, and which have been used by such passenger and are not imported for sale.
	Iron and Steel—Bar, Rod, Plate, Sheet, T, Angle, and Hoop (not Galvanized)		Specimens of Natural History
	Iron—		
	Pig*		
	Scrap		

* Until 1st January, 1893.

† If not exceeding £50 in value.

TARIFF OF QUEENSLAND.

(Corrected to November, 1892.)

IMPORT DUTIES.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Pens ad valorem	15	per cent.	
2	Instruments, Musical—Harmoniums each	3	0	0a
	„ „ Organs, cabinet „	3	0	0a
	„ „ Pianos, upright „	6	0	0a
	„ „ „ horizontal, square, grand or semi-grand „	12	0	0a
4	Mouldings, Gilt, for pictures ad valorem	15	per cent.	
6	Clocks, and all parts thereof „			
	Magic Lanterns and Slides „			
	Watches, and all parts thereof „			
8	Cartridge Fillers and Re-cappers „			
	Gunpowder per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Shot „	0	0	1
9	Cutlery ad valorem	15	per cent.	
	Implements, Agricultural, viz.:—			
	Chaff-cutting Machines, Corn Crushers, Grain-sowers, Huskers and Shellers, Winnowing Machines, and Mowing Machines „			
	Pencils—Carpenters' „			
	Weighing Machines of all kinds, and weights for same „			
10	Bicycles and Tricycles „			
	Carriages, Carts, and Conveyances, etc., viz.:—			
	Boston Chaises, Dog Carts, Gigs, Tilburys, and Wheeled Vehicles, with or without Springs or thorough braces each	10	0	0a
	Buggies—Four-wheeled	Without Tops, mounted on springs and braces	}	„
	Waggons for carrying Goods			
	„ Single or Double Seated			
	„ Express	with Tops	}	„
	Hansom Cabs			
	Waggon—Single and Double Seated			
	Waggonettes			
	Buggies—Four-wheeled			
	Omnibuses and Coaches for carrying mails or passengers	20	0	0a
	Barouches, Broughams, Drags, Landaus, Mail Phaetons, and similar Vehicles	30	0	0a
	Carriage Makers' Materials, viz.:—			
	Carriage Springs, Carriage Trimmings, and Carriage Cloth in the piece ad valorem	15	per cent.	
	Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, Naves, Hubs, and Bent-wheel Rims „	5	per cent.	
	Saddlers' Materials, viz.:—			
	Saddle Cloths and Saddle Girths made up „	15	per cent.	

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.						Rate of Duty.		
							£	s.	d.
12	Cement	...	...	...	...	per barrel	0	2	0
	Doors—Wood	...	...	...	...	each	0	4	0
	Sashes	...	...	...	...	per pair	0	4	0
13	Castors for Furniture	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Furniture Springs	...	...	...	...	"	5 per cent.		
14	Acid—Acetic, containing not more than 33 per cent. acidity	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	3
	" " for every extra 10 per cent. or part thereof of acidity	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1 ^r
	" Sulphuric	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	5	0 ⁱ
	Asphalt	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Colours (Artists)	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Drugs and Chemicals, viz. :—								
	Acetate of Soda ; Acid—Benzoic, Boracic, Carbohic, Citric, Oxalic, Phosphoric, Salicylic, Tannic, Tartaric ; Alum, Arsenic, Ammonia, Bluestone, Borax, Cream of Tartar, Glacialine, Glycerine, Nux Vomica, Nut Galls, Pearl Ash, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Sulphate of Quinine						"		
	Ink-Burnishing	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Lead, Red and White	...	...	...	...	per cent.	0	3	0
	Liquid Stain for Leather	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Opium	...	...	...	...	per lb.	1	0	0
	Paints (wet and dry)	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	3	0
	Soda—Bicarbonate	...	...	...	...	"	0	1	0
	" Caustic	...	...	...	...	"	0	1	6
15	" Crystals	...	...	...	...	"	0	2	0
	" Nitrate	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Spirits—Methylated	...	...	...	...	per liquid gal.	0	5	0
	Sulphur	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Tar—Stockholm	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Turpentine	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0	6
	Washing Powders	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2 ^a
	Alpaca Cloth, with border	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Baize	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Bedford Cord	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Carpeting and Druggeting	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Cloths	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Flannel—Crimean, in the piece	...	...	...	...	"	5 per cent.		
	" Piece Goods	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Linseys	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Serges and Estamenes	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Tweeds	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Wool—Berlin and Knitting	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Woollens	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Worsted, in Hanks, Coils, or Reels	...	...	...	...	"	"
16	Ribbons	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Silk—Lace	...	...	...	...	"	"
	" Mixtures—Reversible and Levantine, of not less than 44 inches in width	...	...	...	...	"	5 per cent.		
	Silks	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Velvets and Velveteens	...	...	...	...	"	"

* See footnote on page 479.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
17	Cotton Blind Nets ad valorem	15 per cent.
	„ Cords „	„
	„ Lace „	„
	„ Piece Goods „	5 per cent.
	„ Waste „	15 per cent.
	„ Wick „	„
	Linen Cords „	„
	„ Piece Goods „	5 per cent.
	Moleskin, in the piece „	„
	Mosquito Nets and Valence Nets „	15 per cent.
	Union Ticks, in the piece „	5 per cent.
18	Trimmings (Mantle and Dress) „	15 per cent.
	„ (Tailors')—Italians „	5 per cent.
19	Bonnet Shapes „	15 per cent.
	Boots and Shoes, except Indiarubber Shoes (present English sizes to be the standard), viz.:—	
	Men's, No. 6 and upwards per doz. pairs	1 13 0i
	Youths', Nos. 2-5 „	1 1 0i
	Boys', Nos. 7-1 „	0 17 6i
	Women's, No. 3 and upwards „	0 19 6i
	Girls', Nos. 11-2... .. „	0 16 0i
	„ 7-10 „	0 11 6i
	Dress Goods ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Hats and Bonnets, Straw (untrimmed and unlined, paper and glazed calico not to be considered lining) „	„
20	Bags and Sacks, being Bran, Corn Sacks, Flour, Gunny, Ore, Woolpacks, and Sugar Bags and Mats „	„
	Boot Cloth „	„
	Bunting, in the piece... .. „	5 per cent.
	Canvas of all kinds „	„
	Coir Yarn „	15 per cent.
	Cordage and Rope per cwt.	0 8 0
	Felt ad valorem	15 per cent.
	„ Sheathing „	„
	Hose, Canvas „	„
	Oil and other Floorcloth „	15 per cent.
	Twine per reputed lb.	0 0 1½
	Zanella Cloth, with border ad valorem	5 per cent.
21	Butter per lb.	0 0 3
	Butterine and other similar products „	0 0 4
	Cheese „	0 0 4i
	Fish—Dried „	0 0 1i
	„ Pickled or Salted, in casks „	0 0 1i
	„ Preserved (not salted) per doz. reputed lbs. †	0 2 0
	Honey per lb.	0 0 3
	Isinglass ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Lard per reputed lb.	0 0 1½
	Meats—Bacon and Hams per lb.	0 0 3
	„ Beef (salted) per reputed lb.	0 0 1

* See footnote on page 479.

† And in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.				Rate of Duty.		
					£	s.	d.
21	Meats—Extract of	...	...	... per doz. reputed lbs. †	0	4	0
	„ Pork (not including mess pork)	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	„ „ Mess	...	...	... „ „	0	0	1
	„ Preserved (not salted)	...	...	... per doz. reputed lbs. †	0	4	0
22	Milk, condensed	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Arrowroot	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Biscuits	...	...	... „	0	0	2
	Cakes	...	...	... „	0	0	2
	Chocolate Confectionery	...	...	... per lb.	0	0	4
	Confectionery and Succades	...	...	... „	0	0	4
	Flour	...	...	... per ton of 2,000 lbs.	1	0	0 ⁿ
	„ Corn	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Fruits—Bottled, or in tins or jars	...	...	... per doz. reputed lbs. †	0	1	6
	„ Dried	...	...	... per lb.	0	0	3 ⁱ
	„ Jams and Jellies	...	...	... per doz. reputed lbs. †	0	2	0
	„ Pulp, and Fruit preserved by acids	...	...	... per cwt.	0	5	0
	„ Nuts (except Cocoanuts)	...	...	... per lb.	0	0	3
	Grain and Pulse—Barley	...	...	... per bushel	0	0	9
	„ „ Malting	...	...	... „	0	1	6
	„ „ Pearl	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	„ Beans and Peas	...	...	... per bushel	0	1	0
	„ Maize	...	...	... „	0	0	8
	„ Malt	...	...	... „	0	4	6 ⁱ
	„ Oats	...	...	... „	0	0	8
	„ Peas (split)	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	„ Rice	...	...	... „	0	0	1
	„ Wheat	...	...	... per bushel	0	0	4 ⁿ
	Groats—Patent and Farinaceous Food, prepared, not being wheaten flour or otherwise specified	...	...	... per lb.	0	0	2 ^a
	Macaroni	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	2	0
	Maize-meal	...	...	... „	0	0	2
	Maizena	...	...	... „	0	0	2
	Oatmeal	...	...	... per cwt.	0	4	0
	Onions	...	...	... per ton	1	0	0
	Peel (dry and drained).	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	„ Lemon preserved in brine...	...	...	... ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Potatoes	...	...	... per ton	0	15	0
	Sago	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Sugar—Glucose	...	...	... per cwt.	0	10	0
	„ Molasses, in packages containing 1 gallon or under...	...	...	... „	0	10	0 ⁱ
	„ „ in any other packages...	...	...	... „	0	7	6 ⁱ
	„ Raw	...	...	... „	0	5	0
	„ Refined	...	...	... „	0	6	8
	Tapioca	...	...	... per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Vermicelli	...	...	... „	0	0	2
23	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Perry	...	...	for 6 reputed quart or for 12 reputed pint bottles	0	1	3 ⁱ
	„ „ „ „	...	...	... per gallon	0	1	0 ⁱ
	Chicory	...	...	... per lb.	0	0	6

* See footnote on page 479.
† And in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
23	Chicory Root (kiln dried) per lb.	0 0 3
	Cocoa and Chocolate "	0 0 4
	„ Beans, raw ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Coffee, roasted per lb.	0 0 6
	„ raw "	0 0 4
	Cordials per gallon	0 14 0i
	Ginger, preserved and dried per lb.	0 0 4
	Hops "	0 0 8i
	Mustard "	0 0 3
	Pepper "	0 0 3
	Pickles, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size, as under, viz. :—	
	Quarter pints and smaller sizes per dozen	0 0 6a
	Half-pints and over quarter-pints "	0 1 0a
	Pints and over half-a-pint "	0 2 0a
	Quarts and over a pint "	0 4 0a
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon "	0 12 0a
	Saltpetre per cwt.	0 4 0
	Sarsaparilla and Bitters, if containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon	0 6 0
	„ „ if containing more than 25 per cent. "	0 14 0i
	Sauces, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size, as under, viz. :—	
	Quarter-pints and smaller sizes per dozen	0 0 6a
	Half-pints and over quarter-pints "	0 1 0a
	Pints and over half-a-pint "	0 2 0a
	Quarts and over a pint "	0 4 0a
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon "	0 12 0a
	Spices per lb.	0 0 3
	Spirits†—Brandy per gallon	0 14 0i
	„ Geneva "	0 14 0i
	„ Old Tom "	0 14 0i
	„ Perfumed per liquid gallon	1 0 0
	„ Rum per proof gallon	0 14 0i
	„ Whisky per gallon	0 14 0i
	„ All other "	0 14 0i
	Syrups, in packages containing 1 gallon or under... .. per cwt.	0 10 0i
	„ in any other packages "	0 7 6i
	Tea per lb.	0 0 6
	„ in paper, cardboard, or other packets made up for sale retail—	
	Half-pound and under per packet	0 0 4i
	Over half pound... .. per lb.	0 0 8i
	Tobacco—Manufactured "	0 3 0
	„ Unmanufactured "	0 2 0i
	„ Cigars "	0 6 0
	„ Cigarettes, including wrappers "	0 6 0

* See footnote on page 479.

† Spirits in case.—Reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged on and after the 1st of March, 1889, as follows:—Two gallons and under, as two gallons; and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three and not exceeding four, as four gallons.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.						Rate of Duty.		
							£	s.	d.
23	Tobacco—Snuff	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	5	0
	Vinegar, in bottle	...	...	...	...	per 6 reputed quarts	0	1	0r
	"	...	...	...	...	per 12 reputed pints	0	1	0r
	" in wood	...	...	...	...	per gallon	0	0	9
	Wine—Sparkling	...	...	...	...	"	0	10	0
24	" Other	...	...	...	...	"	0	6	0
	Candles	...	...	...	...	per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Glue	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2
	Grease, Axle and Lubricating	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	6	0a
	Hair, Curled	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	" Seating for furniture	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Leather, not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	4
	" Uppers, Men's	...	...	...	...	per doz. pairs	0	18	0a
	Ostrich Feathers, raw	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Soap—Perfumed, Fancy and Toilet	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	3i
	" Powder	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	2a
	" Other	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	10	0½
	Sponge	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Stearine	...	...	...	...	per reputed lb.	0	0	1½
	Tallow	...	...	...	...	"	0	0	1
	Backs, Wooden, for Brushes	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Bark for Tanning (except long bark in bundles)	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Blue	...	...	...	...	per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Bran and Pollard	...	...	...	...	per bushel.	0	0	4
	Casks, and Staves and Heads imported in shooks	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Chaff	...	...	...	...	per ton	0	15	0
	Cork—Corks (cut) and Cork Socking	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Elastic (except boot elastic)	...	...	...	...	"	5 per cent.		
	Hay	...	...	...	...	per ton	0	15	0
	Linseed	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Hose, Indiarubber	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
25	Oakum	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Paper—Bags, not printed	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	8	0i
	" " printed	...	...	...	...	"	0	12	6i
	" Writing, cut...	...	...	...	...	per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	" not otherwise enumerated	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Paperhangings	...	...	...	...	"	15 per cent.		
	Papers, cigarette	...	...	...	...	"	"
	Resin	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	1	0
	Seed—Castor Oil	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Starch	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0	0	2i
	" in Cardboard or other boxes, containing as under :—								
	Under half-a-pound	...	...	...	...	per dozen	0	1	0i
	One pound and over half a pound	...	...	...	...	"	0	2	0i
	Two pounds and over one pound	...	...	...	...	"	0	4	0i
	Four pounds and over two pounds	...	...	...	...	"	0	8	0i
	Timber—Ash, in plank	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	5 per cent.		

* See footnote on page 479.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
25	Timber—†Dressed and Sawn, of a scantling under 96 square inches per 100 super. feet	0	3	0
	„ Undressed, of a scantling 96 square inches and over „	0	1	6
	„ Logs „	0	1	6
26	Oils—Castor and Salad, packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size as under:—			
	Quarter-pints and smaller sizes per dozen	0	0	6a
	Half-pints and over quarter-pints „	0	1	0a
	Pints and over half-a-pint „	0	2	0a
	Quarts and over a pint „	0	4	0a
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon „	0	12	0a
	Oil—Castor, in bulk per gallon	0	1	0
	„ Chinese, in bulk „	0	1	0
	„ Cod Liver, in bottle per dozen reputed pints‡	0	2	0
	„ „ in bulk per gallon	0	1	0
	„ Colza, in bulk „	0	1	0
	„ Linseed and other vegetable, in bulk „	0	1	0
	„ Mineral, and all other not otherwise enumerated (except perfumed oils) „	0	0	6
	„ Neatsfoot, in bulk „	0	1	0
28	Coal per ton	0	2	0
29	Asbestos, Unmanufactured ad valorem	15		per cent.
	Bottles, Glass (except otherwise enumerated) „			„
	Chalk „			„
	Door Knobs, Glass and China „			„
	Emery—Cloth „			„
	„ Paper „			„
	„ Powder „			„
	Glass Stoppers for Sodawater Bottles „			„
	„ Window and Plate „			„
	Lamp Chimneys and Globes „			„
	Holystones „			„
	Marble, Unwrought „			„
	Stone „ „			„
	Whiting per ton	0	7	6
31	Gold Leaf ad valorem	15		per cent.
	Silver „ „			„
32	Capsules for Bottles „			„
	Door Knobs, Brass „			„
	„ Springs, Patent „			„
	Hammers „			„
	Hinges „			„
	„ Hook and Eye per cwt.	0	6	0a
	Iron—Bolts and Nuts, over $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter ad valorem	15		per cent.
	„ Castings, for building purposes, and malleable iron castings per cwt.	0	3	0

* See footnote on page 479.

† The duty on timber to be estimated as of a thickness of one inch and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under one inch to be reckoned as one inch.

‡ And in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.							Rate of Duty.		
								£	s.	d.
32	Iron—Corrugated	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	2	0
	„ Galvanized	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	2	0
	„ Pipes, Cast	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	2	0a
	„ Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	each	0	8	0
	„ Wire	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0	2	0
	Irons—Hatters', Italian, Smoothing, and Tailors'						ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Latches	...	...	...	...	...	„	0 " 2 0		
	Lead, Piping and Sheet	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 " 2 0		
	Locks	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Mortice Furniture, all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	„	0 " 3 0		
	Nails	...	...	...	...	...	per cwt.	0 " 3 0		
	Rivets, Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	Sash-fasteners	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
	Staples for Fencing	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
	Tinfoil	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
35	Whip Sockets	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
	Cameras (photographic)	...	...	...	...	...	„	„

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

Upon all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into Queensland other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedule or in the following List of Exemptions ... ad valorem 25 per cent.i

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books—Printed, except for advertising purposes	9	Cream Testers
	Newspapers—Printed		Eyelet Punches†
	Picture Cards for Schools†		Fire Engines
	School Slates and Slate Pencils†		Knives—Chaff-cutting†
3	Charts		Knives—Pallet†
	Globes		Fire Engines
	Maps		Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and finishing the manufacture of Fibrous Material and Cards for such Machinery
6	Music†		Machinery—Dry Air, for Refrigerating without Engine
8	Machinery for Telegraphic purposes		Machinery used in the manufacture of Paper and Felting
	Dynamite, Gelatine Dynamite, Litho-fracteur, Blasting Powder, Fuse, Detonators, and other Explosives, except Gunpowder		Machinery, Engines—Gas
9	Boiler Plates		„ „ Portable
	„ Tubes		„ „ Traction and Steam Ploughs
	Cane Shredders†		„ Centrifugals—Multiple Effets
	Combs—Graining†		
	Cream Separators		

* See footnote on page 479.
The articles marked thus to pay duty as formerly until 31st December, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
9	<p>Machinery—Sewing Machines</p> <p>„ Freezing Machines, not including Engine-power</p> <p>„ Planing Machines and Machines for Joinery, Hot-air Machinery for Drying Timber, Hydraulic Hat-moulds, Knitting Machines, Printing Machines and Presses, but not the motive power (if any) for same</p> <p>Machinery* of the following description, not including Engines and Boilers:—</p> <p>Bookbinding and Ruling Machines</p> <p>Canning Machines</p> <p>Drilling Machines over 2½ tons weight</p> <p>Flour milling</p> <p>Lathes over 3½ tons weight</p> <p>Plate Bending Machines, over 5 tons weight</p> <p>Punching Machines, over 7 tons weight</p> <p>Shearing Machines, over 7 tons weight</p> <p>Slotting Machines, over 4 tons weight</p> <p>Steam Threshing Machines</p> <p>Yaryan Evaporators</p> <p>Patent Porcelain or Steel Roller for Flour Mills</p> <p>Reaper and Binder, combined (from 18th August, 1892)</p> <p>Strippers (from 18th August, 1892)</p> <p>Tools, viz.:—</p> <p>Adzes</p> <p>Anvils</p> <p>Augers, Screw and Shell and Auger Bits</p> <p>Awls, Awl Pads, and Hafts</p> <p>Axes, Hatches, and Tomahawks</p> <p>Bevels and Blowpipes</p> <p>Braces and Bits, and Breast Drills</p> <p>Bruzzes for Wheelwrights</p> <p>Bung-borers</p> <p>Brushes—Patent Roller, for Block-making</p>	9	<p>Tools, viz.—continued:—</p> <p>Chisels and Gouges</p> <p>Choppers and Cleavers—Butchers'</p> <p>Compasses—Dividers</p> <p>„ Carpenters' and Coopers'</p> <p>Diamonds—Glaziers'</p> <p>Files and Rasps</p> <p>Forks—Digging, Hay, and Stable Glaziers'*</p> <p>Grindery Tools—Edge-planes, Kit, Peg, Shaves, and Welt-trimmers</p> <p>Hoes—Garden and Plantation</p> <p>Knives—Butchers', Hay, Pruning, Putty, Saddlers', Shoemakers' and Cane</p> <p>Needles of all sorts</p> <p>Palms—Leather</p> <p>Planes and Plane-irons</p> <p>Rules, Tapes, and Chains (measuring)</p> <p>Saws of all kinds, but not the machinery (if any) connected therewith</p> <p>Scissors and Scrapers (ship)</p> <p>Scythes and Scythe-handles</p> <p>Shears—Garden, Hedge, Sheep, Tailors', and Tinmen's</p> <p>Shovels—Iron or Wood</p> <p>Sickles and Spades</p> <p>Spokeshaves, Shaves, and Spoke Trimmers</p> <p>Squares</p> <p>Squeezers (cork)</p> <p>Steels—Butchers'</p> <p>Stocks and Dies, and taps for same</p> <p>Trowels</p> <p>Vyces and Patent Saw Vyces</p> <p>Typewriters*</p> <p>10 Carriage and Cartmakers' Materials, viz., Spring Steel, Brass Hinges, Tacks, Tire Bolts, Shackle-holders, Rubber Cloth, and American Cloth</p> <p>Saddle Binding*</p> <p>Saddle Trees</p> <p>Saddlers' Ironmongery, such as Hames and Mounts for Harness, Straining, Surcingle, Brace, Girth and Roller Webs, Collar Check, Saddle Serge</p> <p>11 Anchors, over 3 cwt.*</p> <p>14 Brimstone*</p> <p>Chloride of Lime*</p>

* The articles marked thus pay duty as formerly until 31st December, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Exemptions—continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
14	Copperas*	20	Twine—Seaming* (formerly 1½d. per lb.)
	Dye	22	Cocoanuts
	Ink—Printing		Fruit—Green (in cases)
	Ink and Colours—Lithographic	23	Salt
	Manure—Guano	24	Flock* (formerly 5 per cent. ad valorem)
	Matches—Safety		Hides and Skins—Raw
	Soda—Ash		Ivory*
	Sulphate of Ammonia		Kapok*
16	Silk—		Leather—Patent, Enamelled, Kid, Hog-
	Gimp*		skins, Levant, Morocco, and Imi-
	Mill*		tations thereof
	Plush, Hatters', Black*		Leather for Bookbinders
	Silks and Twists—Sewing*		Whalebone*
17	Cloth for Bookbinders	25	Bark—Long (in bundles)
	Cotton—Gimp*		Canes
	Cotton and Linen Thread, Sewing,		Elastic—Boot* (formerly 5 per cent. ad
	Knitting, Embroidery, Crochet and		valorem)
	Crochet Thread*		Fibre—Cocoanut
18	Buckles of every description		Flax
	Buttons, Braids, Tapes, Waddings,		Gutta-percha*
	Pins, Needles, and such minor		Hemp
	articles required in the making up		Hoops for Casks—Wooden*
	of Apparel, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,		Indiarubber*
	Saddlery, Upholstery, Carriage, and		Millboard, Pasteboard, and Strawboard
	other Vehicles, Umbrellas, Parasols,		Paper—Hand-made or Machine-made,
	and Sunshades, as may be enumerated		Book or Writing, of sizes not less
	in any order of the Treasurer, and		than the size known as "Demy,"
	published in the <i>Government Gazette</i>		when in original wrappers, and with
	Hatmakers' Materials, viz., Felt Hoods,		uncut edges, as it leaves the mill
	Shellac, Galloons, Spale Boards for		Paper Patterns*
	Hat Boxes		Phormium tenax
	Hooks and Eyes*		Rattans
	Staymakers' Binding, Eyelet-holes,		Screws—Wood
	Corset-fasteners, Jean, Lasting, and		Shoe Pegs, Peg Wood*
	Cotell		Starch,* manufactured in bond from
	Tailors' Trimmings, viz., French Canvas,		imported rice, under such restrictions
	Buckram, Wadding, Padding, Silk		and regulations as the Treasurer may
	Worsted and Cotton Bindings and		impose
	Braids, and Stay-binding		Timber—American Oak, for Staves*
	Umbrella-makers' Materials, viz.,		(formerly 5 per cent. ad valorem)
	Sticks, Runners, Notches, Caps,		Willows
	Ferrules, Cups, Ribs, Stretchers,	26	Oil of Rhodium*
	Tips, and Rings, for use in the	29	Bottles for Pickles, Fruits, and Sauces*
	making of Umbrellas, Parasols, and		Grindstones*
	Sunshades		Lithographic Stones
19	Boots—Children's, Nos. 0 to 6*		Millstones*
	Plaits—Straw, Palm-leaf, and Tuscan	31	Gold—Unmanufactured
20	Bagging and Wool-bagging* (formerly		Precious Stones—Unset*
	5 per cent. ad valorem)		Specie—Gold, Silver, and Bronze
	Hessian*		Silver—Unmanufactured

* The articles marked thus pay duty as formerly until 31st December, 1892.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
32 †	<p>Bolts and Nuts and Bolt-heads and Nuts, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter and under, in lieu of Bolts and Nuts exempted by third schedule of "<i>The Customs Duties Act of 1888</i>"</p> <p>Braces—Ratchet*</p> <p>Brass—Bar, Sheet, and Rolled*</p> <p>Copper Nails*</p> <p>„ Rod*</p> <p>„ Sheet, Plain, and Ingots</p> <p>„ Wire*</p> <p>„ Wire, thread covered*</p> <p>Diving Pumps and Dresses</p> <p>Eyelets*</p> <p>Iron—Bar</p> <p>„ Hoop</p> <p>„ Ore</p> <p>„ Pig</p> <p>„ Rod, from $\frac{3}{16}$ths to $\frac{1}{2}$-inch; Channel Iron, Angle and T Iron, Rolled Iron Joists up to 10 inches by 5 inches</p> <p>„ Scrap</p> <p>„ Sheet—Plain (not including galvanized)</p> <p>„ Traps, Rabbit*</p> <p>Lead—Pig* (formerly 2s. per cwt.)</p> <p>Malleable Iron and Copper Piping</p> <p>Metal—Fittings for Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, and Leggings</p> <p>„ Frames for Bags and Satchels</p> <p>„ Muntz</p> <p>„ Tubing* (except tin, zinc welded and lead)</p> <p>Nails—Plated*</p> <p>„ *Shoemakers', viz. :—Sparrow Bills, Wrought and Cast Tips, bright and black malleable Hobs, wrought Hobs, Nuggets, Hungarian Cut Sprigs, Steel Bills, Tingles, Iron and Brass Rivets</p> <p>Ores*</p> <p>Quicksilver</p> <p>Screws—Bench, Brass, Coach, Galvanized Hand and Table</p>	32 †	<p>Steel—Unwrought, Sheet, Bar, Angle, and T</p> <p>„ Rails</p> <p>„ Wire Rope*</p> <p>Tin—Plates</p> <p>Tubing for Artesian Wells</p> <p>Type</p> <p>Wire Bottling*</p> <p>„ Netting*</p> <p>Zinc</p> <p>33 Animals, alive</p> <p>Specimens of Natural History</p> <p>34 Bulbs—Garden</p> <p>Seeds „</p> <p>Shrubs „</p> <p>Trees „</p> <p>35 Outside Packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods</p> <p>36 Articles and Materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Treasurer) which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony. All decisions of the Treasurer in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the <i>Government Gazette</i></p> <p>Curiosities (antique)</p> <p>Naval and Military Stores, imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces</p> <p>Passengers' Cabin Furniture and Baggage, and Passengers' Personal Effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, china-ware, silver and gold plate and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), which are imported with and by passengers <i>bond fide</i> for their own personal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale</p>

* The articles marked thus pay duty as formerly until 31st December, 1892.

† See also Order 9, ante.

EXPORT DUTY.*						£	s.	d.
Order 25.—Timber—Cedar, in the log	...	...	...	per 100 sup. ft.		0	2	0
„ „ „ sawn, over 4 inches in thickness				„		0	2	0 <i>n</i>

EXCISE.						£	s.	d.
Order 14.—Spirits—Methylated, Colonial	...	...	...	per gallon		0	2	0
„ 23 „ Rum,	„	„	„	„		0	12	0 <i>i</i>

TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

(New Act, passed in December, 1892, relates to all Goods imported from 5th October, 1892.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.						Rate of Duty.		
							£	s.	d.
1	Account Books and Printed Forms	...	...	...	ad valorem		15	per cent.	
	Albums	...	...	...	„		20	per cent.	
	Cards, Playing	...	...	...	„	
3	Works of Art, viz., Paintings in Oil, Water Colours and								
	Marble Statuary	...	...	...	„		10	per cent.	
6	Watches and Clocks	...	...	...	„		20	per cent.	
8	Cartridges, Cartridge Cases, Percussion Caps, Gun Wads,								
	for sporting purposes	...	...	...	„	
	Dynamite (and all other Explosives not otherwise enumerated)								
	and Detonators	...	...	...	„		10	per cent.	
	Gunpowder, blasting	...	...	...	per lb.		0	0	1
	„ Sporting	...	...	...	„		0	0	6
	„ (F.F.F.), loose	...	...	...	„		0	0	1
	Shot	...	...	...	„		0	0	1
9	Anvils	...	...	...	ad valorem		5	per cent.	
	Axe Handles, and all Tool Handles made of Wood	...			„		10	per cent.	
	Bellows, Blacksmiths'	...	...	...	„		5	per cent.	
	Boilers	...	...	...	„		10	per cent.	
	Boiler Tubes	...	...	...	„		5	per cent.	
	Chaffcutters, hand-power	..	...	...	„	
	Cocks, Range or Cistern	...	...	...	„	
	„ Steam, for engines	...	...	...	„	
	Engines and Machinery of every description, not otherwise								
	enumerated	...	...	...	„		7½	per cent.	
	Engine Fittings	...	..	...	„		5	per cent.	
	Forges, Portable	...	...	...	„	
	Implements and Machinery (Agricultural and Horticultural),								
	not otherwise enumerated	...			„				
	„ „ Dairying	...	...	...	„	

* See footnote on page 479.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
9	Lawn Mowers ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Mould Boards "	"
	" Shares "	"
	Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Hoes, Horse Rakes "	10 per cent.
	Sewing and Stocking Knitting Machines "	5 per cent.
	Spray Producers "	"
	Tools of every description, whether for manufacturing purposes or otherwise "	"
	Windmills "	"
10	Axles—Cart and Carriage, Arms and Boxes "	10 per cent.
	Carriages, on <i>four</i> Wheels and Springs each	12 0 0
	" <i>two</i> " " "	6 0 0
12	Architraves, Wood ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Cements, Mineral per cwt.	0 0 9
	Doors of Wood ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Mouldings of Wood "	"
	Sashes of Wood "	"
	Sash Weights per cwt.	0 1 6
	Skirtings of Wood ad valorem	20 per cent.
14	Acid—Acetic (containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity) per lb. or pint	0 0 2
	" " for every extra 10 per cent., or part thereof... .. "	0 0 1
	" Carbolic ad valorem	10 per cent.
	" Citric per lb.	0 0 4
	" Muriatic per cwt.	0 2 6
	" Nitric "	0 2 6
	" Sulphuric "	0 2 6
	" Tartaric per lb.	0 0 4
	Alum ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Arsenic—Crude "	0 " 0 1
	Carbonate of Soda per lb.	0 0 1
	Concentrated Effusions and Decoctions, Druggists' Sundries, Drugs and Chemicals not otherwise enumerated, Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Fluid Extracts ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Matches "	0 " 0 6
	Naphtha per gallon	0 0 6
	Oils—Medicinal and Perfumed ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Opium, or Extract thereof per lb.	1 0 0
	Paints of every description "	0 0 0½
	Soda Crystals "	0 0 0½
	Spirits—Methylated, taken as proof (containing not less than 10 per cent. of methyl of alcohol)* per gallon	0 3 0
	Spirits of Tar "	0 0 6
	Turpentine "	0 1 0
15	Brussels, Tapestry, and Axminster Carpets of every description, unless otherwise enumerated ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Eider-down Quilts and Down Pillows "	"
	Felt and Hemp Carpets "	12½ per cent.
	Rugs (including Hearthrugs) of all kinds "	20 per cent.
16	Mill Silk "	5 per cent.

* And so in proportion for any quantity (not ?) less than one-sixth of a gallon.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
16	Sateens and Galateas ad valorem	12½per cent.
	Silks (excepting Haberdashery Goods, unless hereinafter enumerated)	20 per cent.
	Silk Handkerchiefs	"
	Velveteens	"
17	Blind Net	12½per cent.
	Buckrams	"
	Calicoes	"
	Canvasses	"
	Cotton Cord Trousers and Trousering	"
	„ Linings	"
	„ and Linen Sheetings	"
	„ Materials in the piece	"
	„ Shirting	"
	„ Twills	"
	„ Wadding	"
	Dungaree Clothing and Dungaree in the piece	"
	Duck	"
	Forfar	"
	Flax Sheetting	"
	Flannelettes	"
	Hemp Carpets	"
	Hessians	"
	Hollands	"
	Jeans	"
	Linens	"
	Linen Materials in the piece	"
	Moleskin (imitation)	"
	„ Clothing and Moleskin in the piece	"
	Muslin—plain, fancy, or printed	"
	Oilskin Clothing (not otherwise enumerated)	"
	Pocketings	"
	Printed Cotton Goods, in the piece	"
	Silesias	"
	Swansdown	"
	Ticks	"
	Towels and Toweling	"
	Twilled Cotton and Flannelette Shirts	"
	Union Materials of Cotton and Linen in the piece	"
	Window Hollands	"
18	Lace and other curtains	20 per cent.
19	Blouses	"
	Capes	"
	Collars and Collarettes	"
	Crapes	"
	Cuffs and Fronts	"
	Cloaks and made-up Costumes of all descriptions unless otherwise enumerated... ..	"
	Dolmans and similar garments... ..	"
	Dresses (Ladies' and Children's)	"
	Dressing Cases	"
	Embroideries	"

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
19	Flouncings ad valorem	20	per cent.	
	Flowers (artificial), Feathers and Ornaments			
	Frillings			
	Fringes and Dress Trimmings			
	Furs of every description, either made up or Dressed Skins			
	Garibaldis			
	Gossamers			
	Gloves and Mitts of every description			
	Jackets (Ladies' and Children's)			
	Lace and Lace Goods (made up)			
	Millinery, being Hats, Bonnets, Hoods, Caps (trimmed or in part), or any made-up Millinery			
	Men's Paris Hats			
	Mantles			
	Men's and Ladies' Dressing Gowns and Dressing Jackets, Shawls and Wraps			
	Nets of all kinds			
	Plaitings			
	Plushes			
	Ribbons			
	Ruchings			
	Scarfs and Neckties of Silk, Linen, Cotton, or Wool			
	Skirts			
	Tulles			
	Ulsters			
	Umbrellas, Sunshades, Parasols			
	Umbrella Ribs	5	per cent.	
	„ Sticks			
20	Engine Packing			
	Felt Sheathing of every description			
	Floorcloths, not otherwise enumerated	20	per cent.	
	Linoleums			
	Mattings and Painted and Hessian Back Floorcloth	12½	percent.	
	Oilskins	10	per cent.	
	Twine of all kinds, Whipcord, and other Cords not otherwise enumerated per lb.	0	0	1
21	Woolpacks each	0	0	4
	Butter and Lard per lb.	0	0	2
	Cheese	0	0	2
	Honey	0	0	2
	Meats—Bacon and Hams	0	0	2
	„ Beef or Mutton, Salt or Fresh (except in tins)	0	0	1
	„ „ „ in tins ad valorem	10	per cent.	
22	„ „ „ „ „ per lb.	0	0	2
	„ „ „ „ „ per lb.	0	0	2
	Arrowroot	0	0	2
	Biscuits	0	0	2
	Confectionery	0	0	2
	Cornflour and Maizena	0	0	1
	Fruits—Dried, viz., Currants, Raisins, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Dried Apples	0	0	2
	„ Candied, Bottled and Canned, and Peels	0	0	3
	„ Fresh, when in cases or casks per reputed bushel	0	1	0

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.					Rate of Duty.		
						£	s.	d.
22	Fruits, fresh, when otherwise imported ad valorem					20 per cent.		
	,, Nuts—Almonds, whole per lb.					0	0	2
	,, ,, ,, shelled "					0	0	3
	,, ,, (except cocoanuts) "					0	0	2
	,, Preserves, Jams, and Jellies "					0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse of every description, including Maize ... per 100 lbs.					0	1	6
	,, prepared—							
	,, Barley, Pearl per lb.					0	0	0½
	,, Flour, Wheaten per 100 lbs.					0	2	0
	,, Malt per bushel					0	1	0
	,, Oatmeal per lb.					0	0	0½
	,, Peas, Split "					0	0	0½
	Liquorice "					0	0	2
	Macaroni and Vermicelli "					0	0	2
	Onions per cwt.					0	1	0
	Potatoes "					0	0	6
	Rice per lb.					0	0	1
	Sago "					0	0	2
	Sugar, Crushed and Loaf "					0	0	1
	,, all other kinds per cwt.					0	6	0
	,, Glucose "					0	6	0
	Tapioca per lb.					0	0	2
23	Treacle and Molasses per cwt.					0	3	6
	Beer (see Malt Liquor).							
	Chicory per lb.					0	0	4
	Cider and Perry, in wood per gallon					0	1	3
	,, ,, ,, in bottle "					0	1	6
	Cocoa and Chocolate per lb.					0	0	4
	Coffee—Green "					0	0	3
	,, Roasted or Ground "					0	0	4
	Ginger—Dried "					0	0	4
	Hops "					0	0	3
	Malt Liquor in bottle per gallon					0	1	6
	,, ,, wood "					0	1	0
	Mustard per lb.					0	0	2
	Pepper—Black and White, whole or ground "					0	0	2
	Pickles per dozen reputed quarts					0	3	0
	,, pints					0	2	0
	,, half-pints					0	1	4
	Salt per cwt.					0	1	6
	Sauces, in bottle per dozen reputed quarts					0	4	0
	,, ,, pints					0	3	0
	,, ,, half-pints					0	2	0
	,, ,, quarter-pints					0	1	6
	,, in bulk per gallon					0	3	0
	Spices of all kinds per lb.					0	0	4
	Spirits, viz., Brandy, Cordials, Rectified Spirits and all other							
	Liquors or Strong Waters, Geneva Gin, Rum, Whisky* per gallon					0	15	0

* And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gallon, for spirits in bottle and spirits in bulk for any quantity, not being less than one quarter of a gallon. All spirits under proof to pay duty as if proof.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Spirits—Perfumed per gallon	1	4	0
	Spirituous Compounds „	0	15	0
	Tea per lb.	0	0	3
	Tobacco—Manufactured „	0	3	0
	„ Unmanufactured „	0	2	0
	„ Cigars and Cigarettes „	0	7	0
	„ Snuff „	0	6	0
	Vinegar per gallon	0	1	0
	Wines, in wood „	0	6	0
	„ in bottle „	0	8	0
	„ sparkling „	0	10	0
24	Candles per lb.	0	0	2
	Glue „	0	0	1
	Soap—Fancy or Perfumed „	0	0	3
	„ Other kinds „	0	0	1
25	Blue „	0	0	2
	Bran, Pollard, and Sharps per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Linseed and Linseed Meal per lb.	0	0	1
	Paper, viz., all Writing Paper and White and Coloured Printing Paper without printing or ruling thereon, imported in original wrappers and untrimmed edges as it leaves the mill ad valorem	5 per cent.		
	Starch per lb.	0	0	1
	Seeds—Canary, Hemp, Rape „	0	0	0½
	Timber, sawn, not otherwise enumerated, 3 inches or over per 100 sup. ft.	0	1	6
	„ „ under 3 inches „	0	2	6
	„ Boards, planed, of every description, including tongued and grooved „	0	5	0
	„ in short lengths, suitable for making cases, not exceeding two cubic feet in measurement each case	0	0	1½
	Varnish and Polish, not otherwise enumerated per gallon	0	1	6
26	Oil—Kerosene „	0	1	0
	„ Of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated „	0	1	3
28	Coals per ton	0	3	0
	Coke „	0	1	0
29	Bottles—Chemists' Dispensing Bottles, under quarter reputed pint ad valorem	15 per cent.		
	„ Chemists' Dispensing Bottles, over quarter reputed pint „	5 per cent.		
	Emery Cloth, Powder and Paper, Sand Paper and Glass Paper „	„		
	Lithographic Stones „	10 per cent.		
	Whiting per cwt.	0	0	9
31	Jewellery and Trinkets, either in Gold, Silver, or other Metals or Materials, Jewel Cases ad valorem	20 per cent.		
	Plate and Plated Ware of every description, Britannia Metal, Nickel and German Silver, similar Metals, and all Alloys and imitations „	„		
	Castings „	10 per cent.		
32	Iron Bolts, Nuts, and Rivets „	5 per cent.		
	„ Galvanised and Corrugated per ton	2	0	0
	„ Girders ad valorem	10 per cent.		

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
32	Lead—Milled, Sheet, and Pipe per cwt.	0 2 6
	Nails—Iron, except Screw Nails „	0 2 6
	Quicksilver ad valorem	5 per cent.
	Wire Fencing, Droppers, Standards and Winders „	„
33	Live Stock—Bulls, Bullocks, Cows, Calves, Heifers, Steers... each	2 0 0
	„ Colts, Fillies, Geldings, Horses, Mares „	2 0 0
	„ Pigs „	0 2 6
	„ Sheep, whether Ewes, Rams, Lambs, Wethers, or Hoggets „	0 2 0
34	Fruit Trees „	0 0 2
35	Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery ad valorem	20 per cent.
	Railway and Tramway Plant and Material, consisting of Locomotives, Carriages, Rails, Fishplates, Points and Crossings, Bolts, Spikes, Fastening Springs, Wheels or Axles „	5 per cent.

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

All goods not enumerated in the foregoing Table of Duties or in the following List of Exemptions ad valorem 15 per cent.

Goods sent to other places with the sanction of proper Officer of Customs for Repairs or Renovation to pay on return on the cost of such repairs or renovation, except on Free Goods „ „

NOTE.—All goods subject to Duty at per hundred pounds, or per hundredweight, or per ton, to pay duty on net weight, and on fractional parts of a quarter of a hundred pounds as if twenty-five pounds, or of a quarter of a hundredweight as if twenty-eight pounds, and so in proportion.
No allowance in weight or measure to be made for exempt articles used in packing goods subject to Duty.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Bookbinding—Cloth and Leather	6	Clocks, specially imported for Churches or Chapels
	Books—Printed	9	Boiler Plates, steel or iron
	Charts		Rabbit Traps, Phosphorisers or any machine used for destroying Rabbits
	Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets	10	Saddlers' Ironmongery, not plated, exclusively used in manufacture of Saddlery
	Maps		Saddlers' Materials—
	Newspapers		Brace Girths
	Scale Boards		Chaise Cart, Gig, Buggy and Riding Saddletrees
2	Bells, specially imported for Church or Chapel		Collar Check
	Harmoniums, specially imported for Churches or Chapels		Hogskins
3	Atlases		Patent Winker Leather
	Music—Printed or Manuscript		Saddle Nails
	Paintings and Engravings for Public Institutions		
	Works of Art for Public Institutions		

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 et seq. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
10	Saddlers' Materials—continued— Dees and Staples Roller Web	20	Bagging—Jute, specially imported for making Ore Bags Coir—Unmanufactured „ Yarn Haircloth for Hopkilns Harvest Yarn, Rope Yarn, Binding Wire Rope, Cordage Twine for Reapers and Binders
11	Diving Dresses, including Boots and Helmets Whaling Implements and Gear	21	Fish—Fresh
13	Cabinetmakers' and Upholsterers' Material, viz., French Polish, Sofa and Chair Springs, Chair Webbing, Hair Cloth, Castors Veneer Wood	22	Molasses—Raw, rendered unfit for human consumption
14	Bluestone Carbolic Powder Copperas Dyewood and Dyestuffs for manufac- turing purposes only Ink, Printing Ivory Black Kreosote, Crude Lamp Black Lime Carbolate „ Chloride Logwood Manures Phosphorus Potash and Pearlash Salt, Manure, rendered unfit for other use Soda Ash „ Caustic „ Silicate Soldering Fluid Sumac Tannin and Tannin Extracts Terra Japonica Valonia Vegetable Black	23	Salt, Rock
19	Banners, specially imported by and for the use of Friendly Societies Hatters' Materials, viz.:— Calicoes, Felt Hoods, Galloons, Hat Buckles, Hat Linings, Hatters' Ribbons * Shale-boards for hat boxes, Shellac, Silk Plush	24	Bones Bristles—Unmanufactured Hair „ Hides and Skins—Raw and Unmanu- factured Ivory—Unmanufactured Leather, viz.:— Calf Kid Coloured Roan Enamelled Hide for Buggy Tops and Dash Leather Glacé Kid Glove Kid Goat Levant Levant Morocco Mock Kid Patent Calf Stearine Suet, Tallow, and Grease Whalebone, Whale-fins from Fisheries Wool—Unmanufactured
20	Bags—Empty, used in export of Tas- manian produce „ Gunny, Bran, Ore, Flour, and Corn Sacks	25	Baltic Deals, 3 and 4 inch Bass—Unmanufactured Board—Mill, Straw, Paste „ Uncut Card Cane Cocoa Fibre Corks and Cork Unmanufactured Cotton—Raw, Waste, Wick, and Candle Flax—Unmanufactured Flocks—Cotton and Woollen French polish Hemp and Jute—Unmanufactured

* When cut into lengths not exceeding 34 inches before importation to be used for fabrication of goods in colony.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Exemptions—continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
25	Kapok Myrobalans Oakum and Junk Oil Cake Paper for Fruit Wrapping, not exceeding 10in. x 10in. Pitch Rattans Resin Shellac Tar Timber in Log	32	Ingots, Sheets, Rod, Bars, or Plates of Copper, Brass, Bronze, or Zinc Iron—Galvanized, in plain sheeting „ Pipes, not being made of Galvanized Iron Plain Sheetting, and not otherwise enumerated „ Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, Pig, Angle and T, and Tinned, the same not being perforated Lead—Pig or Scrap Muntz Metal Nails of Yellow Metal, Muntz, or Copper Ores of all kinds of metals Solder Steel—Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, Pig, Angle and T, and Tinned, the same not being perforated Tin Plates—Unmanufactured „ Unmanufactured Tinfoil Wire Netting—Rabbit Proof, being 2ft. 6in. to 4ft. wide, 1in. to 1½in. mesh, and No. 17 or 18 gauge „ Rope
26	Kerosene Slush Oil—Cocoanut and Black, Unrefined „ Cod and Sod, for Tanning purposes „ from Whale Fisheries „ Palm, Unrefined „ Refuse Shale Paraffin and Mineral Wax		
29	Bottles for Aerated Water, from 5 oz. upwards „ Fruit Preserving, not exceeding two quarts „ Spirits, Malt Liquor, Vinegar and Wine, being not less than reputed half-pints and not more than imperial quarts Chalk Clay—Fire, Lumps, unmanufactured „ Pipe, unmanufactured Granite in rough blocks Marble in rough block Memorial Windows for Churches and Chapels Millstones Moulding Sand Pottery Materials, viz.:—China Clay, Cornish Stone, Felspar, Litharge, Manganese, Oxide of Cobalt Stone in rough block	33	Animals—Living, except Sheep, Cattle, Horses, and Pigs, not otherwise enumerated Stock imported exclusively for stud purposes
30	Ice	34	Bulbs Plants, Trees, and Shrubs, not otherwise enumerated Seeds—Garden
31	Bullion Coin of the Realm Gems uncut and unmounted Gold in Bar, Sheet, or Dust Silver in Bar, Ingot, or Sheet	35	Grindery for Bootmaking, viz.:— Boot-web Boot-spikes Boot-button Eyelets Button-hole Beads Burnishing Ink Bridgewater Dressing Bristles Copper Toes Cutbills Dextrine Elastic Flat-headed Wire Nails, used by Bootmakers only Heel Polishing and Bottom Balls
32	Antimony in Ingots Brass—Sheet and Rolled, not perforated Bright Steel, Tinned Mattress Wire		

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 4 *et seq. ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
35	Grindery for Bootmaking—continued— Lasting Tacks Pegs Rivets Shoe Nails, Shoe Tips, and Plates Screws for Tips Socking Cloth and Paper Scouring Stones Tingles Wax Pitch (specially prepared) Wood Heels Wood and Iron Lasts Printing Materials „ Presses	36	Passengers' Baggage and Cabin Furniture, arriving in the colony within six months before or after the owner thereof; also Household Furniture and Effects, except Musical Instruments and Plate, arriving before or after the owner thereof, the same having been in the owner's use for a period of not less than six months before the removal to Tasmania, such furniture and effects not being for sale
36	All Goods for use of Her Majesty's Government Ballast Bags, Boxes, Casks and Cases (Empty), on proof to Collector that they have been used in export of Tasmanian produce		Personal Effects, the property of a deceased relative formerly resident of Tasmania, proof to be supported by declaration if required Post Office Packages, otherwise liable to a duty of not more than one shilling Produce of Tasmania, all goods Specimens in Natural History, Botany, Mineralogy

APPENDIX D.

IRRIGATION IN VICTORIA: ITS POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

Abridged from Reports, dated from the 20th February to the 26th May, 1892, by Stuart Murray, Esq., Chief Engineer of Water Supply.)

THE MILDURA COLONY.

The Mildura settlement is the scene of the greatest experiment in irrigation yet undertaken in Victoria, and the success or failure of irrigation at Mildura must largely influence its success or failure throughout the colony. The Government has not invested money in the Chaffey enterprise as it has done in the form of loans advanced to trusts, and in the construction of costly national works in the Goulburn Valley, in the Loddon Valley, and throughout the settled portions of the dry northern districts; yet it has a distinct right of property in Mildura in virtue of the concessions it has made to its founders. They have been given, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions on their part, a block of 50,000 acres of land as a free gift, with a further area of 200,000 acres on very favourable terms. But, more than all, they have had handed over to them a large share of the colony's inheritance in the waters of the Murray River—a concession, practically in perpetuity, of so much water as may be required for the complete irrigation of this enormous block of 250,000 acres, and for the service of the community of, it may be, 500,000 or more of people that will eventually dwell there. These circumstances demand of the State that it should exercise to the full its right of surveillance and control over the progress of the settlement, and that it should see that the rights and interests of the settlers are duly cared for by its concessionaries.

The progress of the Mildura settlement may be briefly summarized as follows:—The present population numbers 4,000, of whom nearly one-half are actually engaged in the clearing, preparation, and cultivation of the soil, either as land-owners or as workmen. The area of land sold by the Messrs. Chaffey is, in round numbers, 17,000 acres, whereof 6,500 have been planted, 500 are under various kinds of annual or green crops, and an additional 3,000 are cleared and ready for cultivation or planting. The remaining 7,000 are held for future improvement. Of the plantations, about two-thirds consist of raisin vines. The others, in the order of their importance comprise wine grapes, apricots, oranges and lemons, peaches, olives, and other fruits. The expenditure by the Messrs. Chaffey on works for the service of the settlement has been far in excess of that provided for by their agreement. These comprise eleven pumping plants (ranging from 200 to 1,000 horse-power each), 150 miles of main and 300 miles of secondary and distributing channels (whereof about 3 miles are lined with concrete, made from the local lime), together with syphons, flumes, bridges, and other secondary works.

Viewing the settlement from a financial and commercial aspect, so far, it has been maintained entirely by the capital brought into it by the settlers themselves and by the expenditure of the firm of Chaffey Brothers and Co. Nothing of what it has produced has been sold to the outside world. The crucial test of competition in the open market, upon which hangs the ultimate success or failure of the undertaking, is yet to come. Several years must elapse before any such test can be conclusively made. No doubt a material contribution to the support of the settlers has been derived from their own produce. Some of them have earned a few pounds by growing fodder for the horses employed by the firm and in other similar ways, and one or two of the more energetic and enterprising have made a living by supplying fruit and vegetables

to their neighbours. But all this contributes nothing to the solution of the main problem. Even the few tons of raisins and dried apricots purchased from the settlers by the firm last year, or the larger quantity they will probably purchase this year, go but a little way towards solving it. The price the firm will pay for these small lots of first produce is hardly any criterion of what the world will give for the general bulk of the crop, when the whole of the land is under cultivation and the limit of the local market has been reached. It is a fact that, at the present moment, as much as 5d. per lb. may be obtained in Melbourne for first-class samples of colonial-grown cooking raisins, and good currants fetch a price but slightly lower. In the London market, however, good currants are worth no more than 1½d. per lb., cooking raisins 2¼d., and the best table raisins 7d. The difference between the Melbourne and the London prices is due to the import duty of 2d. per lb., the cost of freight, insurance, etc., and the addition of the charges of the merchant and shipper. But it is obvious that the ultimate prices of colonial produce in the London markets will not be affected by any import duties that may be imposed; while the merchants' and shippers' charges will not go to increase, but to reduce, the prices ruling here. Attention is called to these facts, not to discourage the Mildura fruit-growers, but to instil caution; and to remind them that they must look further than the Victorian, or even the Australian, market for the success of their industry. Those who remember the conditions of farming in this colony from 30 to 35 years ago will recall a time when £25 per ton was a moderate price for flour, and feeding oats were worth 7s. to 8s. per bushel. No more than a fraction of these prices can be obtained now, or probably ever will be again. Yet the farmers of Victoria are a fairly well-to-do class, and, though they exercise to the full the taxpayers' privilege of grumbling, they, for the most part, earn a good living, and obtain reasonable interest on their invested capital. So it will probably be with the Mildura fruit-growers. The enterprising among them who are early in the field will reap the full advantage of the protected colonial market, and will thus earn money that will enable them to bide the storm when the inevitable reduction of prices comes, and to await calmly the settlement of the new conditions with their permanently lowered prices. The slothful, the indolent, the unenterprising, the unfortunate, will go to the wall. It is always thus.

The wine industry at Mildura is on a somewhat different footing from the dried-fruit business. Victorian wine may be fairly said to have already found its place among the beverages of the world. Rutherglen and Great Western are not so well or widely known as Bordeaux and Dijon, but they are undoubtedly in a fair way of becoming so. People who drink good wine, and who can afford to pay for what they drink, consume the wines of these localities, not because they can get no other, but of choice. They are drunk under their proper titles in England and to some extent on the continent of Europe; and there is good reason to believe that they are used for blending purposes, or, in other words, for the production of high-priced French clarets. Victorian wine, therefore, may be said to have passed the ordeal. Its price, in competition with other wines of like class, is established; and the grower who can live by his vineyard now may assume that he is in possession of a property that will maintain its value and that will provide a living for himself and his descendants in perpetuity. But Mildura will not produce good wines of the claret and Burgundy class. Any attempt to produce these, in its soil and climate, would result in failure. But it will produce good wines of another class—heavy-bodied, rich, or fruity red wines, suitable for the manufacture of port or for blending with the thinner, but more delicately-flavoured dry wines, will do well here. So also probably will the heavier class of sherries. The results thus far obtained from one of the Mildura vineyards point to this conclusion; and there is every reason to think that the crops will be heavy. The deep soil strongly impregnated with lime, the hot sun, and the ever available water, will ensure a large production of must. For high-class brandy Mildura will, in all probability, attain a reputation that will be worth money to its vignerons.

One of the questions that still awaits settlement here is the price the cultivators can afford to pay for the water supplied to them. A depth of 15 inches per annum over the whole cultivated area is that reckoned on as necessary by the Messrs. Chaffey, and this, in addition to the natural rainfall of from 7 inches to 10 inches, though during the past two or three years it has been somewhat heavier. The current cost

of delivery of this volume—that is, the cost of fuel and labour at the pumping stations and of maintenance and supervision of the channels, and exclusive of interest on the first cost of the works—is about 12s. per acre per annum. This is the rate the company has levied on all the Mildura land-owners for the current year. It has been levied on all alike, whether the lands are cultivated or allowed to remain in their natural condition; and, as might be expected, its imposition has given rise to a good deal of grumbling on the part of the non-improving owners. Anyone at all acquainted with the wine industry in Victoria will agree that it can easily bear a charge of 12s. per acre to secure a certain crop. There is little doubt that the same will hold good of raisins grown on new land, and sold at 4d. or 5d. per lb. Whether it will still hold when the land has been cropped for years, and the price of the product has fallen to 2d. per lb., is a question that will, no doubt, receive the most serious attention at the hands of the settlers. Meanwhile they are safe to plant raisin vines. The crop will pay handsomely for some years to come. When the conditions change, should the growth of raisins prove unremunerative, they can turn their land to other account. Should the cultivation of raisins cease to pay, resort must be had to some other description of crop in which there is still money.

The position and prospects of the cultivating land-owners of the settlement is as hopeful and promising as reasonable men will expect. By the outlay of a little capital and a good deal of hard work the industrious may be assured a present livelihood, under conditions that to most will prove agreeable. The future promises competence, independence, fortune, to those who are willing to labour and wait.

THE GOULBURN VALLEY.

The Goulburn is the largest of Victorian rivers. It has the largest drainage area, the greatest mean volume, and the most permanent stream. The area of its basin, down to the weir recently constructed near Murchison, is little less than 4,000 square miles, and a considerable proportion of this area consists of high mountain ranges, whose melting snows maintain the volume of the river far into the summer. The term Goulburn Valley would, strictly applied, include this great basin. It is, however, by popular usage limited to the plain that extends from Murchison northward to the Murray, through which winds the Goulburn River after its debouchment from the ranges. Here it is to be understood in a still more restricted sense—it is to be taken as including only that portion of the plain commanded by the works, actual or projected, of the Goulburn irrigation scheme. This comprises, east of the river, the projected East Goulburn Irrigation Trust district, with an area, in round numbers, of 225,000 acres; and west of the river, the district of the existing Rodney Irrigation Trust, with an area of 278,000 acres, and that of the Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trust, with an area of 272,000 acres, or about 775,000 acres in all. The works of the Goulburn scheme might be extended so as to command a much larger area. On the east side of the river they might be continued so as to embrace the country right down to the Murray, thus doubling the area on that side of the river. But the extension could be better supplied from the Murray River itself, and is therefore excluded from consideration in connexion with the Goulburn. On the west side, the Rodney and Echuca and Waranga districts include all the available country as far as the Campaspe River. Among the projects that have been discussed is the extension of the main western channel across the Campaspe, so as to serve the land to the west of that river; and such an extension has been kept in view as one of the possibilities in the design of the works that have been undertaken. It has even been proposed that the western channel should be continued as far as the Loddon River or beyond it.

The district of the proposed East Goulburn Irrigation Trust—it has not been actually constituted—includes a great part of the shires of Shepparton and Numurkah and smaller portions of the shires of Goulburn, Euroa, and Yarrawonga. It has a present population of about 3,600 persons, and a total annual rateable value of about £46,000. The Rodney Irrigation Trust district—which trust has been constituted, and is proceeding with the construction of its works—is nearly coterminous with the shire of Rodney, and has a population of 2,800 and an annual rateable value of £54,000. The Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trust district, comprising part of

the shires of Echuca and Waranga, has a population of nearly 3,000 and an annual rateable value of about £45,000. Within the area referred to as the Goulburn Valley there are also included the towns of Shepparton, Numurkah, and four other townships. These, which have a joint population of 5,260, are not reckoned as part of the area commanded by the works. The population and rateable value stated above are independent of them. That area, therefore, is 775,000 acres on both sides of the river, with a total rural population of 10,400 persons, an annual rateable value of £145,000, and an immediately dependent urban population of 5,260, settled in six towns that are within the borders, though excluded from the area, of the irrigation district. Each of these towns, excepting one, has a separate water service of its own, some of them dependent on the irrigation works as their source of supply. The lands on the east side of the river are supplied with water for domestic and stock use only by the Goulburn River, the Broken River (which is one of its tributaries), and the Broken Creek (which is an effluent of the Broken River), also by some artificial channels supplied chiefly by pumping from these sources. The west side of the river has a much more efficient system—a very complete reticulation, comprising nearly 400 miles of channels, supplied by gravitation from the national works constructed by the Government. These are ample to provide fully for domestic and stock wants, with a surplus available for the irrigation of a limited area.

The national works, designed to provide water for the service of the Goulburn Valley, comprise a weir on the river, about 8 miles above Murchison; a channel on the east side from the weir, northward about 30 miles; a channel on the west side, about 26 miles north-westerly, to a large reservoir to be constructed at the Waranga Swamp; and a channel from the Waranga reservoir, about 40 miles further north-westerly, to the crossing of the Campaspe River. Of these there have been completed to date the weir, the off-take regulators at the heads of both the eastern and western main channels, and about 15 miles of the channel on the west side, with two regulating sluices and off-takes on it. The weir is a large and costly structure of solid masonry, with flood-gates of cast and wrought iron, manipulated by turbine gearing, and lowering into chambers provided for them in the body of the work. The constructed portion of the western main channel has a normal mean width of 121 feet by a carrying depth of 7 feet, and is capable of conveying a volume of rather more than 100,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The sum expended on these national works to date—inclusive of the cost of lands taken, the large area submerged above the weir, the provision of roads and bridges in lieu of those interfered with or destroyed by the works, and the other charges incidental to such an undertaking—has been £418,000; and a further sum of £754,000, or a total of £1,172,000, will be required for their completion. Besides this the trusts have expended on works, chiefly for the supply of water for domestic and stock use, a sum of about £140,000 advanced to them by the Government; and will have to expend a further £800,000 before water can be made fully available for irrigation throughout their districts.

It will be understood that as the Goulburn River must of necessity be the source of water supply for irrigation within this district, and as on the east side of the river there has not yet been constructed a single mile of channel from the weir, there can be no irrigation on that side of the river. On the west side the main channel has been carried 15 miles, and the construction of a further 4 or 5 miles will be proceeded with immediately. The reticulation channels of both the Rodney and the Echuca and Waranga Trusts are supplied from the national channel. The works of the former are already capable of giving a supply for irrigation to part of the trust area, and they are being enlarged and extended so as, in time, to be able to supply the whole. Those of the latter are on a smaller scale, adapted to provide an ample supply for ordinary use, but not for irrigation except in a very limited way. To enable them to carry a full irrigation supply they must be enlarged in the same way as those of the Rodney Trust are being now. It is within the area of the Rodney Trust, therefore, that any irrigated lands are to be looked for in the Goulburn Valley.

Within the district of the Rodney Trust about 1,000 acres have been prepared and planted with fruits intended for irrigation, and about 2,000 acres have been prepared and laid down under various kinds of fodder crops, also intended for irrigation. The fruits most largely planted are raisin vines, and, after them, wine grapes, apricots,

apples, and mixed fruits. The irrigated green crops are chiefly lucerne; and there are some areas of maize, sorghum, amber cane, and broom corn. The quantity of water actually sold and delivered by the trust for irrigation during the current summer—the first on which they have been in a position to make deliveries on a scale of any magnitude—was 19,000,000 cubic feet down to the end of February. It is impossible to say with exactitude to what area this has been applied, but, assuming the average depth used to have been 4 inches, and allowing a margin of 10 per cent. for loss and waste, it would have watered 1,200 acres out of the 3,000 that have been prepared in anticipation of the construction of channels to command them. The price charged by the trust is 6d. per 4,000 cubic feet delivered, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 1,000 gallons; but it is anticipated that this rate will have to be raised, as it would be insufficient to meet the expenses of the trust. The lands irrigated or prepared for irrigation are not, as in the case of the Chaffey settlements, in compact areas, but are scattered over a comparatively wide area—a circumstance which adds materially to the cost of supplying them with water and in various other ways handicaps the cultivators. Some attempt has been made, however, to establish settlements here on similar lines to that at Mildura. The Ardmona Estate, near Mooroopna, containing 1,000 acres, was purchased by a syndicate, cut up, and sold in blocks varying from 10 to 100 acres to intending cultivators. The whole of the estate is commanded by the channels of the trust, and about 300 acres have been planted with vines and fruit trees, and are now under irrigation. One of the blocks is devoted to the growth of nursery stock. A large quantity was sent out last season, and there are at present in the ground, ready to be sent out in the autumn, young vines sufficient to plant 1,000 acres and other fruit trees for 400 acres. A large proportion of this stuff is already ordered, not for the Goulburn Valley alone, but for the planting of lands in almost every quarter of the colony. The proprietor's experience is that, with the climate and soil of the Goulburn Valley, irrigation is highly beneficial, improving both the quantity and quality of every description of fruit, the olive only excepted. Without water the raising of nursery stock would be impossible. The same parties who negotiated the subdivision and sale of the Ardmona property are now similarly operating on an area of land near Toolamba, also commanded by the trust's channels.

It is in this locality (the neighbourhood of Mooroopna), that there is to be found the greater part of the irrigated land within the district of the Rodney Trust. About 2 miles from Ardmona is the Lake Erie farm. On this property there are 60 acres laid down in lucerne, divided into paddocks and kept under irrigation. This land has maintained eight sheep to the acre throughout the summer. The stock are now fat, fit for the market; and the lucerne crop is still in such condition that it should be good for several months to come. The proprietor has also 16 acres under mixed fruits and 20 acres under raisin vines irrigated, the whole in excellent condition and bearing a heavy crop of fruit of unexceptionable quality. Several of the neighbours have areas under lucerne, chiefly used for beeves and dairy cattle and plantations of vines and fruit trees. Wherever there is water available the lucerne paddocks and the plantations are under irrigation, and their area is continually being extended.

On the east side of the river, though there is no irrigation and no water available for the purpose, there is a considerable area of planted land. There are, in fact, more than 450 acres of plantations, two thirds of which, or about 300 acres, are in close proximity to the town of Shepparton. These plantations comprise apples, apricots, peaches, table grapes, and mixed fruits. There are no grapes grown specially for raisin-making nor for the production of wine, but the possibility of having to dispose of surplus produce, and eventually probably of the bulk of the crop, by drying seems to be kept in view in all planting. Besides the fruit plantations there are a good many small areas of lucerne, maize, sorghum, and broom corn. The plantations generally are kept in a high state of cultivation, and it is surprising what crops of fruit are obtained, both as to quantity and quality, under dry tillage. The want of moisture is, however, painfully apparent in the lucerne paddocks. To keep green fodder through the summer in the climate of the Goulburn Valley without a supply of water is clearly out of the question.

The Goulburn Valley as defined in the earlier part of these notes, comprises an area of more than 750,000 acres—all of it good, much of it first-class, soil; all of it adapted by physical character and quality for irrigation, and suited for the growth of

the crops that thrive under irrigation; nearly all, probably nine-tenths of it, commanded as to a supply of water by the works constructed or in progress for that purpose; with a river flowing through its midst capable, with regulation and partial storage, of supplying water for the complete irrigation of 250,000 acres (or one-third of the entire area), and with more ample storage for double, or even treble of that extent. This district contains at present a rural population barely sufficient to cultivate the fraction of it that is kept under tillage, to manage the 3,000 or 4,000 acres that are maintained under various forms of intense culture, and to tend the flocks and herds that graze over the remainder; and the population shows no tendency to increase, save at a very slow rate and within restricted and isolated areas. On the contrary, the sons and daughters of the farmers develop a tendency, as they grow up, to gravitate to Melbourne and the larger towns. This is much to be regretted, though it seems to be, at this stage of the colony's progress, inevitable. Suppose for a moment that during the ensuing season 100 holders, each of 600 acres of land, were to resolve to prepare their farms for intense culture—one-third to be placed under fruit, and two-thirds under green fodder crops; and suppose the most favourable condition, that these holdings shall be contiguous to one another. What would it imply? 60,000 acres of land prepared, of which 20,000 would be planted with various kinds of fruit, and for the preparation and planting of which from £120,000 to £150,000 would have to be spent in farm labour, and probably as much more on the construction of works by the water trust. The young trees to plant such an area do not probably exist in the country. The demand for labour would disorganise the labour market, and put up rates in a manner that would prove ruinous to the farmers, and it would probably turn out that sufficient even of store sheep and cattle could not be obtained to stock the pastures. Agricultural progress at such a rate is not possible. The pace must be much slower. The adoption of something like the Chaffey method of settling people on small areas, as at Ardmona, may do a good deal. Judiciously managed, it should prove profitable to the speculators who undertake it; and if these gentlemen will only extend a little generous consideration to their clients, it will advantage also both themselves and the district at large. But where the land is all sold and settled, as it is in the Goulburn Valley, and where the irrigated fields must, from the conditions of the case, be considerably scattered—where also, owing to the comparatively large areas of the holdings, those who resort to intense culture must be employers of hired labour—progress must be slow, and years must elapse before any system of works can be utilized to such an extent that they will return full interest on the cost of their construction.

THE LOWER LODDON AND GUNBOWER DISTRICTS.

The Lower Loddon and Gunbower districts may be briefly described as including the alluvial plain that stretches from Bridgewater, on the Loddon River, northward to the Murray, and embracing the lands adjacent to the latter river from the head of the Gunbower in the east to Swan Hill in the west. It is distinctly of deltaic formation. With the exception of some isolated tracks of hill country of comparatively small extent—such as the granitic outcrops of the Terricks Range, Mount Hope, and the Pyramid—it consists of an almost absolute level, built up of the water-borne silt carried down by the rivers from the high lands of the Dividing Range. The southern portion has been built up by the agency of the Loddon; the northern by that of the Murray, of which the Loddon is a tributary. Its deltaic character is attested by the numerous old river channels that furrow its surface and by the network of effluents and anabranches that constitute one of the most striking features, especially of the portion adjacent to the confluence of the rivers. A notable consequence of the deltaic character of the country is the frequency and extent of swamps and lagoons and the absence of sufficient natural provision for drainage. This is so marked as in the southern and middle portions of the district to constitute a serious impediment to traffic in the winter months and to successful cultivation at all times. In the north-western portion the lagoons and swamps assume the character of lakes, many of whose areas are measured by square miles, and of such depths as to defy the evaporating power of the sun and wind, even for several successive years of drought. These so-called lakes are not, of course, rock fissures, as lakes are in most parts of the world; nor deep volcanic craters, like Tower Hill Lake and others in the

Western district of Victoria or the Mount Gambier Lakes in South Australia. They are merely clay-pans, scooped out of the surface of a vast alluvial plain. Yet they are deep enough, and their beds are retentive enough, to resist the combined waste of percolation and evaporation through long periods of drought. Unfortunately they are nearly all more or less salt, varying from slightly brackish to perfectly bitter. This is a characteristic of most lakes fed by the land water of alluvial country, and need excite no surprise; but it detracts greatly from the value of these receptacles as local water storages. That portion of the district bordering the Murray River and its anabranches—the Gunbower, Barr Creek, and Murrabit—is subject to inundation by the overflow of the river. Over some portions these floodings occur every winter; over a larger extent, several miles in width at some points, inundations occur only in winters when there is a high river; but no means has yet been suggested whereby one can foresee or foretell when these seasons of high flood will occur. For the protection of the river bank lands earthen levées have been built along portions of the frontage, and these have proved of service in saving the farmers' crops from destruction by the overflows. There are about 5 miles in length of levée so constructed by the Benjeroop and Murrabit Trust and about 8 miles by the Swan Hill Irrigation Trust. There is also a further length of 2 or 3 miles constructed by the Water Supply Department for the special purpose of protecting the head of the Kow Swamp supply channel. This likewise affords protection to a limited portion of the area. Another result of the deltaic character of the district is the rough crab-hole nature of much of its surface—a feature that greatly detracts from its adaptability for irrigation. Much of the land that has been irrigated is so uneven that the crops are patchy, being over-watered apparently in some spots and insufficiently watered in others. These unevennesses can, and it may be presumed will, be reduced by surface levelling; but this will cost money and require time. There is, besides, some reason to apprehend that the uneven or crab-hole character is not limited to the surface soil, but is common also to the more retentive clayey subsoil that generally underlies it. Should such prove to be the case, it must undoubtedly give rise to grave difficulties in dealing with the surplus water of irrigation. But reasons to fear that the fact is as suggested are furnished by some of the results of irrigation on vine and fruit plantations already to be seen in the district. It seems almost paradoxical that drainage should be a prime necessity of a country where the average rainfall is no more than 12 inches per annum and the maximum about 15 inches, the shade temperature also nearly approaching, and often exceeding, 100 degrees for several hours on most days of the three summer months. Yet such is the case. Neither the shires nor the trusts have hitherto devoted any attention to the question of drainage except in a very partial and haphazard way. But until drainage works, conceived on a comprehensive plan, have been carried out, and areas liable to inundation have been protected by levées or in some other suitable way, neither good roads nor assured crops will be possible.

The gross area of the district treated of is about 1,250,000 acres, whereof about four-fifths are irrigable, either by gravitation or by means of a lift of a few feet only. Not that there is water available for this area—very far from it—but about this proportion could be commanded by the water that is available. The rural population of the district is in round numbers about 11,000, and there is an urban population of 2,400 in the towns and villages of Swan Hill, Kerang, Boort, Durham Ox, Pyramid, Mincha, Macorna, and Cohuna. The annual rateable value of the property included within this area of 1,250,000 acres, not reckoning that in the towns and villages, is about £130,000. It is watered by the Loddon River and by the Murray and its effluents. The works for the distribution of the water supply are under the control of the Loddon United and Swan Hill Shire Waterworks Trusts, their function being limited, however, to providing for ordinary domestic and stock requirements. But a great part of the area, aggregating a total of 523,000 acres, is under the control of irrigation trusts that have been carved out of and excised from the old water trusts. Of these seven in the southern part of the district take their supply from the Loddon. The Loddon itself is regulated and controlled by a national work—that is, a work under the control of the Water Supply Department—the Laanecoorie weir and dam, situate upon the river at a point about 16 miles in a direct line above Bridgewater. It has a storage capacity of 610,000,000 cubic feet, or 3,812,000,000 gallons—that is,

one-sixth greater than the Malmsbury reservoir, as recently improved and enlarged. Its purpose is to regulate the river by storing water during flood, so as to maintain the flow during the dry seasons. The middle portion of the district has two existing irrigation trusts and one proposed trust, to be formed out of part of the Tragowel area. These will take their supply from a national work that is now approaching completion. A canal, consisting in part of an artificial cutting and in part following the line of natural creeks, will convey water from the Murray when in flood into a large reservoir, formed by embanking and otherwise improving the Kow Swamp. From the reservoir a channel will carry the supply for delivery to the trusts. The northern part of the district has five trusts adjacent to the Murray frontage and supplied from that river. The areas of the trusts districts are exceedingly various. The Tragowel Plains has nearly 250,000 acres, the Cohuna 100,000, while the Dry Lake has but a little over 1,500. The Laanecoorie weir was so far complete as to be able to render very material service during the past summer. It is now just finished, and will be available for full duty next season. The Kow Swamp works have not progressed so far as to have been of any use as yet; they are expected to be completed during next summer, and to do partial duty during that season and full duty thereafter. The trust works are all in a condition to deliver water over the greater part of their areas, while most of the trusts have their schemes practically completed. The cost of works constructed or in progress is, as nearly as can be at present ascertained—for national works, £300,000; for trust works, £466,000. These sums include compensation for lands taken or submerged, provision of roads and bridges for others interfered with or destroyed, engineering, supervision, and management expenses. It should be stated that included in the cost of the trust works is that of the town supplies to Swan Hill and Kerang; but that of the Boort town supply is not included, it being under the control of a separate urban trust.

In the whole of the Lower Loddon and Gunbower district there are 6,500 acres of irrigated grain, chiefly wheat; 4,500 irrigated acres of natural pastures; 250 acres of lucerne, sorghum, and other green fodder crops; and 650 acres of orchards, vineyards, and gardens. The plantations are chiefly of grapes (table, raisin, and wine varieties), though there is not yet any raisin-drying or wine-making on a commercial scale; and of other fruits, peaches, apricots, and apples. The difficulty of getting precise and reliable statements of the actual areas watered, and of the several kinds of crop grown, is due to the fact that no proper account of these matters is kept by the trusts. All that can be said with certainty is that the produce of grain, grass, and green crops under irrigation is vastly in excess of that unirrigated for like areas; and that the successful cultivation of orchards, vineyards, and gardens without water is impossible. Upon these points there is no difference of opinion among the cultivators. The one matter of which they do entertain strong apprehension—and, it must be said, not without good grounds—is the smallness of the supply of available water, and especially its scarcity at the season when it is most in demand.

The middle and northern portions of the district are supplied from the Murray—the former by means of the Kow Swamp scheme of works, the latter from the river direct; or it would be more accurate to say that they will be so supplied when the projects in hand have been completed. The southern portion is supplied from the Loddon River; and it will be worth while to institute a comparison between the ratio of available water to land commanded here and in the Goulburn Valley, which area was dealt with in a prior report. The total extent of the Goulburn Valley supply district for domestic and stock use and for irrigation is 775,000 acres; the portion of the Lower Loddon district that is now dependent, and that will seemingly have to remain dependent, for a similar supply on the Loddon River is of almost precisely equal extent. The mean annual rainfall in the Goulburn Valley is 15 inches; in the Lower Loddon country it is 12 inches. The total volume of water annually discharged by the Goulburn River at Murchison, as taken from the past ten years' gaugings, varies from slightly over 50,000,000,000 to nearly 170,000,000,000 cubic feet. That by the Loddon River at Bridgewater varies from nearly 5,000,000,000 to a little over 18,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum. Thus we have for like areas, with similar conditions of soil and mean temperature, a mean rainfall 25 per cent. greater in the one case than in the other and a source of artificial water supply no less than ten times greater in one district than in the other.

THE CASTLEMAINE AND BENDIGO DISTRICTS.

The Coliban system of works, the principal portions of which were carried out during the years 1865-70, but which have since been much extended and improved, form, as is pretty generally known, the basis of the water supply to Castlemaine and Bendigo. The principal storage basin of the scheme is that on the Coliban River, at Malmsbury. Its original capacity, measured from the sill of the outlet to the level of the waste weirs, was 2,908,000,000 gallons; but, in consequence of the supposed insufficiency of the flood escapes, the whole of the storage was never fully availed of, and the practical capacity was thus no more than 2,400,000,000 gallons. Improvements carried out some four or five years ago have increased the available contents to 3,255,000,000 gallons. The catchment area of the reservoir includes 72,000 acres of country, with a mean annual rainfall varying from 28 inches in the lower to 45 inches in the upper portion, and the whole of which is of a character favourable for the discharge of the rain precipitated on its surface. Besides the principal reservoir, there are eleven minor storages scattered throughout the supply district, all of them except three being connected to Malmsbury, and chiefly fed from it. These also can be connected for a small outlay, and no doubt will be when circumstances shall warrant it. The minor reservoirs have local catchments varying in extent from less than 100 to over 3,600 acres; but their chief function is to act simply as service basins, to aid in the regulation and distribution of the supply from Malmsbury. There are also fourteen tanks used as service basins. These have either no local catchments, or the catchments are so small as to be of no moment whatever, or the drainage from them is entirely diverted. From the Malmsbury reservoir the supply is carried in an open channel to the areas served by the works. The distribution is by branch channels and by reticulations of iron piping. There are in all 187 miles of main and branch channels, and pipes are laid for the service of the tenements in the whole of the towns. The distribution area embraces the towns and villages of Castlemaine, Chewton, Fryers, Maldon, Elphinstone, and Taradale, Bendigo, Eaglehawk, Huntly, Lockwood, Marong, Raywood, and Sebastian, and some smaller hamlets, with the mining districts and part of the agricultural and horticultural lands adjacent thereto. There are also two small trusts supplied from the works of the Coliban system—the Harcourt and the Emu Valley Irrigation Trusts. The works of the former are just completed; those of the latter are approaching completion, and should be ready for the service of next summer. The Harcourt Trust draws its supply from the Harcourt reservoir, and distributes it among the orchards that line the banks of Barker's Creek, and that form so conspicuous a feature in the landscape visible from the railway carriages on the first few miles of the road from Castlemaine towards Bendigo. The Emu Valley Trust's channels will take their supply from the main Coliban aqueduct at a point about 8 miles south from the city of Bendigo, and they are designed to supply chiefly the vineyards along the valleys of the Emu and the Sheepwash Creeks. There is no local storage in connexion with these last-named works, though it will probably prove necessary to provide it before the scheme becomes entirely successful.

The major portion of the irrigation from the Coliban system is of orchards and vineyards; a little water is used for raising green forage crops, but its total is quite insignificant. In the Harcourt and Barker's Creek portion of the Castlemaine district there are over 500 acres of fruit planted. Almost the whole of this area is irrigated, in a greater or less degree, from the Coliban works; and such plantations as are not now commanded by the channels have been laid out in anticipation of extensions.

The orchards are chiefly on the granitic soil formed from the detritus of the Mount Alexander Range. Some are on soil formed by the denudation of the slate and sandstone rocks of the Silurian formation; while some, near the line of junction of the formations, are on soil composed of a mixture of the two. For the purposes of general agriculture both descriptions of soil are notorious chiefly for their poverty, but they seem to suit admirably for the growth of fruit. The possibility of extensions, both in respect of suitable soil and command of water, is very great. An idea of the success of the fruit-growing industry here will best be conveyed by describing one of the orchards, which is fairly typical of the better class of

these properties. The proprietor has 25 acres planted in fruit (apples and pears predominating), other kinds being peaches, plums, cherries, table grapes, oranges, and lemons. The trees (apples and pears especially) bear heavily, and the fruit is of excellent quality. One tree during the past season yielded twenty cases of fruit; a good many of them yielded fifteen to sixteen cases; but these are exceptional, a fair crop being six cases from each full-grown mature tree. The proprietor thinks that command of water is a condition essential to successful fruit-growing in the Castlemaine district. The bulk of the crop is disposed of in Melbourne, Bendigo, and Castlemaine, but a portion has during each of the past four years been exported to London. In the present season 600 cases of apples have been dispatched to England, all packed in the modern American manner—that is, each separate apple rolled in a sheet of tissue-paper. The cost of transit to London, in the cool chambers of the mail-boats, is about 4s. 6d. per case, which, at recent prices, leaves a fair profit to the grower. The trade is enlarging. The irrigated orchards are singularly free from blight—woolly aphis—whilst the loss of fruit by the ravages of the codlin moth amounts to no more than 1 per cent. It is, however, evident that the greatest care is exercised to keep the trees and the ground about them clean, and to afford no harbor for vermin. Besides fruit-growing there is a little dairying in the Barker's Creek district, and the two industries seem to run well together, the refuse from the cow-yards forming excellent manure for the trees. The rural homesteads here are good, the houses being generally of stone or brick—substantial, tasteful, comfortable, well-appointed dwellings. The people appear to be in easy circumstances, healthy, and well to do. The whole is in marked contrast to some of the decayed mining localities, with their decaying mining populations. In the Campbell's Creek district, lying south-east from Castlemaine, there are about 350 acres planted with fruit, the bulk of which is cultivated dry, though some of the orchards get a partial supply from the pipe reticulations. Here the most of the plantations are on the creek flats, the soil of which is better adapted for dry culture than is most of that of the Castlemaine district. The crops are also good, but certainly not so good as those on the other side of the town. It is notable, also, that these orchards are more affected by blight and moth than those about Harcourt, though there is nothing to show that the distinction is due to the presence or absence of irrigation. In the Campbell's Creek district, and further to the south-east in the valley of Fryer's Creek, there are large areas of suitable land, wholly uncultivated, commanded by the existing channels, and still larger areas that could be commanded by extensions. In fact, the possibility of increase of fruit-growing about Castlemaine is so great that it may fairly be looked to as one of the future staple industries of the district.

A few miles south-east from the City of Bendigo, in the valleys of the Sheepwash, Emu, and Axe Creeks, there are about 1,000 acres under plantations of various kinds. About 600 acres are under vines and 400 acres under other descriptions of fruit. None of this area is irrigated, but the necessity for watering during the past season has been painfully obvious; indeed, of late years, it has suffered a great deal from drought. The works of the Emu Valley Trust will, when complete, command the greater part of this area, and could be extended so as to command almost the whole. They were expected to be complete so as to have been of service before now, but there is a good deal yet left to be done. The vines are nearly all of wine varieties. Many of the vignerons—all the larger growers—are wine-makers, working up their own crops and purchasing those of their smaller neighbours. The price given is about £6 per ton for sound, ripe grapes, delivered at the press. A fair crop is $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre in favourable, moist years. In dry years the yield is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 1 ton, or even less per acre. The best and most characteristic wines grown are Frontignac, Carbinet, Hermitage, and Pinot in reds; and Verdeilho, Pedro Ximenes, and other sherries in whites. There is also a fair Chasselas produced. The wines command good—some high—prices, and are well in request. It is worthy of note that the condition of culture of the vineyards here is much below that of the Great Western, Rutherglen, or the Goulburn Valley, and that the state of the orchards is inferior to that of the Castlemaine district. To the north of Bendigo, along the Huntly Road and the valley of the Bendigo Creek, about 600 acres of old diggings have been taken up, under the provisions of a law recently passed, for fruit-growing, and about 250 acres have been reclaimed and planted with trees and vines.

Lower down the Huntly Road there are about 240 acres of orchards and vineyards, all commanded by the Huntly channel and occasionally getting a supply from it. Along the Specimen Gully race, between Crusoe Gully reservoir and Eaglehawk, there are 150 acres under fruit and vines, supplied in dry seasons, and in some measure in all seasons, from the channel. On this line, owing to the character of the soil, fruit cannot be successfully grown without command of water; while in the neighbourhood of the Huntly race it can. It may be mentioned that under the Specimen Gully channel there is some cultivation of tomatoes, strawberries, and other similar small fruits. Again, below the Lower Grassy Flat reservoir, near the line of the Huntly channel, there are about 150 acres of gardens of various kinds supplied, in a greater or less degree, according to the character of the season, from the works. And again, in the parishes of Lockwood and Marong, there are about 560 acres of land planted with vines and fruit trees, commanded by and partly supplied from the Lockwood and Marong channel.

THE WIMMERA DISTRICT.

The country watered by the Wimmera River, with its tributaries and effluents, includes an area of nearly 2,000,000 of acres, about 170,000 of which in the north-west portion have been settled. Excluding Stawell (which is strictly a mining town) it contains the following towns and villages, namely:—Glenorchy, Lubeck, Murtoa, Minyip, Sheephills, Warracknabeal, Jung Jung, Horsham, Dimboola, Noradjuha, Natimuk, Donald, Rupanyup, and several small hamlets. The entire urban population numbers 8,000. Several of the towns mentioned have pipe systems of water supply, administered by water trusts. The rural population of the area numbers 16,000; and the annual rateable value of property in the rural district—that is, exclusive of the towns and villages—is in round numbers £246,000, an amount that appears high as compared with the valuation of other rural areas in the northern districts. Its affairs in the matter of water supply are administered—in the east by the Wimmera United Waterworks Trust, and in the west by the Western Wimmera Irrigation Trust, and as to a small portion, by the Lowan Shire Water Trust. The water supply to the borough of Horsham is administered by a separate urban trust.

The whole of the area, if we except a small portion of the Grampians Range that intrudes on the southern boundary, is of alluvial formation, though generally much more irregular in profile than the eastern portion of the riverine plains in Victoria. The dune formation is common here; while the crab-hole formation, though by no means unusual, is less frequent and less strongly marked than in the Goulburn Valley or the country adjacent to the Gunbower. The soil is generally of good quality, or from fair to good of loam, varying from sandy to clayey; the subsoil more retentive than the surface soil, and with a varying infiltration of lime. It consists entirely of water-borne material, carried by the Wimmera and its tributaries from the northern slopes of the Pyrenees, the Grampians, and the Sierra Range, which they drain. The south-west slope of the Sierra and the Victoria Range are drained by the Glenelg, which river it has been proposed to divert, so as to supplement the natural supply afforded by the Wimmera to the district in question.

The want of a sufficient supply of water, even for the most ordinary needs, was a pressing one in the Wimmera district from the date of its earliest settlement. The climate is dry, the distribution of rainfall in point of time is capricious and generally unfavourable, and the natural system of water-courses is unadapted for small agricultural holdings. Not that the seasons have been all alike bad—on the contrary, there have been alternating series of comparatively good and comparatively bad years; but the climate on the whole has been such as to act as a powerful incentive to the construction of works for the conservation and distribution of water. The farmers of the Wimmera district, therefore, were among the first to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Government for the provision of efficient systems of water supply in the rural districts. The leading features of their scheme are a succession of weirs on the Wimmera River at points favorable for diversion, and the construction of lines of channel, with tributaries for the service of every part of the area. The river weirs are the Glenorchy, the Ashens, the Longerenong, and the Dooen weirs, the main purpose of which is the diversion of water from the river,

though they act to some extent as storages. There is also a weir at Horsham, whose sole purpose is to impound water for the supply of the town. From the Glenorchy weir a short artificial channel leads into the head of the Swede's Creek, an affluent of the Richardson River, which in turn empties itself into Lake Buloke. But for the supply thus artificially diverted from the Wimmera the Lower Richardson would in most years have no flow whatever, and when it ceases to flow it soon becomes so salt as to be unfit for ordinary use. Another short cut from the weir carries a supply into the head of the Dunmunkle Creek, from which diverge the Laen, Lallat, and Minyip channels, and their numerous branches, and lower down the Carron channel and its branches. Like the Swede's Creek, the Dunmunkle Creek would have no flowing water in the greater part of its length in most years but for the water artificially diverted into it. From the Ashens weir is supplied the Ashens and Murtoa channel, with its numerous branches. The Longerenong weir diverts a supply into the Yarriambiack Creek—a natural affluent of the Wimmera, the supply to which would, however, be both scanty and precarious but for the influence of the weir in raising the surface level of the river and regulating the diversion. The Yarriambiack supplies the Bangerang channel and branches on the east and the Cat's Swamp channel and branches on the west; the surplus it carries to Lake Corong. From the Dooen weir a cutting of about a mile and a quarter leads to a pumping station. Here the water is pumped through a 15-in. iron main a further distance of a mile and a quarter, with a rise of 54 feet, into a small basin, whence is led the Dooen-Kalkee channel, with its numerous branches. A noteworthy feature of this portion of the works is that in seasons of drought, when the Wimmera at Dooen ceases to run, water can be delivered at the weir from the Wartook storage reservoir at the head of the Mackenzie—the supply coming by way of the Mackenzie River, the Burnt Creek, and an artificial channel, as will be explained further on. Then from the Dooen-Kalkee channel there is a supplementary branch into the Cat's Swamp channel, which can thus also be supplied from Wartook in emergency. During the recent dry season water was thus delivered at the Crymilion tank, having been conveyed a total distance of no less than 120 miles from Wartook. Besides these diversions from the river by means of weirs the Dimboola town pumping plant supplies a small summit reservoir, from which a channel serves the parishes of Dimboola and Katyil. By far the greater part of these channels, and certainly all the recently constructed among them, follow the high levels, so that they are available as carriers in connexion with any irrigation project, and would only need to be enlarged, not re-aligned, to carry an irrigation supply when such can be made available. The Wartook reservoir, in a valley of the Grampians near the head of the Mackenzie, is the only storage of any magnitude yet constructed for the service of the Wimmera country. It has a drainage area of nearly 30 square miles, and a capacity of 1,037,000,000 cubic feet, equal to rather more than that of the Yan Yean reservoir. From this storage the water flows down the natural course to the head of the plain at a point about 22 miles south from Horsham, thence a branch is diverted into the Burnt Creek, and thence again into the Wimmera at Dooen and at Horsham. From the same point is diverted the Natimuk channel, the Lower Mackenzie itself also, of course, getting a supply. At a distance of 7 miles down the Natimuk channel there is a diversion into the Norton Creek, which is crossed here; and 17 miles further down the channel bifurcates, the Natimuk branch being 19 and the Arapiles branch 25 miles in length. The Wimmera country has thus a good water supply for domestic and stock use. Besides the domestic supply the works are capable of affording something to be employed in irrigation, especially from the channels dependent on the Wartook storage. No great area could be irrigated from the existing work, certainly, that would require increased storage, enlarged channels, and eventually a supplementary supply, probably by diversion from the Glenelg; but the existing works are sufficient with which to make a beginning. That the Wimmera is both an insufficient and an uncertain basis on which to build a great irrigation system will be readily inferred from the following:—The total volume of water that passed down the river, at Glenorchy, during the year 1888 was 488,000,000 cubic feet; during 1889, the total volume passing the same point was 5,578,000,000 cubic feet; these years being probably about a minimum and a maximum. The minimum and maximum of the Loddon, at Bridgewater, are 5,000,000,000 and 18,000,000,000 cubic feet; and of the Goulburn, at Murchison,

50,000,000,000 and 170,000,000,000 cubic feet respectively. At Horsham, which is below the junction of the Little Wimmera, but above that of the Mackenzie, no gaugings for 1888 are available; but the total quantity measured in 1889 was 12,511,000,000 cubic feet. It seems to be evident, therefore, that though some irrigation may, with the aid of storage, be carried out in the Wimmera district, it can never be on a great scale till the water supply has been supplemented from elsewhere. Meanwhile it will be instructive to glance at what has been already done.

The total amount of loan money invested in works of water supply in the entire district dealt with is, in round numbers, £274,000, whereof £58,000 is debitable to town water supplies, £183,000 to rural, domestic, and stock supplies, and £33,000 to irrigation. The use that has been made of, and the benefits that have accrued from the domestic works may be inferred from the foregoing. The irrigation progress is very much less encouraging. In the eastern division there is not at present any irrigation whatever, though during the several dry years that ended with 1888 there was a good deal of water sold for that purpose, reaching, at the price of 1s. per inch per acre, as high as £300 in a year. That more was not sold was due simply to the fact that no more was available. The probable maximum area watered in any year would be about 1,500 acres, and the whole of it was under wheat, with the exception of a few acres of gardens. There are no vineyards or orchard plantations in the eastern division of the district, nor are there any lands laid down in lucerne or other permanent green fodder crops. In the western division of the district the area that has been subjected to irrigation is even smaller than in the eastern, but it has a character of greater permanence. The colony system of settlement has been attempted here with some show of success, the colonies being generally the result of the action of syndicates, who sell land to settlers at prices ranging from £10 to £20 per acre.

Burnlea is close to the Wimmera River, and within the borough of Horsham it derives a supply of water from a branch of the channel from Wartook storage. It contains a total of 550 acres, all of which is reticulated with channelling. About 100 acres have been sold, chiefly to business people in Horsham, and of these 50 acres are planted with mixed fruits. One colony contains 260 acres, all reticulated. Lots to the extent of 160 acres have been sold, and the whole or these, besides 40 acres still in the hands of the promoters, have been planted. The purchasers in the colony are chiefly tradesmen and workmen settled in and about Horsham. £300 worth of produce—grapes, apricots, and peaches—were sold from the settlement this year. This colony is also within the borough of Horsham. Riverside is on the south bank of the Wimmera, a few miles above Horsham. It contains 430 acres, all reticulated, and all sold to actual or intending settlers, the bulk of whom are business people or mechanics from Melbourne and other towns. Of the latter a few have entered into possession, are settled, and working in the district. About 150 acres have been planted with vines and fruit trees. At Dooen there is an area of land subdivided for sale and settlement, reticulated and supplied by a branch from the Dooen pumping main. The total area is 50 acres, of which about two-thirds have been planted with vines and fruit trees. Besides these 50 acres a further 100 acres are graded, prepared, and commanded by the channels were a sufficient supply of water available. Quantong is a co-operative settlement, on the right bank of the Wimmera River, about 12 miles west from Horsham. It contains 2,253 acres of sandy loam, whereof 500 acres have been disposed of, chiefly to mechanics and others from the towns. Some ten or twelve substantial wooden houses are built or in course of building by settlers, but no land has yet been planted, though a water supply has been arranged for, and the whole area can readily be commanded by a connexion carried from the Natimuk channel across the Wimmera. A party of surveyors are at work setting out the reticulation channels. The Arapiles colony is near Mount Arapiles, 20 miles west from Horsham and 5 miles from the township of Natimuk. It contains 640 acres, whereof 200 have been sold in blocks of 10 acres and upwards, most of the purchasers being tradespeople in Natimuk and Horsham, though a few are of the agricultural class. Some half-dozen only are living on the land. A portion of the sold land is in course of preparation, but only an acre or two actually planted. This colony will derive its water supply from the Arapiles channel and branches. Lastly, there is the Wonwondah settlement, on the Burnt Creek, about 10 miles south from Horsham,

and containing 597 acres. This area has been taken up by the philanthropic association of which something has been heard in connexion with the names of the Rev. Horace Tucker and the Rev. Chas. Strong. No settlement has yet taken place here, nor has any land been prepared or planted. It is readily commanded as to water supply by the Trust's works. Besides these colonies there are a number of individual holders who have patches of irrigation, either fruit trees, vines, or lands permanently laid down in fodder plants. Some are supplied from the channels, some by pumping from the river. From a return prepared by the Secretary to the Western Wimmera Irrigation Trust, supplemented by personal inquiry and examination, it has been ascertained that the total irrigated area in the western division amounts to 630 acres, whereof 460 acres are under vines and fruit trees, and 170 acres in lucerne, sorghum, and pastures. The fruits, other than grapes, comprise apricots, peaches, almonds, oranges, lemons, apples, and mixed fruits. The vines are chiefly of raisin varieties, though no raisins are yet made on any commercial scale, and there is no wine-making in the district.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

These embrace by far the greater portion of the areas within Victoria wherein irrigation is now practised as an aid to agriculture. Then there are several trusts whose works are in process of construction, but have not yet proceeded so far as to be able to supply any water to irrigators. Among these are the Campaspe Trust, the scene of whose operations is the land on both sides of the Campaspe River, in the neighbourhood of Rochester; the Bairnsdale Irrigation Trust, formed with the view of irrigating the extensive and fertile area bordering the Mitchell River above Bairnsdale, known as the Lindenow Flats, and the country adjacent; and some others of less note.

Of the good work done by the water trusts, as distinguished from the irrigation trusts, in providing efficient domestic water supplies for the rural districts and provincial towns it would be impossible to speak in terms of too great praise. They have rendered the conditions of life pleasant and agreeable for man and beast in a country where before they were barely endurable. With a few regrettable exceptions, their obligations to the Government in respect of interest on their loans have been discharged to date; and there is no reason to doubt that those in default might be placed on a sound financial footing by a little nursing and the exercise of a little firmness. This remark does not apply to those few older bodies constituted under the *Local Governing Bodies Loan Acts*, prior to the passing of the first *Water Conservation Act*, who are far in arrear with their payments. They will have to be dealt with in another way. Of the work carried out by the irrigation trusts the foregoing brief sketches will, it is hoped, convey a tolerably clear idea. The slowness with which it is being taken advantage of by the cultivators is a circumstance to be noted, and to inspire caution in the matter of further expenditure. The trusts are in advance of the farmers in this matter; the Government, or the Water Supply Department, is in advance of the trusts. It will be wise to pursue a waiting policy for the next few years. But the producing interests of the country should not be allowed meanwhile to languish, nor need they. Judicious and well-timed support may do much to stimulate industry; profuseness in expenditure can only promote unthrift and extravagance. The lands of the colony must be turned to other and better account than at present. Every consideration of prudent and wise policy demands it; the growth of population and its increasing pressure must in time make it imperative. The lands in the older settled districts have been reduced, by incessant grain cropping, to a condition in which they can no longer support the numbers they once did. A similar fate is fast overtaking the more recently settled lands of the great riverine plains.

The only areas of any considerable extent in Victoria still remaining unappropriated are in the mallee of the north-west and in the outlying districts of Gippsland. The reduction of the Gippsland forests to a culturable condition will be a work of great labour and much time; nor can it be undertaken with any hope of success but by persons with some considerable capital. Modern methods and modern appliances have, on the other hand, solved the problem of reducing the mallee at a cost within

the power of those of very moderate means. The settlement of the mallee and its reduction by the plough will now proceed apace. A water supply for domestic and stock use will have to be provided in some way before there can be any extensive permanent settlement, and this cannot be done without further legislation. An irrigation supply to the mallee is outside the range of practical discussion. There is not water for the purpose available there, and to bring it from afar would be too costly to be profitable; besides that, it would be carrying it away from other areas that are nearer the sources of supply, and in which it can be profitably employed. Another point adverted to in the foregoing report on the Wimmera district should not be lost sight of. The life of the mallee as a grain-growing country must be limited—probably shorter than that of the riverine plains, certainly shorter than that of the moist coast belt; and no public works should be constructed there on any other hypothesis. If they are, they will prove financially disastrous before many years.

The eventual outcome may be briefly summarized thus:—Many of us have been too sanguine; men are prone to be so in view of any novelty that promises increase of wealth. But, this admission being unreservedly made, there remains the solid fact that a large section of the land of this colony cannot be turned to its most profitable account without the aid of irrigation, the necessary water supply for which is likewise available; and that prominent among the accelerating or retarding causes in the realization of this profit must be the action of the State in guiding, promoting, or discouraging the movement.

APPENDIX E.

WATER SUPPLY TO THE MALLEE.

(Abridged from a Report, dated 12th October, 1892, by Stuart Murray, Esq
Chief Engineer of Water Supply.)

The area known as the Mallee country comprises about 11,000,000 of acres within Victoria, and occupies the north-west part of the colony. Probably not more than half of the entire area is clothed with the dwarf eucalypt known as Mallee; the remainder consists of forests of box, buloke, and native pine, thickets of dwarf trees, and shrubs of many varieties, heath country—so called—that is, sandy wastes, with a thin covering of stunted pine scrub, interspersed with epacris and other heath-like plants, and considerable stretches of open plains, generally well grassed. Composed of ancient estuary beds, it is not level in the same sense as the riverine country bordering the Goulburn, the Loddon, or the Wimmera; but presents to the eye expanses of level land, intermixed with rolling downs, and with mounds and ridges of blown sand. These latter frequently attain an altitude of 50 or 60 feet, occasionally 80 or 100, and in a few instances nearly 200 feet. Whenever the country is sufficiently open to permit a view of the distance, these sand hills are conspicuous objects on the horizon; in fact, they are among the most striking of the physical features of this region. The soil is of very variable quality, whether considered from an agricultural or a pastoral point of view. Probably two-thirds of it is in some degree fit for the plough; the remaining third is only fit for the grazing of stock, and is never likely to be subjected to any description of tillage. Of the agricultural portion, the soil consists of loam, varying from sandy to clayey, the lighter kinds predominating. The subsoil is of more retentive material, generally clay with an infiltration of lime, and frequently with beds of nodular limestone. In some parts there are beds, two or three feet thick, of hard brown tertiary shale. To judge the life of agricultural land is always a matter of much difficulty; but an opinion might be hazarded that the average of the cultivable portion of the Mallee country may be successfully cropped seven years out of the first ten, after which, under a proper system of alternating with grazing, it might stand cropping three or four years out of ten. Cleared and laid down in suitable grasses adapted to the soil and climate, it will probably carry a sheep to two acres, except in seasons of drought. Under grain, with the land in proper condition, and in a moderately-favourable season, it should yield from 12 to 14 bushels of wheat per acre, or the equivalent in barley; oats would not be adapted to the climate. That portion of the country that is not suited for agriculture has generally a sandy soil, and is timbered with myall, quandong, sandalwood, ti-tree, cotton bush, cabbage bush, etc., with ground herbage of spinifex, tussock grass, and heath. Some parts consist of plains, covered during the moister and cooler seasons of the year with barley grass, wild carrot, and silver grass. But the whole of such herbage disappears early in the summer, and leaves the ground perfectly bare. Then the cattle have recourse to the salt bush, cotton bush, and other edible shrubs; and failing these to the buloke, stunted scrub pine, and other less nutritious plants.

The average annual rainfall in the colony of Victoria as a whole is about 30 inches; at Melbourne the average is 26 inches. In the best wheat-growing districts it ranges from about 20 to 25 inches; in those where oats, potatoes, and peas are the most profitable crops the range is from 30 to 35 inches; while in those again where the cultivation of the vine is successfully prosecuted the range of climate is very wide, being about 20 inches in the lower part of the Goulburn Valley, 25 inches at Rutherglen, and 36 inches in the vine-growing districts of the Upper Yarra. The average annual rainfall in the Mallee country during the past six years has been about

18 inches, and the average number of days throughout the year on which it rained has been 70. But there is reason to believe that the average for a long series of years throughout the whole of the Mallee country may probably prove to be no more than 15 or even 12 inches. There are, therefore, the best of reasons to believe that agriculture, to be practised here, must be practised under different and generally less favourable conditions as to climate than in the other farming districts of the colony. But though the average annual rainfall throughout this area may be 12 or 15 inches, it is not to be supposed that this average applies equally to the whole of it. On the contrary, it is greater than the average along the southern and eastern border, and less in the western, central, and northern portions. The quality of the land is best along the southern and eastern fringe, and in the country bordering the Murray River. It is in the southern and eastern portions of the area, therefore, that the most favourable conditions of soil and climate unite, and as these are also those contiguous to the already settled districts, and nearest to existing railway communication, it may be anticipated that they will be first settled, and that from them population will gradually extend till the entire district is occupied by the kind of settlement for which it may prove best adapted.

The Mallee country is chiefly of estuarial formation, the rivers whose mouths it included being now represented by the Wimmera, the Yarriambiack Creek, the Avon, and the Avoca. Insignificant as these streams are in our day, they may, in a past epoch, have been considerable rivers, bearing in their waters the material torn from the flanks of the Grampians and the Pyrenees, and depositing it in the land-locked sea that now constitutes the Lower Murray Basin. Now none of them reach the Murray. The Wimmera practically ends in Lake Hindmarsh, at present a splendid sheet of fresh water, 13 miles long by 6 miles maximum breadth, and over the greater part of its area from 12 to 15 feet deep. But after several successive years of drought, a contingency familiar to dwellers in this part of the country, the lake is reduced to very small dimensions, and its water becomes so brackish as to be unfit for human consumption and almost unfit for cattle. In years of heavy rainfall, however, Lake Hindmarsh overflows, and the channel of the Wimmera carries a considerable stream some 10 or 12 miles further north to Lake Albacutya, a depression somewhat smaller than Hindmarsh, presenting in wet seasons a succession of shallow swamps, and in dry seasons merely reed beds and ti-tree. From Lake Albacutya the channel of the Wimmera is clearly traceable for a distance of about 26 miles further north, measured in a straight line; but no overflow from the lake passes down here, except perhaps in such extremely wet years as was 1870. At this point, some eight miles north from Pine Plains homestead, it debouches on a large open flat and is lost. The Yarriambiack Creek practically ends in the small shallow depression known as Lake Corrong, in the same latitude as Lake Albacutya; its channel is hardly traceable further north. Similarly the Richardson terminates in the reedy, swampy tract known as Lake Buloke, and the Avoca in the salt lake known as Bael Bael. The only other water-courses in the Mallee country are the Tyrrell and Lalbert Creeks, both effluents of the Avoca, the former terminating in Lake Tyrrell, the latter in Lake Lalbert, except in years of more than ordinary rainfall, when they are traceable some few miles further north. Lake Tyrrell, though of considerable extent, 14 miles long by 6 miles in its greatest breadth, is no more than a salt pan, partially covered by a film of water so thin that it is blown hither and thither over the surface of the depression with the changes of the wind. Lake Lalbert, though not much over a square mile in extent, is sufficiently deep to resist the evaporating power of an ordinary summer drought, and its water is fairly fresh. Besides these there are depressions, locally known as crab holes, filled by the excess moisture draining from the surface of small local catchments after heavy rains, but dried by evaporation almost immediately on the advent of the hot weather. These constitute the whole of the visible natural water supply to the Mallee; the soil in general is so porous and absorbent that the rain falling on its surface is for the most part soon lost to sight; where it is not, it flows into basins so shallow that it disappears with the first breath of hot wind, while the water that flows into the Mallee from the higher country to the south is lost before it has traversed one-third of its breadth. In some parts of this country the conditions are fairly suitable for the artificial conservation of water

in tanks or dams; the character and conformation of the surface are favourable to the discharge of the natural rainfall, and the ground is sufficiently retentive to hold it, but in the greater part they are not suitable. Thus, at Pine Plains Station, 18 miles north from the north end of Lake Albacutya, the conditions are not favourable. Even where a sufficient run-off from the surface can be obtained, deep storage is impracticable in consequence of the formation. The surface consists of 18 inches depth of sandy loam, under this are five or six feet of clay loam, and under this, to an unascertained depth, drift permeable to water. Excavated storages consequently must be shallow, and the stored water is soon lost by evaporation. Perhaps the difficulty might be overcome by lining the tanks with clay or other suitable impermeable material, but such expedients have not been attempted as yet. When the water fails the stock have to be shifted to more favoured localities, generally they are driven south to the Wimmera and Glenelg districts. Water can also be obtained from wells over the greater part of the Mallee, at depths varying from 20 to 100 or 150 feet. Sometimes the well water is fresh, or, at all events sufficiently so to be suitable for stock. More commonly it is either brackish or quite salt, sometimes so salt that, where it has had to be used perforce, that required for drinking purposes had to be distilled. Generally speaking the depth to water is less, and the water becomes salter, as we go north. A great deal of money has been expended by the Victorian Water Supply Department, in the Mallee country, in boring for artesian water, but without the slightest success.

The greater portion of the Mallee has passed into the occupation of holders, who remain tenants of the Crown, to which the whole of the lands revert in 1903. The purpose of the law was to give to pastoral occupiers such an assured tenure as would make it worth their while to improve the land, and especially to rid it of the vermin pests by which it was overrun. Cultivation and alienation of the rights of the lessees, were forbidden, except with the express sanction of the Board of Land and Works. As a matter of fact, however, a very large proportion of the land along the southern and eastern margin, and a small area contiguous to the Murray frontage has been subdivided by the lessees, with the sanction of the Board, and is now in the hands of holders who are essentially agriculturists, who occupy areas generally not exceeding about 1,000 acres, and who, although tenants of the Crown, transferees of the rights of the original pastoral occupiers, use the land for agriculture alone. Subdivision and settlement of that portion of the Mallee suited for tillage were progressing rapidly when public attention was called to the apparent irregularities of the system, and the difficulties to which it might give rise; and, on the advice of a Select Committee of Parliament, further subdivision and transference were stopped, with a view to further legislation whereby they might proceed under the direction and control of the State. At the present date, the area within the Mallee in actual occupation by agricultural settlers seems to be 651,000 acres, whereof 325,000 acres are under crop, almost exclusively wheat, and a further 186,000 acres are in preparation to be placed under crop next season. As showing what an important bearing the question of assured tenure has on the settlement of land, it may be noticed in passing that, in 1871, when this country was in the hands of purely pastoral occupiers, whom there was no apparent intention to disturb, it carried 425,000 sheep; in 1883, just prior to the passing of the first Mallee Act, it carried only 122,000 sheep, and was overrun with vermin; in this present year, 1892, it carries 320,000 sheep and 4,000 cattle, in addition to the large area that has been placed under crop. The population of the Mallee District, excluding the townships of Dimboola, Nhill, Netherby, and Natimuk, which are only partially dependent on it for their trade, but including Warracknabeal, which, though just on the edge of the fringe, is essentially the growth of Mallee settlement, is about 5,450, distributed as follows:—150 employed or dependent on pastoral properties, 2,700 living on agricultural holdings, and 2,600 dwellers in the towns and villages. These numbers, as well as the statements relating to the area occupied, etc., are independent of the 250,000 acres embraced within the Mildura Settlement, and of the population thereon; also of the men employed on the works of the Warracknabeal to Beulah and the Donald to Birchip railways, and of a few men engaged in wood-cutting along the Murray frontage, with their families. It should be further remarked that the number of resident agriculturists does not convey a quite correct impression of the actual number of persons engaged in and

dependent on the cultivation of Mallee lands. Many of the cultivated allotments, especially in the south-west, are held by non-residents, generally farmers residing and owning land in the Wimmera country, some miles to the south.

There is a consensus of opinion among the witnesses examined before the Parliamentary Committee that agricultural settlement in the Mallee cannot be permanently successful without an assured supply of good water, sufficient for the domestic needs of the settlers and for stock. This view is more than confirmed by examination of the country and by local inquiry. The provision of an artificial water supply for domestic and other ordinary uses is not to be confounded with an artificial supply for irrigation. Along the Murray frontage irrigation may be practised with success, so far as a readily available supply of water is concerned. The further question, whether under Victorian conditions it will pay to lift water for the purpose by steam machinery, and the more general one, whether a profitable market can be found for the products of irrigated agriculture, grown by labour paid for at Victorian rates, are in process of being solved in the irrigation districts created under our local law. Irrigation in the Mallee country generally, otherwise than near the river frontage, may be looked on as, for the present at all events, out of the question; and the subject to be considered here is solely the matter of a sufficient supply for domestic and ordinary use.

About twelve months ago a report on this subject was received from Mr. Chas. W. Smith, then Chief Assistant Engineer. The main conclusion arrived at by Mr. Smith was, that the portion of the Mallee likely to prove of value for agricultural settlement might be supplied—as to the southern portion, by enlargement and extension of the works of existing Trusts; as to the eastern and middle portion, by an extension of the Macorna Channel, should such prove feasible; as to the northern portion, by diversion from the Murray River. Mr. Smith recommended that the works be constructed by the Government, and placed under the control of Stipendiary Commissioners, appointed by and directly responsible to the State; that the capital cost and interest thereon be met by an increased rent charge on the lands, and the cost of maintenance and management out of the proceeds of rates and charges for water supplied; and that detailed surveys be undertaken, with a view to the more accurate location of the proposed works and the preparation of estimates of their cost. The Minister concurred in the final recommendation—to have surveys carried out and estimates prepared—and decided to have it given effect to. He was disinclined, however, to adopt the proposal that the works should be carried out by the State, and retained under what would be, in effect, State control. He leaned rather to the opinion that the machinery of the existing law relating to water conservation would prove sufficient to meet the case—by the enlargement of the districts of existing Trusts, and possibly by the creation of new Trusts. He was strongly of opinion that, at all events, direct State intervention should only be resorted to in the event of local government methods proving impracticable in the peculiar circumstances of Mallee settlement.

A liberal provision to meet every legitimate demand for water for domestic and stock use would be 2,000 gallons per square mile per day. In a draft Bill prepared by the New South Wales Water Supply Commission, it was proposed to limit the riparian right of owners of land fronting rivers and streams, in respect of a supply for ordinary domestic and stock use, to 2,000 gallons per day for every mile of frontage. The Commission had devoted much attention to the question of the proper limitation of such rights, and its conclusions are entitled to great respect. In this colony the question has also been much debated, and a similar conclusion, though it has nowhere been authoritatively or officially expressed, has been tacitly accepted and acted on. In the following estimates the safe course has been adopted of allocating 3,000 gallons per square mile per day, delivered, for the whole of the country after making a liberal allowance of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. for loss from the channels by percolation and evaporation during transit. This, it is assumed, would include provision for the service of such towns and villages as may hereafter be established among the agricultural settlements, but whose location it is, of course, impossible to forecast. The division marked No. 1 below is to be served from the Wimmera River by extensions of the works of the Wimmera Trusts, No. 2 to be served from Lake Boga, and No. 3

to be served from the Murray River. The total quantity of water required for the supply of each of the three divisions, expressed in millions of cubic feet per annum, is as follows :—

	Square Miles.	Millions of Cubic Feet per Annum.
No. 1. Wimmera Division ...	9,700	1,700
No. 2. Lake Boga Division ...	3,600	631
No. 3. Murray River Division ...	3,300	578

The first of these would, as has been already explained, be drawn from the Wimmera River and its tributaries, and would be available for delivery by gravitation; the second would be pumped from the storage formed by connecting Lake Boga with Lake Baker and Long Lake; the third would be pumped directly from the Murray.

Estimates of the cost of constructing and working the Wimmera scheme for 5,500 square miles, with storage and head-works for full area of 9,700 square miles, are as follow :—

CAPITAL COST.

Taylor's Lake Reservoir and feeding channels, as per estimate with scheme of Western Wimmera Trust ...	£60,000
Improvement of Yarriambiack Creek and diversion and storage works thereon ...	15,000
Main, secondary, and distributing channels, and all bridges and minor works thereon ...	173,000
Tanks, etc., for local storage ...	42,000
Surveys, engineering, and management...	36,000
Total ...	£326,000

ANNUAL CHARGES.

Interest and sinking fund, at 5½ cent. ...	£17,930
Maintenance and management ...	6,500
Total ...	£24,430

ANNUAL REVENUE.

Supply to 5,500 square miles, at £4 9s. per square mile ...	£24,475
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This would imply an annual charge of about £4 9s. per square mile, but which ought to undergo some reduction on the carrying out of the complete scheme for the whole area of 9,700 square miles. To put the charge another way, it would be equivalent to 1·463d., or nearly 1½d., for every 1,000 gallons delivered into the tanks. This would be in addition to the cost the settlers would have to incur for providing tanks, etc., on their holdings.

The following are estimates of the cost of constructing and working the Lake Boga scheme for 1,800 square miles, with storage and main contour channels for full area of 3,600 square miles :—

CAPITAL COST.

Improvement of channel from the river to Lake Boga, flood-gates, channel to Lake Baker, improvement of channel to Long Lake ...	£5,000
Pumping plant, including engines and boilers, foundations, buildings, etc. ...	13,000
Rising mains, with fittings ...	24,000
Service basin ...	5,000
Main, secondary, and distributing channels ...	65,000
Tanks, etc., for local storage ...	14,000
Surveys, engineering, and management...	16,000
Total ...	£142,000

ANNUAL CHARGES.

Interest and sinking fund, at 5½ per cent.	£7,810
Repairs and depreciation of plant	1,200
Maintenance, management, and working expenses	6,500
Total	<u>£15,510</u>

ANNUAL REVENUE.

Supply to 1,800 square miles, at £8 12s. 6d. per square mile per annum	<u>£15,525</u>
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These figures, therefore, give an annual charge of £8 12s. 6d. per square mile, subject to a slight reduction in the event of the scheme being extended to serve the whole of that part of the country shown as the Lake Boga Division. Such a charge, expressed in terms of the quantity of water supplied, would be equivalent to 2·84d., or rather more than 2¾d., for every 1,000 gallons delivered into the tanks, in addition to the cost of the tanks provided by the settlers on their holdings.

In these estimates nothing has been allowed for land compensation.

For the service of the No. 3, or Murray River Division, no scheme of works has been arranged in detail, nor any estimates of cost prepared. It is unlikely that any portion of this area—Mildura being excepted—will be taken up for agricultural settlement within the next ten years. Its supply will be, and can only be, directly from the Murray River by pumping. The arrangements for raising and distributing the water would be similar to those in operation at Mildura, or those herein proposed for the Lake Boga Division. The cost relatively to area may be assumed to be similar to, or at all events not greater than, that of the division proposed to be supplied from Lake Boga. It is needless in this place to say more of the supply to the area to be served from the Murray.

The rating powers given to Water Trusts under the existing law are limited to 2s. in the £1 of annual value of the properties within the Trust district, and liable to be rated in respect of the water supply; but larger rating powers will have to be conferred in respect of this new territory if any efficient system of works is to be constructed and maintained out of the rates levied thereon. In some portions of the districts now supplied, such, for example, as the outlying parts of those of the Wimmera Trusts, a rate even of 2s. in the £1 has proved barely sufficient to make ends meet; and it is not to be expected that a like rate will be enough here, where the cost must of necessity be much greater. In the Goulburn Valley the average ordinary annual valuation on agricultural lands, for municipal rating purposes, is about 3s. 3d. per acre, in the Loddon Valley about 2s. 6d., and in the established settlements in the Wimmera districts about the same. In the newly-settled and partially-cleared Mallee area, where, too, the occupiers have no assurance of titles that will mature into freeholds, it cannot be expected that the valuations of agricultural lands will exceed an average of 1s. 6d. per acre, or at most, say, £50 per square mile. But it has been shown in the foregoing that it would require an annual contribution of £4 9s. per square mile to supply by gravitation the more favourable portion of the Wimmera Division, and £8 12s. 6d. per square mile to supply by pumping the more favourable portion of the Lake Boga Division. These would be equivalent to nearly 1s. 10d. in the £1 in the first case, and 3s. 6d. in the £1 in the second, on a valuation of £50 per square mile. The rating powers in respect of this area for water supply should be at least double that of those in the other districts of the colony; or, say, 4s. in the £1 of annual value. No doubt the cost of works might be reduced by reducing the volume supplied to a given area; but this would be at a cost in efficiency that cannot be commended.

Briefly summarized, the conclusions arrived at are as follow:—Agricultural settlement in the Mallee country cannot be permanently successful without an assured water supply; and as the area is destitute of natural water-courses, the climate arid, and the soil generally porous and absorbent, the water supply must be artificial and

must be introduced from without. It would be for domestic and stock supply only; irrigation in this district is out of the question, except on the lands adjacent to the Murray frontage.

The supply, except as to small areas in the south-west and south-east, would be delivered from three sources. An area of 9,700 square miles would be served from the Wimmera, 3,600 square miles from Lake Boga, and 3,300 square miles directly from the Murray River. The Wimmera area would be provided for by storage at the sources and by extension of existing works, or alternatively might be by pumping from Lake Boga, though at considerably greater cost. The Lake Boga Division and the area adjacent to the Murray frontage would be supplied by pumping. The small portions referred to above would be—that in the south-west by wells, as in the Lowan Shire Trust; that in the south-east by tanks and dams filled from local catchments, as in the St. Arnaud Trust.

For the Wimmera section the co-operation of the existing Wimmera Trusts will be most desirable. Without it there would certainly arise grave difficulties in administration, such as no one with experience of like divided jurisdiction over sources of water supply would willingly confront. If voluntary co-operation cannot be secured, it will have to be considered whether the existing Trusts should not be superseded by legislation, or whether supply from the Wimmera should not be abandoned in favour of an extension of that from Lake Boga at enhanced cost.

The estimates for the scheme outlined in the report are—for 5,500 square miles of the Wimmera Division £326,000, and for 1,800 square miles of the Lake Boga Division £142,000. The whole of these sums would not be required at once, but by much the greater portion would be within about two years, the balance being extended over the remainder of ten years.

The cost of supplying the Mallee country will inevitably be high as compared with the cost of supplying other rural districts of the colony. This will entail high rates and will demand large rating powers, not less than double that accorded to existing Water Trusts, or, say, 4s. in the £ of annual valuation.

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